Framing Village Funds: A Corpus Linguistic Analysis of Online News Media and Academic Publication

Pembingkaian Dana Desa: Analisis Linguistik Korpus terhadap Media Berita Daring dan Publikasi Akademis

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Abstract

This study investigated the framing of Indonesia's Village Fund (Dana Desa) program (2015-2024) in online news and Academic publications, aiming to identify thematic differences and analyze the resulting agenda-setting networks. Corpus analysis is employed in this study because it facilitates comparisons between various sources, highlighting differences in framing and emphasis. By utilizing corpus linguistic analysis on a dataset comprising 137 news articles and 260 academic abstracts, we applied frequency, concordance, and collocation analyses to identify key terms and their relationships.. Findings revealed that online news emphasized corruption cases and the role of village heads, while Academic publications focused on governance, accountability, community empowerment, and program effectiveness. These distinct yet interconnected themes illustrate how different information sources affect public perception of the program's success, emphasizing complementary networks where media narratives regarding corruption reveal shortcomings in discussions of academic accountability. This research advances the application of corpus linguistics, where it is now possible to construct mixed corpora and textual materials from a range of sources (McEnery and Hardie 2011), particularly through the use of collocation networks to understand the complex interplay between media, academia, and public discourse surrounding development policy, as well as its potential broader implications.

Key words: *Village fund; network agenda-setting; corpus linguistics; online news; academic publications*
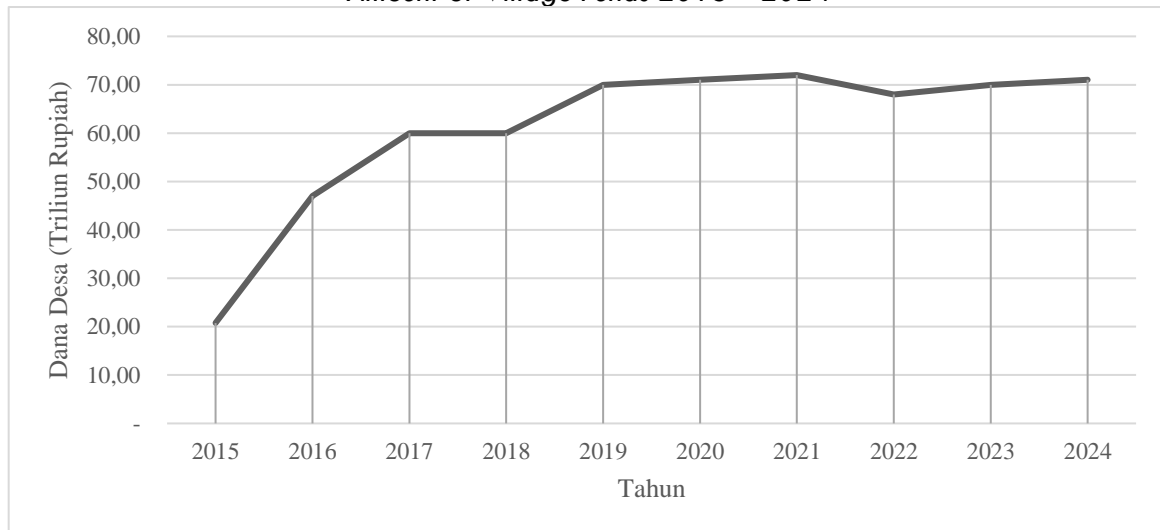
Abstrak

Studi ini mengkaji pembingkaian program Dana Desa Indonesia (2015-2024) dalam pemberitaan daring dan publikasi ilmiah, dengan tujuan mengidentifikasi perbedaan tematik serta menganalisis jaringan penetapan agenda yang terbentuk. Analisis korpus dipilih sebagai metode penelitian karena kemampuannya dalam memfasilitasi perbandingan antarsumber, sehingga dapat mengungkap perbedaan dalam pembingkaian dan penekanan. Dengan menerapkan analisis linguistik korpus pada dataset yang terdiri dari 137 artikel berita dan 260 abstrak akademik, dilakukan analisis frekuensi, konkordansi, dan kolokasi untuk mengidentifikasi istilah-istilah kunci serta relasi di antara mereka. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberitaan daring lebih menekankan pada kasus korupsi dan peran kepala desa, sementara publikasi akademik fokus pada aspek tata kelola, akuntabilitas, pemberdayaan masyarakat, dan efektivitas program. Tema-tema yang berbeda namun saling terkait ini menggambarkan bagaimana berbagai sumber informasi memengaruhi persepsi publik terhadap keberhasilan program, sekaligus menegaskan adanya jaringan komplementer di mana narasi media mengenai korupsi mengungkap kekurangan dalam diskusi akuntabilitas di ranah akademik. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi dalam pengembangan metode linguistik korpus di mana saat ini memungkinkan untuk membangun korpus campuran dan materi tekstual dari berbagai sumber (McEnery and Hardie 2011), khususnya melalui pemanfaatan jaringan kolokasi untuk memahami interaksi kompleks antara media, akademisi, dan wacana publik terkait kebijakan pembangunan, serta implikasi potensialnya yang lebih luas.

Kata kunci: *Dana desa; penetapan agenda jaringan; linguistik korpus; berita daring; publikasi ilmiah*

INTRODUCTION

The village fund program, established by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and further detailed in Permendesa PDTT Number 7 of 2023, has significantly impacted Indonesian development. These funds, part of regional transfers supporting village governance, development, community empowerment, and community activities, have increased dramatically from 20.7 trillion rupiah in 2015 to 71 trillion rupiah in 2024 (Figure no. 1). Their structured utilization aims to improve social welfare, public services, village and citizen income, and village infrastructure, aligning with local potential and characteristics.

Figure no. 1
Amount of Village Funds 2015—2024

Source: Adapted from data on the Detailed Allocation of Regional Transfers in the 2015-2023 State Budget, DJPK Ministry of Finance).

Evaluating this program's effectiveness requires considering not only government data (ministry reports, speeches) but also the narratives shaped by media and academics. Online media (e.g., kompas.com) frames public perception through its thematic choices, reflecting societal views and political dynamics (WLEZIEN and SOROKA 2024). Academic research, conversely, offers in-depth empirical analysis, indirectly influencing public opinion and potentially impacting policy decisions (Druckman 2015), although communication between researchers and policymakers presents challenges (Hetherington and Phillips 2020).

Data collected on September 30, 2024, reveals a substantial increase in articles mentioning "village funds" (in titles) on jawapos.com and related sites, from 13 (2015-2019) to 217 (2020-2024). kompas.com shows a similar trend (36 to 119 articles). Academic publications indexed on garuda.kemdikbud.go.id also increased significantly (1,332 to 3,328). This demonstrates growing media and academic interest in village funds.

Despite this increased attention, in-depth research on how online media narratives affect public perception of village fund effectiveness remains limited. Online media significantly shapes public perception of government policies, with both positive and negative effects (Porumbescu 2016, 2017). While social media and successful online interactions can enhance trust and perceived government performance, negative media framing and partisan exposure can erode trust and reinforce negative perceptions. Most studies about village fund focus on quantitative government data or formal policy analysis, neglecting the impact of media framing on public understanding. Previous studies have indicated that media coverage of corruption related to the Village Fund influences public trust in the performance of village governments (Wanusmawatie, Firmanda, and Wismanu 2020). The media plays a crucial role in shaping public trust. As an example, crpus linguistics is used to analyze media framing of geopolitical conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict (Sun 2023). This illustrates how media framing can reflect and reinforce national ideologies and geopolitical stances. This study specifically aims to fill the gap by illustrating how the interconnected networks between online news

media and academic publications influence public opinion and their potential implications for perceptions of the village fund policy's success or failure.

This research focuses on the issues raised by online media and Academic publications regarding village funds and their evolution. Employing agenda-setting theory, it examines how media influences dominant issues for the public and policymakers. Media often presents issues contextually and responds to political dynamics, while Academic publications offer deeper analysis. Changes in issue focus often reflect socio-political shifts, policy changes, or public debates. This study explores differences and similarities in media and academic perceptions of village fund issues. The main research questions are: 1) Are there thematic differences between online media and Academic publications on village funds? 2) Are there thematic differences between the 2015-2019 and 2020-2024 periods in each source? 3) What is the attribute network among all articles addressing village funds?

The study using corpus linguistics to analyze linguistic patterns, such as key terms, themes, and collocations, within a text dataset encompassing online news and academic publications. This method enables the identification of thematic differences between online news media and academic publications, as well as temporal changes across periods. Meanwhile, Network Agenda-Setting (NAS) (Guo and McCombs 2011) plays a role in mapping agenda networks, including interconnections between themes and attribute networks. The combination of these two approaches allows researchers not only to identify thematic and temporal differences but also to understand how these themes are interconnected and collectively influence the public agenda regarding village funds. Specifically, it will: 1) Identify thematic differences between online news media and academic publications, and using frequency and concordance analysis to determine theme frequency and contextual keyword usage; and 2) To explain thematic differences between the 2015—2019 and 2020—2024 periods within each source (online news and academic publications) across the two periods.

This research contributes to agenda-setting methodology, particularly in digital research, by comparing two information sources and time periods, offering a comprehensive analysis of village fund framing and discussion. This methodological contribution is relevant to Indonesian agenda-setting studies and adaptable to other policy issue contexts, providing a deeper understanding of policy issue dissemination and acceptance in the digital era.

Network Agenda-Setting (NAS) extends the foundational agenda-setting theory (McCombs and Shaw 1972), highlighting media's influence on public priorities. Classic agenda-setting posits a three-stage process: media agenda, public agenda (influenced by media), and policy agenda (influenced by public opinion) (Littlejohn and Foss 2007). NAS adds a crucial dimension: media not only shapes what issues are salient but also how people perceive the relationships between issues (Guo and McCombs 2015). NAS uses Social Network Analysis (SNA), employing tools like Quadratic Assignment Procedure (QAP), to analyze media-constructed issue networks and compare them to public issue networks (Guo 2012; Vu, Guo, and McCombs 2014). Each issue and its attributes are nodes in a larger network, with media shaping the network structure adopted by the public. NAS significantly impacts opinion formation by influencing not only the content but also the structure of public understanding of interconnected issues. This is particularly relevant in the context of village funds, which are a critical policy instrument in Indonesia's decentralization framework. As the Village Fund directly affects rural communities, understanding how media and academia frame its implementation is crucial to evaluating its effectiveness.

Village funds, sourced from Indonesia's national budget (APBN) and governed by Law No. 6 of 2014, are a key component of decentralization policy (Joetarto, Setiawan, and Farida 2020). They aim to strengthen village-level development, empower communities, and improve village welfare and self-reliance through local resource management. The funds support sustainable social, economic, and infrastructural development, encompassing programs designed by village governments with active community participation (Joetarto, Setiawan, and Farida 2020). This includes physical infrastructure (roads, bridges) and community-based economic initiatives, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), although BUMDes operational financing sometimes relies heavily on village funds (Sitanggang and Solikin 2022).

Studies show a positive correlation between village fund interventions and increased per capita expenditure (a welfare indicator), although this varies based on village infrastructure and poverty levels (Joetarto, Setiawan, and Farida 2020). Community involvement in planning, implementation, and oversight is crucial for program success, with strong government-community relationships positively impacting outcomes (Yusuf et al. 2019). This fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility for village

development. However, understanding how these interactions and outcomes are framed and communicated requires a robust analytical approach. Corpus linguistics (CL) offers a powerful tool for this purpose.

Corpus linguistics (CL) analyzes language using large electronic text collections (corpora), focusing on language mechanisms, including structure, variation, change over time, and socio-cultural applications (Baker 2010). CL employs both quantitative (statistical) and qualitative (interpretative) approaches, examining word frequency and contextual meaning. Quantitative analysis reveals broad patterns in large datasets, while qualitative analysis provides in-depth interpretations of linguistic patterns.

Key components of CL include corpus frequency, measuring the occurrence of linguistic elements. Type-token ratio (unique words vs. total words) is a common measure. Keyness, indicating word importance within a specific context, is useful for comparative analysis, describing text essence after removing redundant words (Taylor and del Fante 2020). However, the relationship between word frequency and grammar/language structure is complex (Stefan Thomas Gries, Wulff, and Davies 2010), encompassing both frequency and contextual usage.

Collocation refers to the tendency of words or linguistic phenomena to co-occur, identified through corpus analysis, showing where a word appears and its frequent neighboring words (Stefan Th Gries and Newman 2014). Collocation analysis, used in semantic network analysis, reveals structured patterns in how narratives are framed (Segev 2022).

Concordance, a table showing all occurrences of a linguistic item within its context (Baker 2010), enables qualitative analysis and in-depth examination of individual cases, often preceding claims about language variation or change based on frequency. It helps identify patterns and examine word meaning and usage.

METHODS

This study employed corpus linguistic analysis to investigate the "Dana Desa" issue, drawing on data from two primary sources: online news articles and Academic publications. This approach facilitated the exploration of attributes and their networks related to the issue. The corpus comprised online news articles and Academic publications focusing on "Dana Desa." Octoparse version 8.7.2 was used to extract article titles, dates, and URLs. Online news articles (n=137) were collected from kompas.com, selected based on its Scimago Media Rankings (Winter 2024) (Scimago 2024), covering January 1, 2015, to September 30, 2024, and including only articles with "dana desa" in the title. Academic publications (n=260) in Indonesian, indexed on garuda.kemdikbud.go.id and retrieved from Google Scholar, were included; abstracts were used for analysis. The final corpus consisted of 137 online news texts and 260 academic abstracts.

Three main approaches were used: frequency analysis, concordance analysis, and collocation analysis. AntConc version 3.5.9 was used for frequency analysis, and Gephi version 10 for visualizing collocation networks.

1. Frequency Analysis
   This identified frequently occurring words in both corpora, excluding "dana" and "desa" to focus on thematic keywords. This allowed for a comparison of themes between online news and Academic publications (Flowerdew and Richardson 2018).
2. Concordance Analysis
   Based on frequency analysis, keyword-in-context (KWIC) analysis examined the usage of "Dana Desa" within its linguistic context. This identified how the issue was discussed in both media types (Bednarek and Carr 2021), analyzing data from two periods: 2015-2019 and 2020-2024.
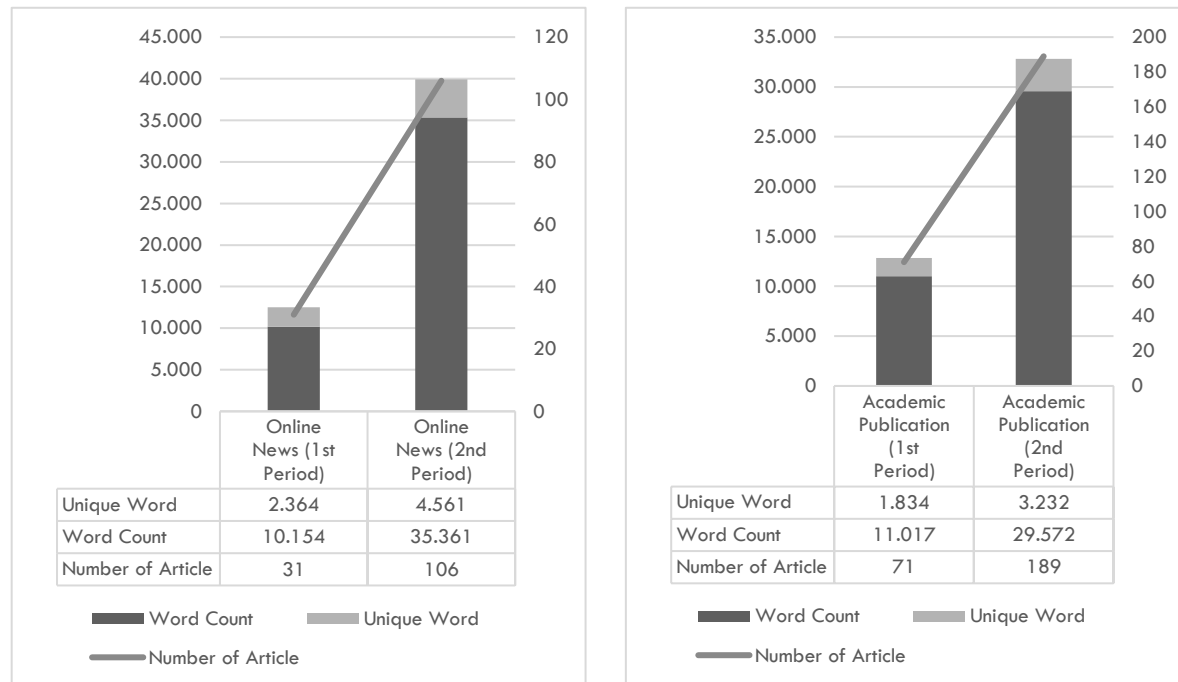3. Collocation Analysis
   Collocation analysis identified words frequently appearing together near key terms representing attributes. This explored the relationships between attributes across sources and time periods. The connectivity of collocates reflects the influence of context beyond immediate word proximity (Brezina 2018; Brezina, McEnery, and Wattam 2015). Gephi version 10 was used to visualize the resulting collocational networks (Baker 2006; Dong and Buckingham 2018), illustrating the relationships between attributes in online news and Academic publications.

This multifaceted approach provided a comprehensive understanding of the "Dana Desa" issue from both media and academic perspectives, highlighting thematic shifts over time.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of online news articles and Academic publications (2015-2024) pertaining to the Village Fund program was conducted using AntConc version 3.5.9. Descriptive statistics, including word count, unique word count, and number of article, were generated to characterize the corpus (Figure No 2).

Figure no. 2
General Summary of the Corpus

	Online News (1st Period)	Online News (2nd Period)
Unique Word	2.364	4.561
Word Count	10.154	35.361
Number of Article	31	106

	Academic Publication (1st Period)	Academic Publication (2nd Period)
Unique Word	1.834	3.232
Word Count	11.017	29.572
Number of Article	71	189

An increase was observed in each research source from Period 1 to Period 2, reflected in the number of published articles as well as the total word count and unique vocabulary utilized. This trend suggests that the topic of Dana Desa is receiving greater attention in both sources. The researchers periodically updated a list of stopwords, incorporating terms identified as non-meaningful within the articles from both sources (Wilbur and Sirotkin 1992).

1. *Frequency Analysis*

Frequency analysis of the corpus was conducted for both online media and academic publications, organized by specific time periods. In corpus linguistics, frequency analysis aims to compile a list of the most frequently occurring words within the analyzed texts. The words identified in this analysis underwent a filtering process to eliminate stopwords or common terms that are insignificant in the context of in-depth analysis, including words such as "dana" and "desa." Furthermore, these frequently occurring words hold significant value for subsequent analytical stages in this research. The results of the identification of commonly occurring words within the corpus, encompassing both online media and academic publications, are presented in Table No. 1 and Table No. 2.

Table No. 1
List of Terms by Frequency in Online Media

No	Online News			
	1st Period		2nd Period	
	Term	Frequencies	Term	Frequencies
1	Kepala/Kades	66	Korupsi	389
2	Korupsi	61	Tersangka	316

3	Masyarakat	48	Kepala/Kades	244
4	Kasus	44	Anggaran	199
5	Juta	42	Juta	198
6	Pembangunan	40	Pasal	165
7	Negara	39	Pidana	162
8	Anggaran	38	Kasus	152
9	Pemerintah	35	Uang	143
10	KPK	29	Kabupaten	142

Table No 1 indicates that online media demonstrates consistency in the use of certain terms, such as "kades/kepala desa," "korupsi," "kasus," "anggaran," and "juta" across both periods. These terms appear to function as keywords in discussions related to the issues at hand. Despite this consistency, there is a notable increase in the frequency of the term "korupsi" in Period 2 compared to Period 1, which may reflect an intensification of coverage regarding corruption cases during that timeframe.

Furthermore, several terms such as "masyarakat," "pembangunan," "negara," "pemerintah," and "KPK" exhibited relatively high frequencies in Period 1, indicating that these topics received significant attention at that time. Conversely, in Period 2, different high-frequency terms emerged, including "tersangka," "pasal," "pidana," "uang," and "kabupaten." This shift may suggest a change in focus or development in the narrative of the reporting, with greater attention directed toward legal aspects, indicating a shift in the focus of online media.

Table No. 2

Descriptive Statistical Results for the Frequency of Terms
in Two periods of Online Media Coverage

	1st Period	2nd Period
Mean	44,20	211,00
Median	41,00	181,50
Mode	29,00	142,00
Standard Deviation	11,43	82,66
Variance	130,62	6832,67

These results indicate a significant increase in the frequency of terms related to village funds in the second period. The average term frequency nearly quintupled compared to the first period. The much higher standard deviation and variance in the second period suggest that the data distribution is more spread out, with certain terms appearing at a significantly higher frequency than others.

Table No 3

List of Terms by Frequency in Academic Publication

No	Academic Publication			
	1st Period		2nd Period	
	Term	Frequencies	Term	Frequencies
1	Masyarakat	183	Pengelolaan	370
2	Pengelolaan	143	Masyarakat	318
3	Pemerintah	90	Akuntabilitas	201
4	Pembangunan	82	Pemerintah	197
5	Alokasi	72	Pembangunan	176
6	Anggaran	54	Alokasi	164
7	Program	51	Keuangan	123
8	Akuntabilitas	35	Anggaran	118
9	Keuangan	33	Program	101
10	Sistem	31	Transparansi	70

Table No 3 illustrates a more stable pattern of word usage in academic publications compared to online media. Academic publications prioritize consistency in the use of specific terms, as evidenced by the similarity of the most frequent terms across both periods. Of the ten most frequent terms, nine

appear in both first and second period, indicating that the central issues addressed in academic publications remain relatively consistent and focused on similar themes.

A notable difference lies in the term "akuntabilitas," which experienced a significant increase in frequency from Period 1 to Period 2. This increase signifies that academic publications in Period 2 increasingly emphasized the substance of accountability in village fund management. This focus on "akuntabilitas" may reflect an academic response to the need for greater transparency and responsibility in public financial management practices. A minor difference is observed with the word "sistem," which ranked tenth in Period 1, while "transparansi" appeared in the same rank in Period 2. This shift, while minor, indicates a change in interest toward the essence of open information and transparent management practices.

Table No. 4
*Descriptive Statistical Results for the Frequency of Terms
in Two periods of Academic Publication*

	1st Period	2nd Period
Mean	77,40	183,80
Median	63,00	170,00
Mode	31,00	70,00
Standard Deviation	50,37	95,12
Variance	2536,71	9048,40

The findings reveal a significant rise in the frequency of terms in academic publications during the second period. The mean frequency has more than doubled, indicating an increased scholarly emphasis on village fund-related topics. Additionally, the higher standard deviation and variance suggest a broader distribution of term frequencies, reflecting a more diverse exploration of various aspects of village fund management.

When compared to online media, both sources demonstrate an upward trend in key term frequencies over time. However, academic publications continue to adopt a more structured thematic approach, primarily focusing on governance, accountability, and financial management.

Table No. 5
Comparison of Term Frequency in Online Media and Academic Publications

No	Source			
	Online News		Academic Publication	
	Term	Frequencies	Term	Frequencies
1	Korupsi	450	Pengelolaan	513
2	Tersangka	329	Masyarakat	501
3	Kepala	310	Pemerintah	287
4	Juta	240	Kabupaten	282
5	Anggaran	237	Pembangunan	258
6	Kasus	196	Kecamatan	254
7	Pidana	181	Akuntabilitas	236
8	Negara	177	Alokasi	236
9	Pasal	175	Keuangan	156
10	Kabupaten	170	Program	152

The frequency analysis presented in Table No 5 reveals a divergence in focus between online media and academic publications regarding the issue of village funds. Online media tends to highlight factual aspects related to fund misuse, with terms such as "korupsi," "tersangka," and "pidana" exhibiting high frequencies. The primary focus of online media is reporting on criminal cases involving village officials and their impact on the budget and the community. In contrast, academic publications concentrate on the management aspects of village funds, with terms such as "pengelolaan," "masyarakat," "akuntabilitas," and "pembangunan" predominating. Academic studies emphasize the strategic role of good governance, transparency, community participation, and the long-term impact of village funds on community development and welfare.

2. *Concordance Analysis*

Concordance analysis was conducted by compiling text excerpts based on specific keywords to facilitate the examination of linguistic relationships within the context surrounding those keywords. This method is one of the oldest and most commonly used text analysis techniques, employed in both qualitative and quantitative text analysis (Matytcina and Grigoryanova 2021). In this context, concordance analysis helps to understand how the term "dana desa" (village funds) is used in various situations. By examining the context surrounding "dana desa," the researchers could identify the discourses emerging concerning this topic. A total of 1,763 occurrences of the term "dana desa" were analyzed from two sources and two time periods.

Table No 6
Concordance Analysis of "Dana Desa" (Village Funds)

Source	Left Context	Keyword	Right Context
Online News	tersangka oleh Satreskrim Polres Kudus. Korupsi	Dana Desa	saat menjabat kades. Berkas lengkap
Online News	korupsi dana desa. Abdul diduga menggunakan	Dana Desa	selama menjabat sebagai kades periode 2015-2021
Online News	untuk kebutuhan keluarga di rumah. Alokasi	Dana Desa	Dinilai Tidak Berkeadilan, Ratusan Kades
Online News	Rp 5 miliar per desa. Pasalnya, kenaikan anggaran	Dana Desa	dinilai terbukti berdampak positif terhadap
Online News	masyarakat yang mencurigai adanya penyalahgunaan	Dana Desa	yang seharusnya dialokasikan untuk pembangunan
Online News	pembangunan di tingkat desa. Selain itu,	Dana Desa	juga mendukung pemberdayaan masyarakat. Thomas
Online News	masalah utama yang membayangi pengelolaan	Dana Desa	Berdasarkan data dari Komisi Pemberantasan
Online News	tanpa prinsip transparansi, partisipatif, dan akuntabilitas,	Dana Desa	Dikhawatirkan menjadi ladang basah korupsi
Online News	terjadi penyalahgunaan wewenang dan anggaran	Dana Desa	tahun 2020, khususnya program BLT di
Online News	salah satu contoh tidak efektifnya pengelolaan	Dana Desa	Ada pula masalah inefisiensi dan
Online News	Korupsi menjadi masalah utama yang membayangi pengelolaan	Dana Desa	Berdasarkan data dari Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK)
Online News	pemahaman tentang manajemen pembangunan desa, khususnya pemanfaatan	Dana Desa	secara utuh dan benar kepada warga desa.
Online News	saat oknum kepala desa terjerat kasus korupsi	Dana Desa	tapi pendamping desa yang justru dipersalahkan terkait masalah tersebut
Online News	Tercatat sedikitnya sudah ada 181 kasus korupsi	Dana Desa	dengan 184 tersangka korupsi dan nilai kerugian sebesar Rp 40,6 miliar
Online News	budidaya melon di Desa Pakem bermodalkan anggaran dari	Dana Desa	Setempat. Modal sebesar Rp60 juta digelontorkan pihak desa
Online News	74 ribu personel Bhabinkamtibmas untuk mengawal penggunaan	Dana Desa	di seluruh wilayah Indonesia. Tahun depan,
Online News	Transmigrasi menunjukkan bahwa selama satu dekade,	Dana Desa	telah digunakan untuk membangun lebih dari 200.000 kilometer jalan desa

Online News	aparat penegak hukum diharapkan terus bekerja sama dalam memastikan	Dana Desa	digunakan sesuai dengan peruntukannya demi kepentingan
Online News	indikasi kepala desa melakukan korupsi	Dana Desa	itu kemungkinan terjadi karena tidak memahami pengelolaan keuangan
Online News	(Musdesus). "Dengan demikian, fleksibilitas penggunaan	Dana Desa	untuk BLT dan PKTD akan berikan ruang yang cukup untuk penurunan kemiskinan,"
Online News	sengaja menyelewengkan lebih dari 60 persen	Dana Desa	tahun anggaran 2018 yang totalnya sebesar Rp 797 juta.
Academic Pub.	pengembangan masyarakat desa melalui pengelolaan	Dana Desa	belum efektif karena masih belum
Academic Pub.	pemerintah daerah. Kendala dalam Sistem Penyaluran	Dana Desa	antara lain Rendahnya Sinkronisasi Antara Perencanaan di Tingkat Desa
Academic Pub.	ini adalah untuk mengetahui fungsi Alokasi	Dana Desa	guna meningkatkan pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa
Academic Pub.	dan pelaksanaan pembangunan berdasarkan alokasi	Dana Desa	yang diperoleh. Lokasi penelitian difokuskan
Academic Pub.	dari awal proses perencanaan hingga pencairan	Dana Desa	dengan menggunakan prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas,
Academic Pub.	kepada masyarakat oleh Kepala Desa tentang	Dana Desa	sumber daya manusia yang ada di desa
Academic Pub.	ini, diharapkan dapat membantu proses pengelolaan	Dana Desa	dari membuat implementasi anggaran, merekam
Academic Pub.	Sejak diimplementasikan pada tahun 2015,	Dana Desa	belum mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat desa
Academic Pub.	untuk merumuskan model pengawasan pengelolaan	Dana Desa	berbasis partisipasi publik. Metode penelitian
Academic Pub.	di Kabupaten Pulau Wowonii. Meskipun anggaran	Dana Desa	dalam bidang pembangunan dan pemberdayaan
Academic Pub.	Implementasi program penurunan stunting melalui	Dana Desa	dan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang
Academic Pub.	negara terhadap tindak pidana korupsi	Dana Desa	diselesaikan melalui pengembalian kerugian keuangan
Academic Pub.	Masih terdapat hambatan, sehingga pemanfaatan	Dana Desa	dalam penanganan Covid-19 dengan beberapa indikator
Academic Pub.	aplikasi sistem keuangan desa (Siskeudes) terhadap akuntabilitas	Dana Desa	dan kinerja aparatur di Desa Tulungrejo.
Academic Pub.	Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Konsep penyelamatan	Dana Desa	dari perbuatan korupsi, yaitu, Pertama, MoU dengan masyarakat
Academic Pub.	Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Pengalokasian Anggaran	Dana Desa	Dengan Metode Analitycal Hierarchy Proscess (AHP).
Academic Pub.	dalam kaitannya dengan implementasi pengelolaan	Dana Desa	disebabkan oleh kurangnya partisipasi sekelompok masyarakat
Academic Pub.	pusat hanya memiliki kapasitas monitoring, setelah	Dana Desa	diturunkan ke desa. Diperkuat dengan UU Desa No. 6 Tahun 2014

Academic Pub.	akuntabilitas berpengaruh positif terhadap efektivitas pengelolaan	Dana Desa	Kepemimpinan berpengaruh positif terhadap efektivitas pengelolaan
Academic Pub.	khususnya penguasaan Aplikasi Sistem Keuangan	Dana Desa	melalui Bimtek dan pendampingan dari berbagai pihak

Based on the concordance analysis of the keyword "dana desa" (village funds), at least five dominant discourses emerge in both online media and academic publications. These discourses encompass effectiveness, accountability and transparency, community participation, corruption issues, and the utilization of technology and capacity building for managers.

Firstly, the effectiveness of village fund management is a primary discourse, particularly within academic publications. The management of village funds in many regions is often measured by its impact on the welfare of the village community, primarily through infrastructure development, local economic empowerment, and poverty alleviation programs. Numerous studies on village funds demonstrate their significant contribution to village development, such as the construction of roads, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions, ultimately improving community access to basic services, although the effectiveness of this management varies considerably.

Secondly, accountability and transparency are considered fundamental principles in village fund management. The aim is to ensure funds are used for their intended purpose and to prevent corrupt practices. This discourse emphasizes the centrality of openness in the planning, disbursement, and reporting processes of village funds. Both online media and academic publications note that transparent financial reports and public access to information regarding the allocation of village funds can help communities directly monitor the use of the budget. This transparency aims not only to prevent misappropriation but also to build trust between the village government and the community, which in turn encourages public participation in oversight processes.

Related to the second discourse, the active participation of the community in village fund management is an indicator of successful budget management at the village level. Involving the community in the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of village funds not only enhances accountability but also strengthens a sense of ownership over development projects undertaken in the village. Various studies show that when communities participate in decision-making regarding the use of village funds, the results tend to be more relevant to local needs. Furthermore, this participation encourages community awareness to oversee the use of village funds, thus reducing the potential for misuse and improving the effectiveness of program implementation.

Fourthly, the discourse surrounding corruption and the misuse of village funds frequently appears in online media, particularly in the context of cases where village funds are misappropriated by village officials. This corruption is considered to hinder the primary objective of village funds, namely improving the welfare of the village community through various development programs. In some cases, corruption occurs due to weak oversight systems and low transparency, enabling funds to be used for personal gain or for purposes not aligned with their intended allocation. Academic publications also identify that corruption in the management of village funds not only harms the budget but also erodes public trust in the village government.

Finally, the use of information technology and the capacity building of human resources at the village level are focal points in several studies on village fund management. The utilization of technology, such as digital-based financial reporting applications, is seen as capable of enhancing accountability and accelerating the reporting and monitoring processes. This technology allows village fund managers to more easily monitor the allocation and realization of the budget. Furthermore, enhancing the capacity of managers, particularly in terms of managerial expertise and financial administration skills, is crucial to reducing the risk of mismanagement. Training for village officials is expected to improve their competence in planning, managing, and accounting for village funds more effectively.

3. *Collocation Analysis*

Collocation analysis was employed to identify semantic relationships between meaningful words grouped taxonomically (by category). In this taxonomy, words are considered interconnected if they frequently appear together in the text (collocation), rather than as independent entities. The strength

of the relationship between words is calculated through the "collocation level," which is the ratio of the number of texts containing both words to the number of texts containing either one (Jo 2019). The meaningful words analyzed in this study were treated as attributes to assess the collocation network in online media and academic publications.

In this study, matrices are constructed as n x n matrices, where n represents the number of elements (objects or attributes) identified by the researcher (Guo 2015). The Object-Based Matrix connects objects, such as village names or village heads, to examine relationships between these entities. Meanwhile, the Attribute-Based Matrix links attributes, such as "corruption," "empowerment," and "allocation," to identify patterns of relationships between concepts or issues. Additionally, the Object-Attribute Matrix connects objects with attributes, for example, Village Head A with "corruption" or "management," to understand how specific attributes are associated with particular entities. By constructing these matrices, researchers can analyze the strength of relationships between key elements and uncover dominant discourse patterns within the dataset.

Nine attributes were analyzed for their collocations: Kepala Desa (Village Head), Korupsi Dana Desa (Village Fund Corruption), Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Community Empowerment), Pembangunan Desa (Village Development), Anggaran (Budget), Pengelolaan Dana Desa (Village Fund Management), Akuntabilitas (Accountability), Alokasi Dana Desa (Village Fund Allocation), and Sistem Informasi (Information System). The collocation results for these nine attributes are presented in Tables No 6 and 7 for each data source. Figures 2 and 3 visually represent the resulting networks of inter-attribute relationships for each source.

Table No 7
Collocation Matrix in Online Media (10L, 10R)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
A	0	172	18	8	32	11	0	3	0
B	172	0	15	9	50	29	1	13	1
C	18	15	0	34	11	7	1	1	1
D	8	9	34	0	29	1	0	7	0
E	32	50	11	29	0	10	0	25	1
F	11	29	7	1	10	0	1	0	0
G	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
H	3	13	1	7	25	0	0	0	0
I	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Key: A=Kepala Desa, B=Korupsi Dana Desa, C=Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, D=Pembangunan Desa, E=Anggaran, F=Pengelolaan Dana Desa, G=Akuntabilitas, H=Alokasi Dana Desa, I=Sistem Informasi

The collocation matrix in Table No 7 reveals that online media prioritizes the issues of corruption (B), village heads (A), and budget (E) as key areas of emphasis within the context of village funds. This framing shapes public perception to focus on the potential misuse of village funds and the role of village leadership. Conversely, the themes of accountability (G) and information systems (I) receive less attention, indicating that transparency and technology are not primary focuses in village fund news coverage.

Table No 8
Collocation Matrix in Academic Publication (10L, 10R)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
A	0	0	29	7	3	17	4	8	1
B	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2
C	29	1	0	123	32	132	65	41	15
D	7	0	123	0	33	23	8	43	5
E	3	0	32	33	0	52	32	16	24
F	17	2	132	23	52	0	205	96	66

G	4	1	65	8	32	205	0	45	57
H	8	0	41	43	16	96	45	0	13
I	1	2	15	5	24	66	57	13	0

Key: A=Kepala Desa, B=Korupsi Dana Desa, C=Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, D=Pembangunan Desa, E=Anggaran, F=Pengelolaan Dana Desa, G=Akuntabilitas, H=Alokasi Dana Desa, I=Sistem Informasi

In contrast to online media, the collocation matrix in Table No 8 for academic publications reveals a different focus. Academic publications prioritize community empowerment (C), village development (D), and village fund management (F). The strong relationship between village fund management and accountability (G), along with its connection to information systems (I), reflects the academic emphasis on transparent, accountable village fund governance supported by technology. This indicates that, in academic studies, community empowerment and village development are driven by sound financial management and the strategic role of information systems in supporting accountability.

Figure No 3
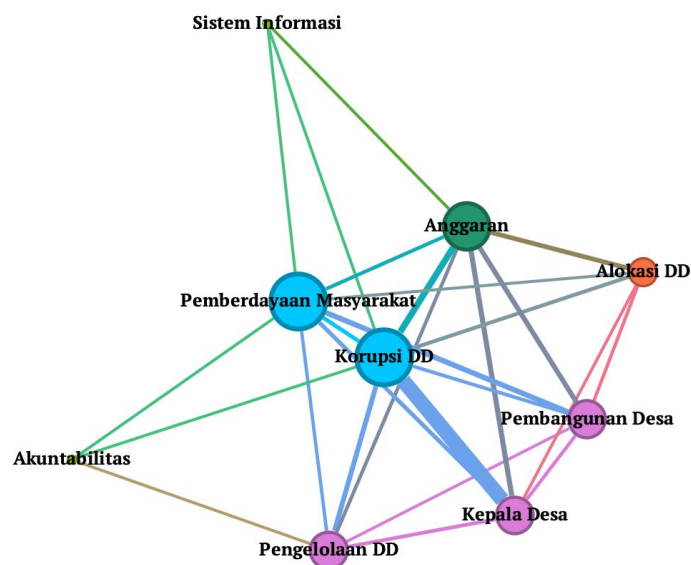*Visualization of Attribute Networks in Online Media*

Figure No 3's attribute network visualization shows that the attributes "village fund corruption" and "community empowerment" have a centrality degree of 8, indicating that online media gives more attention to these two issues or attributes than to other village fund-related attributes. Within the framework of agenda-setting, this phenomenon demonstrates how online media actively shapes public perception by highlighting the close relationship between village fund corruption cases and the role of the village head's position. This means the media doesn't just discuss corruption generally, but links it to the responsibilities and authority of village heads in managing village funds. This constructs the perception that the position of village head carries a risk or opportunity for mismanagement, thus requiring stricter oversight.

Furthermore, the attribute "community empowerment," also possessing a high centrality degree, is depicted by the media as a central element in village fund management, particularly in the form of community participation, direct oversight, and involvement in the implementation of village programs funded by village funds. This emphasis reflects the view that community empowerment is key to achieving sustainable village development, where the community is not only a beneficiary but also an active overseer and implementer, playing a role in ensuring that village funds are used effectively.

Despite both attributes exhibiting high centrality ("village fund corruption" and "community empowerment"), the co-occurrence relationship between them is notably weak, occurring only once. This indicates that the media does not significantly link these two issues within the same context. Discussions surrounding village fund corruption and community empowerment tend to be presented separately in media narratives, even though both are related to the management of village fund.

Within the framework of agenda-setting, village fund corruption is closely associated with the role of the village head, emphasizing that the media shapes public perception by suggesting that the position of the village head carries risks or opportunities for corrupt practices, thereby triggering the need for stricter oversight. In contrast, community empowerment may be perceived as a distinct issue, which is not explicitly connected to efforts aimed at preventing corruption or solutions related to the management of village funds.

Conversely, the attributes "information systems" and "accountability" appear to have minimal connections with other attributes, indicating that online media focuses less on the technical aspects or mechanisms of village fund management in depth. This lack of attention suggests that the issues of transparency and village fund management systems, which are fundamental to ensuring accountable and efficient fund allocation, are not prioritized in media coverage. This may reflect that more technical or procedural issues tend to be less appealing for media narratives, which are more oriented towards aspects with strong public appeal, such as corruption cases and their impact on the community.

Figure No 4
Visualization of Attribute Networks in Academic Publication
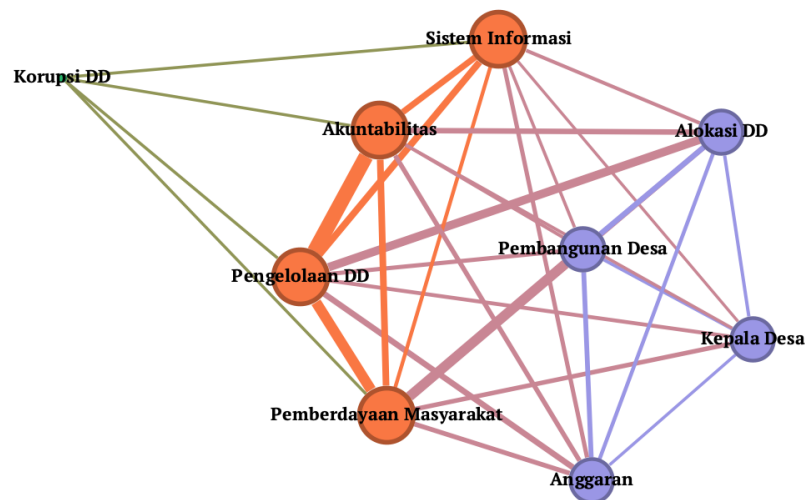

Figure No 4's attribute network visualization illustrates the interconnectedness of attributes within the context of academic publications on village funds. Four attributes exhibit the highest centrality degree: Village Fund Management, Accountability, Community Empowerment, and Information Systems, each with a centrality value of 8. This indicates that these four attributes are the primary focus in academic discourse on village fund governance.

The most significant connection is observed between Village Fund Management and Accountability, indicating a strong correlation between the two. This link underscores the importance of good accountability principles in village fund management, where transparency and responsibility are considered essential factors to ensure the success of managing this village community resource. Furthermore, a close relationship between Community Empowerment and Village Development also emerges in this network, similar to the pattern observed in online media. This phenomenon reflects a consistent perception between academic publications and online media regarding the role of community empowerment in supporting sustainable village development.

In contrast to the network formed in online media, the four attributes with the highest centrality (Community Empowerment, Village Fund Management, Accountability, and Information Systems) exhibit a strong co-occurrence relationship in scholarly publications. This observation suggests that academic discourse tends to integrate these concepts more cohesively, indicating a recognition of their interrelatedness in the context of village fund management. The close association among these attributes in scholarly articles implies that researchers and academics view them as interconnected elements that collectively contribute to effective governance and sustainable development. Consequently, this integration may reflect a more nuanced understanding of how community empowerment, accountability, and information systems work together to enhance the management of village funds, thereby fostering a holistic approach to addressing issues related to village governance.

However, a striking difference exists in the academic publication's attribute network concerning attention to the issue of Village Fund Corruption. This attribute appears less prominent in academic publications, both in terms of frequency and its connection to other attributes. This may indicate that the topic of corruption in village fund management does not receive as much attention in academic research as it does in online media. This opens an opportunity to further explore the differences in focus and approach in discussing village fund issues between academic publications and online media.

Integrating quantitative and qualitative data in clinical trials can enhance rigor, provide credibility to results, and generate valuable insights into the interventions under evaluation (Richards et al. 2019), as this integration is crucial for offering a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the research topic. By combining qualitative insights, which capture the complexities and contextual factors influencing village fund management, with quantitative data that highlights patterns and correlations, researchers can develop a more holistic perspective. This integrative approach not only enriches the analysis but also enhances the validity of the findings, allowing for a deeper exploration of the relationships among the key attributes identified in the study. Ultimately, such integration fosters a more robust dialogue between academic discourse and practical implications, paving the way for informed policy recommendations and effective strategies in the governance of village funds.

This study has several limitations in terms of methodology, scope, and analysis. First, it focuses solely on changes in thematic trends and attributes related to the village fund policy during the two presidential terms of Joko Widodo, without deeply examining events such as elections, the COVID-19 pandemic, or direct cash assistance programs. Second, the study relies on a single online news source, Kompas.com, and does not encompass all media covering the village fund issue. In terms of academic publications, it only considers abstracts available on Google Scholar and indexed in Garuda Kemdikbud, limited to articles written in Indonesian. Third, this research does not measure attribute networks in the general public but instead focuses on how these networks form within and between online news media and academic publications. While it assumes media influence on public perceptions, it does not directly measure public responses. Despite these limitations, the study aims to provide a valid overview of agenda-setting networks between the two media sources in the context of the village fund policy, while acknowledging the need for further research.

CONCLUSION

This study examines the differences between online news media and academic publications in reporting on village funds, comparing two distinct periods: 2015–2019 and 2020–2024. The findings indicate that online news media predominantly adopt a sensationalized approach (Brown et al. 2018). This trend is fueled by media competition for audience attention, which, although it initially improves news quality, may eventually lead to a deterioration in journalistic standards (Chen and Suen 2023). Based on the frequency analysis, revealed that online news emphasized corruption cases and the role of village heads, while Academic publications focused on governance, accountability, community empowerment, and program effectiveness. This finding aligns with previous research indicating that academic studies contribute to policymaking by providing high-quality data, although their influence may be limited by factors such as audience reception and institutional constraints (Soare 2013; Muluk and Winoto 2018).

From an agenda-setting perspective, based on collocation analysis above, the study reveals significant differences in the thematic attributes emphasized by each source. Academic publications consistently address long-term issues related to governance, transparency, and accountability, largely independent of shifting media trends (DeFleur and DeFleur 2022). In contrast, online news media prioritize immediate, high-impact events, particularly those involving corruption and financial misconduct. Collocation analysis further underscores these distinctions, demonstrating that terms frequently co-occurring in online media are predominantly associated with negative aspects of village funds, whereas academic publications emphasize solutions and policy recommendations.

These findings support network agenda-setting theory, which suggests that attributes frequently appearing within a source contribute to the formation of distinct meaning structures. As noted by (Guo 2012), while online media and academic publications prioritize different attributes, these elements are interconnected within a broader agenda network. A comparative analysis of collocation matrices reveals that the terms "corruption" and "village head" frequently co-occur in online news reports, indicating a strong associative pattern. In contrast, academic publications exhibit a high collocation between "village fund management" and the terms "accountability" and "community empowerment."

Furthermore, a frequency analysis of the second period across both sources highlights a significant increase in the occurrences of "corruption" (rising from 63 to 389 instances in online news media) and "accountability" (increasing from 35 to 201 instances in academic publications). For instance, the media's focus on "corruption" can be seen as a result of inadequate "accountability," a recurring topic in academic discussions. This dynamic indicates that despite their differing orientations, both sources contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of village fund management.

This study offers a unique contribution to the literature by integrating collocation analysis with network agenda-setting theory to examine how different information sources shape public discourse on village funds. By highlighting the interplay between media sensationalism and academic discourse on governance, the study provides new insights into how policy-related issues evolve within the information ecosystem. Future research should explore the role of social media in influencing both online media coverage and academic discourse, particularly in shaping the thematic priorities of public policy discussions.

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