The Representation of Corruption in Okky Madasari's Novel "86" and Its Relevance to Moral Values

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the representation of corruption contained in Okky Madasari's novel 86 and see its relevance to moral value education in schools. This research is a descriptive qualitative research whose analysis results are in the form of phenomena. The research data are words, phrases, sentences, dialogs, and paragraphs containing representations of corruption taken from the data source in the form of novel 86. Data analysis uses a semiotic model through heuristic and hermeneutic reading. The results of this study are that in novel 86 by Okky Madasari, there are several forms of corruption representation in the form of bribery as much as 12 data, extortion 6 data, and fraudulent acts 9 data. In addition, there are also internal factors totalling 5 data and external factors totalling 1 data that cause corruption. The results of the study can be used as a teaching of moral values in schools by integrating it into Indonesian language learning in the independent curriculum.

Keywords: corruption, novel, moral values

Introduction Section

Literature is a work of art that uses aesthetics as its medium and creatively and imaginatively presents human existence in various variations through the medium of language. Writers reflect themselves in interpreting the social environment around them with beautiful language based on their creativity and imagination which is then poured into the form of literary works. Literary works have a role as a means of expression and imagination, capturing the essence of life as it is felt, experienced, and lived. (Imron & Farida, 2020: 4).

Literary works as a form of genre fiction have various forms. One form of literary work that still exists today is the novel. A novel is a form of fictional prose that presents a series of events with characters and settings in a structured manner (Sudjiman, 1998: 53). Batos (in Tarigan, 1995: 5) mentions that a novel is a romance that presents characters from young to old, rolling from scene to scene, and from one place to another.

Novels as literary works are said to be good if the more often they are read, they are able to provide broader mandates or moral values to their readers (Waluyo, 2011: 37). In line with this (Kasmuri, 2017: 170) says that novels as good literature must be able to provide bright and creative insights to their readers so that they can avoid various crimes. One of the crimes in question is corruption. According to (Sarjono, 2012: 2) Indonesian literary works still lack the theme of corruption. In addition, there still tends to be little discussion of the topic of corruption, research, and discussion in literature.

Corruption according to (Wijayanti & Dermawan, 2019) is a planned crime committed by an irresponsible person to obtain material benefits. These benefits are used for personal gain. Furthermore, (Darmastuti, 2017: 2) illustrates that corruption is one form of offense that occurs due to misuse of position. (Hariadi, 2013: 275-276) states that the problem of corruption is rooted and cultured in Indonesia. Like opium, corruption has become a prestigious item. So that if it is not done, it will stress the connoisseurs. This is motivated by the motives of power and wealth.

Based on the articles contained in Law Number 31 of 1999 and Law Number 20 of 2001, there are seven forms of corruption offenses, including 1) state financial losses, 2) bribery, 3) extortion, 4) embezzlement in office, 5) conflict of interest in procurement, 6) fraudulent acts, and 7) gratuities (KPK, 2006: 128).

A person who commits a criminal act of corruption is committed with willingness and opportunity present at the same time. The desire to practice corruption can be caused by internal and external factors. Meanwhile, the opportunity to commit corruption comes from external factors (Wijayanto, 2009: 26). Furthermore, according to (Salama, 2010: 83-95) the internal factors that influence a person to act corruptly include 1) individual aspects of the perpetrator, and 2) social aspects. Meanwhile, external factors that cause corruption are 1) public attitudes towards corruption, 2) legal factors, 3) economic factors, 4) political factors, and 5) organizational factors.

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To overcome corruption, which has become one of the most complicated problems in Indonesia, various joint efforts are needed by every citizen. One of them is through education in schools by teaching moral values and anti-corruption characters. Moral learning is very important to be taught in schools to shape one's personality, especially for students as the next generation of the nation. Students are expected to not only have intellectual capabilities but also have noble character and become good citizens.

The basis of moral values in society is often the benchmark in determining the right and wrong of human attitudes and behavior (Suseno, 1989: 18). In schools, moral values must be taught to students in order to form religious, humanitarian, and nationalist people. Novels are one of the media that can be used to teach character values to students. Novels that are used to teach moral values have interesting backgrounds. The novel must meet the criteria with the character education to be taught. In this study, Okky Madasari's novel 86 is used as the object of study to see the representation of corruption in the novel for teaching moral values in schools.

Several similar studies on corruption representation or moral values in literary works have also been conducted by (Imaniar, 2023), (Kristiyanto et al, 2022), (Nurfadhilah, 2021), (Rahmatullah & Sunanda, 2020), and (Yovita & Sadwika, 2019). The difference between this research and previous research is the use of different data sources. This study uses Okky Madasari's novel 86 as the data source. Furthermore, the focus of this research is to utilize the representation of corruption reflected in the novel which has the potential as an anti-corruption education material for moral education in schools. The practice of corruption contained in the novel is the main object of this research.

Method

This research uses a qualitative method that is descriptive in nature. Descriptive qualitative research is research that analyzes data and the results of its analysis are in the form of descriptions of phenomena, not in the form of numbers or coefficients about the relationship between variables (Aminudin, 1990: 16). In connection with that, (Siswantoro, 2005: 57) conveyed that the results of qualitative research were compiled in the form of in-depth and creative narratives by displaying their natural characteristics.

The data used in this research are phrases, sentences, dialogs, and paragraphs that contain representations of corruption in the data source in the form of novel *86* by Okky Madasari published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in Jakarta. The novel was published in 2017 and has 256 pages. The data collection techniques used in this research are 1) documentation, 2) listening, and 3) note taking. Then to analyze the data, researchers used a semiotic model through heuristic and hermeneutic readings. According to (Al-Ma'ruf, 2012) heuristic reading is a reading referred to as the first level semiotic reading by language conventions. As for the hermeneutic reading according to literary conventions, it is a repeated reading by giving an interpretation which is referred to as the second level semiotic reading system.

The systematics carried out in this study is to analyze the novel *86* by describing its structure first using the heuristic reading model. Then, analyze it using the hermeneutic model. The hermeneutic model is carried out through repeated reading of the text of novel *86* from beginning to end to find the issues studied in the form of forms of corruption offenses in novel *86* by Okky Madasari.

Results and Discussion

The results obtained based on the review of the novel *86* by Okky Madasari found several forms of corruption representation totaling 27 data. In addition, there are also internal factors and external factors that cause corruption, totaling 6 data.

Forms of Corruption in Novel 86

The forms of corruption contained in novel *86* by Okky Madasari are bribery of 12 data, extortion of 6 data, and fraudulent acts of 9 data.

Bribery

Bribery is an activity that is often found. Especially in agencies that provide public services. The agenda of giving money or goods is carried out with the aim of facilitating and accelerating the process of a matter related to bureaucracy. This cooperation is often done to benefit the parties involved. Corruption offenses with the type of bribery in court using the "*eight six*" code can be committed by anyone. Starting from judges, prosecutors, lawyers, clerks, even by ordinary employees whose job is to type court decisions. If they want, they will work together to facilitate and speed up the process in the trial because of the bribery practices that occur. So that the court decision can be arranged as desired. The money or goods obtained by court officials from bribery is usually greater than the salary earned. It is not surprising that many are interested. From here they can also have items that are difficult to buy if only using the salary earned from the state. Starting from luxury cars, overseas tours, and expensive houses.

Bribery also occurs during the recruitment of government employees. This is especially true for positions that are not filled through elections. If someone wants to have a career as a civil servant or government employee, he or she must know or look for an "insider" who can help him or her to pass. In this case, prospective civil servants must pay a high nominal amount in order to be assisted in the process. For this reason, job applicants must prepare money to "bribe" in order to become government officials. Because these positions belong to those who are willing and able to do so. This situation is in accordance with the following quote.

(1). *"Yah, mau gimana lagi, Bang! Memang segitulah harganya. Daripada tak selesai-selesai ini urusan."* (Madasari, 2017: 32).

("Well, what can I do, Bang! That's how much it costs. Instead of not finishing this business." (Madasari, 2017: 32).)

In data (1) the phrase "that's how much it costs" is a form of bribe request by a court employee to a client if he wants his business to be resolved immediately.

(2). *"Ini nanti urusannya sama Pak Dewabrata, Mbi. Aku sudah omong, beres semua. Sudah sering urusan begini sama beliau. Orangnya enak nggak kebanyakan minta. Kalau yang lain-lain suka bikin repot,"*

"Tapi kan hakimnya ada tiga, Bu?"

"Iya, yang lain nurut ketuanya. Ini nanti seorang dapat lima ratus," (Madasari, 2017: 142-143).

("This will be with Mr. Dewabrata, Mbi. I've talked to him, it's all done. I've often dealt with him like this. He's a nice person who doesn't ask for much. Others like to make a hassle,"
"But there are three judges, ma'am?"
"Yes, the others obey the chairman. Here, one person will get five hundred" (Madasari, 2017: 142-143).)

In data (2) there is a conversation about bribing a court judge to reduce the sentence of a suspect by giving a bribe of five hundred million to each judge on duty.

(3). *"Ucapan terima kasih Bu Susanah karena sudah dibantu urusannya. Semuanya sudah terima bagiannya. Tinggal ibu saja"* (Madasari, 2017: 43).

("I would like to thank Ms. Susanah for helping me with my business. Everyone has received their share. All that's left is mom" (Madasari, 2017: 43).)

Data (3) shows the character of Arimbi, a court clerk in novel *86* who accepts bribes. The reward is received after the court affairs are completed properly according to the wishes of the person giving the bribe.

(4). *"Jadi pamong dia sekarang. Bayar 40 juta"*jelas Narno. (Madasari, 2017: 60).

("So he's the pamong now. Pay 40 million "explained Narno. (Madasari, 2017: 60).)

Data (4) shows a form of bribery committed by the character Nano. He can become a village official by making a bribe of 40 million.

(5). *"Saya sudah siap seratus juta, Mbak. Bisa diambil kapan saja. Yang penting anak saya bisa jadi pegawai di pengadilan"*. (Madasari, 2017: 63).

("I have a hundred million ready, Ma'am. It can be taken at any time. The important thing is that my son can become an employee at the court". (Madasari, 2017: 63).)

Data (5) shows a man who wants his son to have a career as a government employee in court. He met the character Arimbi so that he could be helped in the process with a bribe of one hundred million.

(6). *"Di Pemda. Baru setahun ini kerja. Saya kena 50 juta. Lulusan SMA, kalau sarjana katanya lebih mahal. Makanya yang sekarang saya siapkan seratus"*. (Madasari, 2017: 63).

("At the local government. I've only been working for a year. I got 50 million. I'm a high school graduate, if you have a bachelor's degree, they say it's more expensive. That's why I prepared a hundred". (Madasari, 2017: 63).)

Data (6) shows a person who tells his son about working in the local government by paying a bribe of 50 million.

(7). "*Begini lho, mbak! Urus sertifikat itu susah. Kalau mau bikin ya harus kenal orang dalam, harus pakai duit.* (Madasari, 2017: 98).

("Look, you know! Getting a certificate is difficult. If you want to make it, you have to know people inside, you have to use money. (Madasari, 2017: 98).)

In data (7), it means that when someone takes care of a land certificate and wants it to be processed immediately, the person must prepare some money for the officer in charge. Only then will the certificate be processed and issued.

(8). *...Tak ada yang tak bisa dibeli dengan uang sebanyak itu. Bahkan masih sisa untuk simpanan anak cucu. Kalaupun sekarang ketahuan korupsi, tinggal nyogok dua miliar, beres semua. Masih tetap sisa banyak, pikir Arimbi.* (Madasari, 2017: 140).

(...There's nothing that can't be bought with that much money. There's even money left over for posterity. Even if you get caught corrupt now, you just need to pay two billion, and you're done. There is still a lot left, Arimbi thought. (Madasari, 2017: 140).)

Data (8) refers to the corruption of a general director who was caught. He took a bribe in court in the amount of two billion in order to be free from punishment.

(9). *"Aku butuh kipas angin, Mas. Tapi apa bisa?"*

" Bisa asal ada pelicinnya."

"Delapan enam? Di sini masih bisa delapan enam?"

"Iya! Siapa sih yang tidak doyan uang?" (Madasari, 2017: 151).

("I need a fan, Mas. But is it possible?"
"It is possible as long as there is a facilitator."
"Eight six? Can it still be eight-six here?"
"Yes! Who doesn't love money?" (Madasari, 2017: 151).)

In data (9) is a depiction of bribery that occurs in prison between prisoners and prison officers to be able to get the desired facilities.

(10). *Bu Danti ditahan di ruangan yang disediakan untuk orang-orang yang punya duit. Uang membuat nasibnya selalu lebih baik, di manapun ia berada, pikir Arimbi saat melihat bekas atasannya itu pergi.* (Madasari, 2017: 173).

(Ms. Danti was detained in a room reserved for people with money. Money always made her fate better, wherever she was, Arimbi thought as she watched her former boss leave. (Madasari, 2017: 173).)

Data (10) shows that in prison, someone who can give bribes to officers will be placed in a cell with better facilities.

(11). *Arimbi tak banyak dipersulit di penjara ini... Uang jatah dibayarkan rutin pada petugas setiap kali Ananta datang menjenguk. "Yah, kalau itu tahu sama tahulah, delapan enam".* (Madasari, 2017: 179).

(Arimbi didn't have much trouble in this prison... The rations were paid regularly to the officers every time Ananta came to visit. "Well, if that's what you know, eight-six". (Madasari, 2017: 179).)

Data (11) shows the practice of bribery in code *86* between prisoners and prison officers who do not want to be complicated when serving their sentences.

(12). *Arimbi sudah bisa memegang handphone lagi. Ananta yang membelikan untuknya... Yang penting, jangan sampai lupa mengirim pulsa setiap tiga hari sekali, untuk sipir yang bertugas di blok yang ditempati Arimbi.* (Madasari, 2017: 179).

(Arimbi can hold a cell phone again. Ananta had bought it for her... The important thing was not to forget to send credit every three days to the warden in charge of the block Arimbi lived in. (Madasari, 2017: 179).)

Data (12) shows that the character Arimbi, who is a prisoner, is allowed to use a *cellphone* because she gives a bribe by sending credit to the officer every three days.

Extortion

As a court clerk, it is common to ask for remuneration for services rendered to assist lawyers, prosecutors, and even attorneys. It can be done by a court clerk who types court decisions. If no reward money is given they will not immediately do the requested task. Even if the task has been done but the reward has not been given then it will be counted as a debt.

Apart from the courts, extortion practices also occur in prisons when the defendant has received a sentence. Extortion is carried out by prison officers to prisoners or their families who want to visit. Here everything is calculated with money. For those who can give money to officers, their affairs will be facilitated, and vice versa.

(13). *"Kalau tetap nggak mau keluar duit?"*

"Ya didiamin saja" (Madasari, 2017: 68).

("If you still don't want to spend money?"
"Yes, just listen" (Madasari, 2017: 68).)

Data (13) shows a conversation between two court clerks who practice extortion by refusing to do their job of typing court decisions if the client does not give them money.

(14). *"Memang semuanya sudah serba naik sekarang. Jatah rezeki juga naik"* (Madasari, 2017: 69).

("Indeed, everything has gone up now. The sustenance rations have also increased" (Madasari, 2017: 69).)

In data (14), the phrase *"sustenance rations"* refers to the extortion amount they set for clients in court who want their affairs resolved.

(15). *"Memang terima-terima seperti itu tidak apa-apa ya?"*

"Ya tidak apa-apa, wong bosnya juga terima. Semua orang kalau kamu tanya juga pasti terima". (Madasari, 2017: 70).

("Is it okay to accept things like that?"
"That's okay, the boss also accepts. Everyone if you ask will also accept". (Madasari, 2017: 70).)

In data (15) is a conversation between court officers who talk about the practice of extortion, which is something that is commonly done by everyone who works in the courts.

(16). *"Memang bisa ya minta uang ke pengacara?"*

"Kalau nggak bisa, nggak usah diketik putusannya" (Madasari, 2017: 71).

("Is it possible to ask a lawyer for money?"
"If you can't, don't type the verdict" (Madasari, 2017: 71).)

Data (16) shows a conversation between court clerks who extort lawyers if they want the court decision to be finalized.

(17). *"Jatahku mana, Mas?Kan yang ngetik aku semalaman".*

"Lho, bukannya biasanya nanti dikasih bagian sama Bos?"
"Ya ini kan nggak biasa. Semalam saya sampai tidak tidur lho ngerjain ini. Kasih persenan lembur lah." (Madasari, 2017: 102).

("Where's my ration, Mas? I've been typing all night."

"You know, don't you usually get a share from the boss?"
"Yes, this is unusual. I didn't sleep last night to work on this. Give me an overtime percentage." (Madasari, 2017: 102).)

Data (17) shows extortion by a court clerk to a lawyer for typing up a court decision.

(18). *Di penjara ini, segalanya dihitung dengan uang. Ananta menyelipkan sepuluh ribuan ke tangan petugas yang berjaga di setiap pintu yang ia lewati. Ada tiga pintu. Kalau dia datang setiap hari selama sebulan ini, berarti sudah hampir 900.000 ribu habis hanya untuk ongkos pintu. Kalau tidak diberi, jangan harap mereka bisa ketemu. (Madasari, 2017: 157).*

(In this prison, everything is counted in money. Ananta slipped ten thousand into the hands of the guard at each door she passed. There were three doors. If he came every day for a month, that's almost 900,000 thousand spent just on door fees. If not given, don't expect them to meet. (Madasari, 2017: 157).)

Data (18) shows a form of extortion by court officers to the families of prisoners if they want to visit their families in prison.

Cheating

Cheating can be done by anyone, especially by government officials to people who are proven to have committed crimes. Someone can cheat by utilizing their position to facilitate their personal affairs, enrich themselves, or to be free from the law. This is in accordance with the following quote.

(19). *....Tanpa harus terlalu banyak membuang waktu, Arimbi akan masuk loket, mengetuk pintunya lalu menghampiri orang yang ada di dalamnya. Arimbi yang berseragam akan mengeluarkan tanda pegawainya, kartu kecil seukuran KTP. Selalu ada tiket untuk pegawai pengadilan, begitu yang dikatakan Hari. (Madasari, 2017: 47).*

(...Without having to waste too much time, Arimbi would enter the counter, knock on the door and then approach the person inside. The uniformed Arimbi would pull out her employee badge, a small card the size of an ID card. There was always a ticket for court employees, that's what Hari said. (Madasari, 2017: 47).)

Data (19) shows that the character Arimbi, who is a court employee, commits a fraudulent act when buying a bus ticket by utilizing her position.

(20). *"Saya mau minta tolong, saya butuh cepat putusan yang kemarin. Klien saya mau cepat-cepat banding."*

"Waduh saya tidak tahu urusan seperti itu. Saya hanya ikut kata Bos. Mengetik putusan kalau sudah ada perintah"

"Ya kalau begitu, tolong saya dihubungkan sama bosnya Mbak. Sudah nggak usah sungkan-sungkan. Memang kita baru kenal, tapi ya sama-sama tahulah, delapan enam aja deh" (Madasari, 2017: 94).

("I want to ask for help, I need the decision from yesterday quickly. My client wants to appeal quickly."
"Well, I don't know about such matters. I only follow what my boss says. Type the decision when there is an order"
"Yes then, please connect me with the boss Ma'am. There's no need to be shy. We're new to each other, but we know each other, eight-six" (Madasari, 2017: 94).)

Data (20) shows a fraudulent act committed by a lawyer who wants a court decision as soon as possible with the help of a clerk. The cheat code used is cipher *eight six*.

(21). *"Banyak sekali uangnya? Uang apa"*

"Eh... itu uang saya sendiri, Pak. Bukan uang apa-apa," (Madasari, 2017: 145).

("So much money? What money?"
"Uh... that's my own money, sir. Not any money," (Madasari, 2017: 145).)

Data (21) shows the character Arimbi who is being interrogated by the KPK regarding the bribe money she has. But he cheated by saying the money was his own.

(22). *"Ini kamar pembantu saya, Pak. Dia lagi sakit," terdengar suara Bu Danti. Ia berusaha mencegah petugas yang ingin membuka pintu kamar itu. (Madasari, 2017:145).*

("This is my maid's room, sir. She's sick," came Mrs. Danti's voice. She tried to prevent the officer from opening the door. (Madasari, 2017:145).)

Data (22) shows the character Mrs. Danti trying to prevent KPK officers from entering her maid's room, because that is where she put the bribe money she received.

(23). *"Tidak ada bukti saya menerima suap. Tadi didakwaan juga ada, bukan saya yang bertemu pengacara-pengacara itu. Saya tidak tahu apa-apa"*

"Tapi ada bukti koper berisi uang di kamar pembantu ibu?" tanya seorang wartawan.

"Saya sudah pernah bilang, saya tidak tahu itu koper apa. Anak buah saya datang, bilang mau nitip koper karena dia ada urusan. Ya sudah, saya suruh taruh kamar pembantu." (Madasari, 2017:158-159).

("There is no evidence that I received a bribe. In the indictment, it was not me who met the lawyers. I don't know anything"
"But there is evidence of a suitcase containing money in the maid's room?" a reporter asked.
"I have already said, I don't know what the suitcase is. My subordinate came, said he wanted to leave the suitcase because he had business. Yes, I told him to put it in the maid's room." (Madasari, 2017:158-159).)

Data (23) shows the character Mrs. Danti who commits a fraudulent act by throwing the blame for corruption to her subordinates.

(24). *"Jadi hari itu sampeyan di rumah berdua sama ibu?"*

"Iya, Pak Hakim."
"Terus, ada tamu datang bawa koper?"
"Iya, Pak Hakim."
"Terus lha kok kopernya bisa di kamar sampeyan?"
"Waktu itu saya dipanggil ibu... Katanya tamu ibu mau nitip koper... katanya biar disimpan di kamar saya, sampai nanti diambil lagi".
Aarrgh! Arimbi berteriak dalam hati. Dengan uang semua bisa diatur sesuka hati. (Madasari, 2017:164).

("So that day you were home alone with mrs. Danti?"
"Yes, Judge."
"So, a guest came with a suitcase?"
"Yes, Judge."
"How come the suitcase is in your room?"
"At that time I was called by my mother... She said her guest wanted to drop off a suitcase... she said to keep it in my room until she picked it up later."
Aarrgh! Arimbi screamed inwardly. With money, everything could be arranged at will. (Madasari, 2017:164).)

Data (24) shows a fraudulent act committed by the household assistant of a corruption defendant by giving false testimony in court.

(25). *"Jadi, sudah siap buat besok?"*

"Biasa saja. Nggak ada bedanya kan, sama dengan sidang-sidang yang lain".

"Ya jelas beda. Besok itu penting karena jawabanmu yang akan didengar. Kalau sidang yang lain kita cuma dengerin apa kata orang."
"Iya, paham. Sudah siap. Kan jawabannya sudah kamu ajarin juga." (Madasari, 2017:165).

("So, are you ready for tomorrow?"
"It's normal. It's no different, it's the same as other trials".

"Yes, it's different. Tomorrow is important because your answers will be heard. In other trials we just listen to what people say."
"Yes, understood. It's ready. You have taught me the answer too." (Madasari, 2017:165).)

Data (25) shows a conversation between a corruption defendant and his lawyer who planned to avoid accusations. The lawyer teaches the defendant how to answer questions in court.

(26). *"Ehm... begini, Mbi. Bu Danti nawarin kamu uang."*

"Uang? Untuk apa?"
"Jumlahnya besar. Lima ratus juta"
"Iya, tapi untuk apa?"
"Dia cuma minta besok kamu tidak bilang dia yang menyuruh ke restoran" (Madasari, 2017:166).

("Um... here's the thing, Mbi. Ms. Danti offered you money."
"Money? What for?"
"The amount is large. Five hundred million"
"Yes, but for what?"
"He just asked that tomorrow you don't tell him who sent you to the restaurant" (Madasari, 2017: 166).)

Data (26) shows a fraudulent act committed by corruption defendants, namely the characters Mrs. Danti and Arimbi, where Mrs. Danti asked that her name not be mentioned in court as a perpetrator involved in corruption by giving a reward of 500 million.

(27). *"Di sini malah aman. Lihat sendiri, kamarku jadi pabrik sabu-sabu," katanya sambil terbahak-bahak.*

"Di sini nggak perlu kucing-kucingan lagi. Yang penting setoran lancar, semua aman. Delapan enaaam!" (Madasari, 2017:204).

("It's safe here. See for yourself, my room has become a crystal meth factory," he said, laughing.
"There's no need to play cat and mouse here. The important thing is that the deposit is smooth, everything is safe. Eight enaaam!" (Madasari, 2017:204).)

Data (27) shows a fraudulent act in the form of an inmate's cell that becomes a methamphetamine headquarters and prison officers actually provide protection for the inmate's illicit business.

Factors causing corruption

The factors causing corruption found in Okky Madasari's novel *86* include internal factors totaling 5 data and external factors totaling 1 data.

Internal factors

One of the internal factors that make people commit corruption is greed. Those who have these despicable traits when they have the opportunity to commit corruption will definitely do so. State officials, policy makers and determinants, as well as law enforcement officers are the people who have the greatest opportunity to commit acts of corruption. Hence, many cases of corruption are committed by government officials. Those who are greedy take advantage of the opportunity to make huge profits by taking a share that is not their right. Although they have received salaries and various facilities from the state.

Good and strong morals are needed so that a person is not tempted to commit corruption. People with poor character values will be easily tempted to act corruptly. The temptation can come from superiors, coworkers, or other parties who offer him opportunities for corruption. If a person's basic moral values are not strong, then he will commit corruption. This is in accordance with the following quote.

(28) *Ternyata hanya segampang itu, pikir Arimbi. Ia berdiri di depan pintu menggenggam uang 200.000, menunggu sampai Adrian masuk ke mobilnya. Arimbi menghitung kalau dalam seminggu ada dua putusan yang diketikknya, dia akan mendapat 400.000. Sebulan dia akan dapat uang tambahan lebih dari satu setengah juta. Itu masih belum termasuk bonus dari yang akan diberikan Bu Danti, meminta bonus dari setiap putusan yang diketiknya. (Madasari, 2017:103).*

(It was just that easy, Arimbi thought. She stood at the door holding the 200,000, waiting for Adrian to get into his car. Arimbi calculated that if she typed up two decisions a week, she would earn 400,000. In a month she would earn more than one and a half million. That still didn't include the bonus that Ms. Danti would give her, asking for a bonus for every verdict she typed. (Madasari, 2017:103).)

Data (28) shows that the greedy character of Arimbi who is tempted by the ease of obtaining money through corruption is an internal factor that causes her corruption.

(29) *Kadang terlintas sesal dalam hatinya. Apa saja yang telah dilakukannya empat tahun ini? Menjadi tukang ketik dungu yang hanya tahu bagaimana menyalin tulisan ceker ayam hakim ke tulisan komputer... Hidup dengan gaji pas-pasan, padahal kalau dia lebih pinta dari awal, mungkin dia sudah punya rumah sendiri sekarang. Ah, tapi aku masih muda, masih punya banyak waktu untuk memulai semuanya, hibur Arimbi pada dirinya sendiri. (Madasari, 2017:105).*

(Sometimes regret comes to his heart. What had he done these four years? Being a dumb typist who only knew how to copy the judge's chicken feet into computer text... Living on a meager salary, when if he had asked for more from the start, he would probably have his own house by now. Ah, but I'm still young, still have plenty of time to start everything, Arimbi consoled herself. (Madasari, 2017:105).)

Data (29) shows Arimbi's greedy character, which is an internal factor that causes her to commit acts of corruption.

(30) *Arimbi mengangguk-angguk, tak bertanya lagi. Dalam hati ia menghitung, apa saja yang bisa dilakukannya dengan uang sepuluh miliar. Tak ada yang tak bisa dibeli dengan uang sebanyak itu. Bahkan masih sisa untuk simpanan anak cucu. Kalaupun sekarang ketahuan korupsi, tinggal nyogok dua miliar, beres semua. Masih tetap sisa banyak, pikir Arimbi.(*Madasari,2016:139-140).

(Arimbi nodded, not asking any more questions. She mentally calculated what she could do with ten billion. There was nothing that couldn't be bought with that much money. There's even money left over for the children and grandchildren to save. Even if he was caught corrupt now, he could just bribe two billion and be done with it. There is still a lot left over, Arimbi thought (Madasari, 2016:139-140).)

Data (30) shows that Arimbi's greed and social aspects are internal factors in her corruption. She is willing to commit corruption as long as she can get money easily.

(31) *"Rugi jadi pegawai pengadilan kalau kayak kamu. Ya sudah sekarang dimulai. Jangan sampai menyesal nanti pas sudah pensiun.""Hmm.. tapi malu aku. Bagaimana mintanya ya?""Itu sudah lumrah. Pasti semua temanmu juga begitu. Sudah umum. Jadi nggak perlu malu"*

"Demi masa depan, Mbi. Kita nanti bisa nabung buat beli rumah. Masa mau ngekos terus kaya gini" (Madasari, 2017: 100).

("It's a loss to be a court official if you are like you. Let's start now. Don't regret it later when you retire."
"Hmm... but I'm embarrassed. How do you ask?"
"That's normal. All your friends must be like that. It's common. So there's no need to be embarrassed"
"For the future, Mbi. We'll be able to save money to buy a house. I don't want to keep living like this" (Madasari, 2017: 100).)

Data (31) shows that the factors that cause corruption committed by Arimbi come from the social aspect of support from her family. Arimbi received encouragement to commit corruption from her partner.

(32) *"Saya sudah siap seratus juta, Mbak. Bisa diambil kapan saja. Yang penting anak saya bisa jadi pegawai di pengadilan." Arimbi tak menjawab apa-apa. Kenyataannya di kantor dia tak punya kenalan siapa siapa selain sesama juru ketik dan Bu Danti. Seratus juta? Arimbi memang tak pernah mendengar hampir semua pegawai di kantornya diterima karena nyogok atau punya saudara. Tapi dia tak sepenuhnya percaya. Buktinya dia diterima tanpa mengeluarkan apa-apa. "Ya nggak ada salahnya diusahakan, Mbi. Dicoba dulu," bapaknya berkata pelan.(Madasari, 2016: 63).*

("I have a hundred million ready, Ma'am. It can be taken at any time. The important thing is that my son can become an employee at the court."

Arimbi didn't answer anything. In fact, she didn't know anyone in the office other than her fellow typists and Mrs. Danti. One hundred million? Arimbi had never heard that almost all the employees in her office were hired because they were bribed or had relatives. But she didn't fully believe it. The proof was that she was hired without spending anything.

"Well, there's nothing wrong with trying, Mbi. Try it first," her father said softly (Madasari, 2016: 63).)

Data (32) shows that the factors that cause Arimbi's corruption come from the social aspect, namely by her family. Arimbi received encouragement to commit corruption from her father.

External factors

The values that exist in the community are one of the external factors driving a person to commit corruption. For example, a society that appreciates people who are rich and not stingy or like to share. People often don't care about how and in what way they acquired their wealth. As long as they are willing to share money or valuable items, they deserve to be respected.

Economic factors are an important reason for corruption. In addition to the factor of society's assessment of the rich, there are also other factors that support a person to corrupt. Low income or salary, power possessed accompanied by opportunity, and a corrupt environment are also external factors for someone to commit corruption.

(33) *Kepada orang tuanya di kampung, Arimbi mengirim uang 500.000, lebih besar dari biasanya yang hanya 300.000. Kepada mereka, melalui telepon, Arimbi bilang ada tambahan rezeki. Bapaknya tak henti-henti mengucap syukur. Katanya mereka akan segera menyembelih ayam, selametan kecil-kecilan, agar makin mendapat berkah di hari-hari selanjutnya. Arimbi dengan semangat mengiyakannya. Dalam kepalanya terbayang makin banyak pengacara yang mendatanginya, memberikan bagiannya, yang bukan hanya sekedar selembar atau dua lembar ratusan ribu.* (Madasari, 2017: 108).

(To her parents in the village, Arimbi sent 500,000, more than the usual 300,000. To them, over the phone, Arimbi told them she had extra money. Her father couldn't stop giving thanks. He said they would immediately slaughter a chicken, a small celebration, so that they would receive more blessings in the following days. Arimbi eagerly agreed. In her head, she imagined more and more lawyers coming to her, giving their share, which was not just a sheet or two of hundreds of thousands. (Madasari, 2017: 108).)

Data (33) shows that the public attitude factor is the driving force for Arimbi to commit corruption.

Implementation of Moral Value Education from Novel 86 at School

Novel *86* by Okky Madasari is one of the novels that can be used as anti-corruption education material in schools. As previously described, this novel presents and raises many issues of corruption committed by the characters as government officials. This reflects bad moral values that can be used as learning materials for students to avoid. In addition to the depiction of less positive moral values, this novel also shows that there are still government officials who have good characters and carry out their duties with responsibility. There are still judges who cannot be controlled by fraudulent means for the benefit of an individual. This can be seen from the following quote.

(34) *Hakim tetap gigih bertanya. Tak bosan mengulang, mencari celah yang tak sanggup lagi dibantah. Pertanyaannya cerdas, sering membuat Arimbi tercekat, takut semuanya akan terkuak.* (Madasari, 2017: 162).

(The judge remained persistent in asking questions. He never tires of repeating himself, looking for loopholes that can no longer be denied. His questions were smart, often making Arimbi choked up, afraid that everything would be revealed. (Madasari, 2017: 162).)

Data (34) shows the depiction of a judge who is very smart and competent in his efforts to uncover the truth of the case at the trial he leads.

(35) *Diam-diam Arimbi kagum. Belum pernah ia melihat hakim yang seperti ini di tempat kerjanya. Di sana semua hanya seperti sandiwara. Hakim pura-pura bertanya, padahal hasil akhirnya telah ada di kepala. (Madasari, 2017: 162).*

(Arimbi was secretly amazed. She had never seen a judge like this in her workplace. There everything was just like a charade. The judge pretended to ask questions, but the final result was already in his head. (Madasari, 2017: 162).)

Data (35) shows Arimbi's admiration for the judge she saw, because he carried out his duties with full responsibility. She also compares it to the judge at her workplace, where the judge is just like a charade in court.

Through the novel *86* by Okky Madasari, students can learn about the knowledge of good and bad norms, especially related to corruption issues. Learners can take lessons and emulate good normative values and stay away from bad normative values. From this novel, students will also learn the concept that every action we do will be held accountable. So it is hoped that students will have good and responsible life principles if they understand the mandate of this novel.

Learning moral values through novels in this case can also be integrated in Indonesian language learning, especially at the 12th grade Senior High School (SMA) level towards character education. This is in line with the opinion (Marysa, et al. 2014) which states that character education can be taught in schools by integrating it into Indonesian language learning. Previously, there have been studies that examine character education in novels by previous researchers, such as those conducted by (Callista & Simanjuntak, 2022), (Masruroh & Setyarum, 2022), and (Nurhasanah & Nofiadi, 2022).

One of the objectives of the Indonesian language subject in the independent curriculum is literacy skills (language, literature, and creative critical reasoning) in learning and working. Students are expected to have literacy skills in learning and working. Through this novel, students can apply the moral values that exist through language activities (listening, writing, reading, and speaking). With guidance from the teacher, students can learn, know, and apply the moral values reflected in the novel to everyday life.

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that in Okky Madasari's novel "86", various forms of corruption are represented, including bribery (12 instances), extortion (6 instances), and fraudulent acts (9 instances). Additionally, the novel explores internal and external factors contributing to corruption. The representation of corruption depicted in this novel holds potential as educational material for teaching moral values in schools. By integrating it into Indonesian language learning curriculum and with the guidance of teachers, students can grasp and internalize the values embedded within the novel as part of their everyday life learning experience.

Acknowledgement

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