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## THE MEANING OF THE WORD "COMMISSION" IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF COMBATING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA

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### ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find out and analyze the meaning of the word commission in a Hizbul Wathan Banten Scout community. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach, with the target of the Hizbul Wathan scouting movement community in Tangerang, Banten. The data shows that using the word commission is well accepted in a business context, with the number of respondents who disagree as many as three people. While in political and bureaucratic activities, 35 people agreed, and eight said they did not agree. There appears to be vigorous resistance to activities related to social organizations; as many as 13 respondents agreed, and 30 people stated they did not agree. For educational activities, there is a balanced attitude between agreeing and disagreeing. This is evident from the slight difference where as many as 20 respondents agreed. In comparison, 23 respondents stated that they disagreed. The attitude of high rejection was seen in religious activities, with the number of respondents who refused as many as 39 people. Respondents' positive attitude towards using the word commission is generally based on the pragmatic fact that the word commission is also used in various countries. Meanwhile, the negative attitude of the respondents emerged due to the spirit of anti-corruption and cynicism towards the behavior of corruptors who appear in public as if they were innocent.

**Keywords:** commission, language, communication, meaning.

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### INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who cannot live alone but must constantly interact with each other. To be able to communicate and interact, humans need language (Xiao, 2018). Aside from being a communication tool, language is also the identity of a sociolinguistic group whose participation is demanded in providing information in making linguistic policies (Sari et al., nd). For this reason, language cannot be separated from the culture of a society that uses that language because language development certainly goes hand in hand with the people who use it (Rifa'i, 2020). In this case, sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society, which links two fields that can be studied separately: the formal structure of language by linguistics and the structure of society by sociology (Saimuary et al., 2021).

Understanding the basic concept of the relationship between language and language society that occurs in a human group where members communicate with each other regularly has inspired researchers to look back on what they have been doing for ten years, being active in the Muhammadiyah Community Organization. For researchers, all Muslims are certainly Muhammadiyah (followers of the Prophet Muhammad), but being part of the community of the Muhammadiyah Organization can be formally said to be a blessing behind historical events by

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helping members of the organization founded by the illuminating film leader (KH. et al.) build a school building in the Social and Public Relations area where the researcher became Head of the Community Association at Pondok Rejeki Kutabaru Housing Complex, Kemis Market, Tangerang (1998-2004 period). Is one word "Build Baduy" in the inauguration of the Ortom management of the Hizbul Wathan Scouting Movement (GKHW) Banten at the time of laying the first stone (September 12, 2007) when the construction of a school building for Baduy children started, requiring researchers to think creatively amidst the turmoil of feeling that to be honest the desire For researchers, it is enough to be an administrator at the second layer or secretary, considering that Banten is like a forest where researchers do not know its character and character.

However, with the spirit of an overseas child, "where the earth stands there the sky is honored" even without sufficient provisions, the words of the modest personal figure, Chairman of the Banten Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership (PWM) "Hasan Alaydrus" in a family meeting (Muhammadiyah Family Gathering) at Anyer Beach Deforming the term B'Scout to become Banten Scouts, Boys Scouts, and Brandalan Scouts seems to challenge researchers so that GKHW Banten is not built with the spirit of today's youth full of facilities. GKHW Banten must be built with the slightest potential to answer the challenges of the times according to the guiding character, which is expected to be present with all limitations to become a role model for problem solvers, not problem makers, let alone problem keepers. ) and problem spreader (problem provider) for the problems of national and State life.

As a Bachelor of Languages who understands that language can influence character formation, efforts to avoid using the word "Commission" instead of "Working Group" are always socialized both in every work meeting of the organization and in media publications that are made. This is all part of the effort to build a community with creative, productive, and innovative professional, entrepreneurial character, which the chairman of PP Muhammadiyah, Prof. Dien Syamsuddin, is analogous to the term building positive envy for the characteristics of Muhammadiyah members. This positive attitude of envy becomes the primary capital in building a spirit of competition in goodness, both when interacting within the internal community and with external parties, other communities, or religious organizations.

In line with the idea that language is a means of conveying information in every activity of the movement of society, be it the business community, social society, cultural society, or political society, this research was conducted with an empirical understanding that language should be a tool in order to encourage the formation of a learning society towards the rise of the entrepreneurial era national (Suharyanto, 2016) . All of this is the accumulation of essential reasons for the need to carry out academic studies, which happen to be researchers as English lecturers taking advantage of the momentum of writing the final assignment for the Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching course with the hope that it will ensure that they continue to socialize the use of the word working group instead of the word commission in every formal activity and organizational informal (Mailani et al., 2022).

A perception study of the meaning of "Commission" was carried out through direct and indirect observation. Direct observation was carried out by asking the community as a respondent to fill out a questionnaire and hold discussions and observe the community's behavior in their daily interactions. At the same time, indirect observations were made in the form of observing the

development of community behavior in actively participating in being part of the community of scout children in Banten. This form of participation can be seen in the activeness of the community in various work programs that have been, are being, and will be carried out. The work program in question is a program formulation which is a form of agreement on the actual participation of the Hizbul Wathan Kwatir Scouting Movement in the Banten Region to realize its vision of Becoming a Caring Learner Guide Organization (for full details, read B'Scout Creative Magazine editions 1,2,3).

Through the spirit of language, the researcher believes that in time the idea of encouraging the formation of the "House of Scouts as the House of Innovation for the Community of Scouts of Today's Children" will result in contributions of love for the country in the form of work, not just talk. In addition, the slogan "Don't Seek Life, but Live Life," which is only relevant for conveying da'wah among the upper class, will complement each other with the phrase "Live by Reviving" and be more rational and acceptable for the interests of da'wah for novice followers. All of this will be achieved if all forms of model activities initiated through the facilitation of pilot houses are prepared and carried out professionally from the start in order to encourage the independence of community organizations by upholding the principles of togetherness, openness, and honesty.

Besides the desire to benefit from the development of scouting organizations, this research was carried out as part of the final assignment for the course "Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching" with the supporting lecturer Prof. Dr. Emzir, M.Pd. This research was conducted for four months from the first time the supporting lecturer explained the lecture syllabus (March 2013). The process of data collection and data analysis took place simultaneously until the end of the lecture (June 2013).

Finally, given the limited time, funds, and facilities, the researcher hopes that in the future, a perception test can be carried out with a broader range of respondents so that it is hoped that the results will be worthy of being input for public policy to consider the use of the word commission in every social, political, religious, educational or bureaucratic activity. This input is, of course, a contribution from language observers in participating in building the era of national entrepreneurship by minimizing instantaneous and corruptive mentality instead of building the spirit of work and work needed in the implementation of the four pillars of the nation and State in the future. At least this contribution will be a small input to refute the survey results by the Hong Kong-based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC, 2012) consulting agency. Indonesia is still considered the most corrupt country among the 12 Asian investment destinations.

The word commission is now commonly used in various organizational activities, both formal and non-formal. The word commission can be found in legislatures (for example, Commission A, Commission B, Budget Commission, etc.), executive agencies, and even an anti-corruption agency also uses the word commission, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). For activists, the word commission no longer carries any substantial meaning. The word commission is often the subject of jokes and jokes when questions arise at organizational meetings, such as: Where is my commission? My commission what? How much is my commission?

There is nothing wrong with the word commission because almost all countries use it. Problems arise when the word commission, which is massively used in the name of a state institution, has various perceptions. The word commission can refer to an aspect of business that means a kind of remuneration or payment to an agent to whom the work is entrusted (Irwan, 2017).

On a national scale, we find the terms Constitutional Commission, European Commission, and Presidential Commission. Even in America, the term United States Trade and Exchange Commission exists (Nasution, 2018).

Specifically, the use of the word commission is problematic when the word commission has the potential to cause various positive and negative perceptions of a person's mental attitude (Hifzul Muiz & Sumarni, 2020). Mental attitudes can be in the form of instant mentality, not wanting to work hard, and not being creative, all of which have substantial implications for one's work productivity. For that, is it necessary to review the word commission instead of working group?

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher tried to verify the mental attitude views above through tests among the internal communities of the Hizbul Wathan Banten Scouting Movement. The determination of the locus of perception test is because, starting from the first time the researcher served as chairman (2007), the main thing that the researcher built was the mental attitude of the community through a language approach not to use the term commission either orally or in writing. The purpose of this research is to understand and analyze the meaning of the term "komisi" (commission) within a community of Pandu Hizbul Wathan Banten. Therefore, the benefits of this research are that it will provide a deeper understanding of how the concept of "komisi" is interpreted and implemented within the context of the Pandu Hizbul Wathan Banten community. It can offer insights into how the commissions within that community can contribute to enhancing organizational efficiency and effectiveness. Additionally, the findings of this research can help identify areas where the commissions might require improvements in their quality of work.

## **METHODS**

The research method or perception study of "commission" uses a qualitative-quantitative descriptive approach. Technically the research procedure is carried out as follows:

- a. Retrieval of research data 1 in the form of primary data collected through a questionnaire given to respondents in the form of a positive perception questionnaire and negative perceptions of the use of the word commission
- b. Retrieval of research data 2, through interviews and in-depth discussions to determine the influence of the behavior of respondents in the involvement of guide communication activities
- c. Conduct data analysis to see positive and negative perceptions of using the word commission in business, political, bureaucratic, social, community, educational, and religious activities. In addition to doing a quantitative inventory to obtain alternatives to the use of the word commission

This research was conducted on respondents who already knew what and how the Hizbul Wathan scouting organization is an autonomous Muhammadiyah youth organization in Banten. This indicator is marked by respondents' involvement in organizational activities who are considered to have read the communication media and the publication "B'Scout Creative," published in 3 editions. For this reason, respondents consisted of organizational management, teachers and students of the Graphic Vocational School formed by the community, as well as guests who had visited the secretariat office of the Graha Hw Banten joint venture at the Telaga Bumi Asri Complex, Sepatan Village, Tangerang, Banten.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Positive and Negative Statements on the Use of the Word "Commission"**

Respondents were asked to give opinions freely regarding their positive and negative perceptions regarding using the word commission in everyday life. All of these perceptions are grouped into perceptions related to business, political, bureaucratic, social, educational, and religious activities. Of the 43 respondents who gave their perceptions of using the word "Commission," there were 103 positive and 94 negative attitudes.

Respondents' positive attitude towards the use of the word commission is driven more by a pragmatic attitude in dealing with the phenomena of everyday life. This pragmatic attitude is more because the commission of the word has been used massively in various aspects of life. Meanwhile, negative attitudes are more driven by general phenomena visible to the public in the form of corruption and abuse of office.

Many studies on corruption in Indonesia have been conveyed to the public through discussions, seminars, survey results, mass media, etc. The community's collective awareness has begun to awaken in the view that corrupt behavior should be disposed of. This can be seen in almost all negative statements; "commission" is always associated with the growth of corrupt behavior in various aspects of life.

Of all the positive and negative aspects of using the word "commission," it can be said that the word commission is attached to the institutional name of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which is considered to have a positive value. This is more due to the positive stigma that exists in these institutions. In general, the respondents' collective expectation is that it is best not to use the word commission, especially in religious, educational, and social activities. Qualitatively all positive and negative statements from the use of the word "commission" in various activities can be seen in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 . Commission's Word Meaning Perception Tabulation**

<b>Respondent No</b>	<b>Perception Positive</b>	<b>Perception Negative</b>
Uum Mulyati	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In government, we know that there is a judicial commission that handles the law.</li> <li>2. In government, we know several commissions in DPR institutions that handle their respective fields.</li> <li>3. In business matters, we recognize commission money or bonuses as an award or sacrifice that has been given.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commission in the sense of giving unhealthy bonuses (facilitating payments). Bureaucracy to facilitate problem-solving</li> <li>2. From a legal point of view, there is usually a token of gratitude for legal relief for convicts.</li> <li>3. Facilitation money can also be found in the community to choose one of the election participants at the sub-district level.</li> </ol>
Thresia Sugini	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. In government, we know that there is a Judicial Commission that handles the law.</li> <li>5. In government, we know several commissions in DPR institutions that handle their respective fields.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Commission in the sense of giving unfair bonuses (facilitating payments) in the bureaucratic field to facilitate problem-solving</li> <li>5. From a legal point of view, there is usually a token of gratitude for legal relief for convicts.</li> </ol>

Respondent No	Perception Positive	Perception Negative
winery	6. In business matters, we recognize commission money or bonuses as an award or sacrifice that has been given.	6. 6. Facilitation payments can also be found in the community to choose of the election participants, both at the sub-district level, etc.
	7. In government, we know that there is a Judicial Commission that handles the law	7. 7 Commission in the sense of giving unhealthy bonuses (facilitating payments) in the field of bureaucracy to facilitate problem-solving
	8. In government, we know several commissions in DPR institutions that handle their respective fields.	8. In terms of law, there is usually a token of thanks.
Siti Sumiyati	9. In business matters, we recognize commission money or bonuses as an award or sacrifice that has been given.	9. 9 In the community, you can also find facilitation payments/lure money to choose one of the election participants.
	10. In government, we know several commissions in DPR institutions that handle their respective fields.	10. From a legal point of view, there is usually a token of gratitude for leniency for convicts.
	11. In government, we know that there is a Commission that handles Judicial law.	11. Commission in the sense of giving unhealthy bonuses in the field of bureaucracy
	12. In business matters, we recognize commission money or bonuses as an award or sacrifice that has been given.	
Sulis Tiyaningsih	13. In government, we know that there is a Judicial Commission that handles law.	12. Commission in the sense of giving unfair bonuses (facilitating payments) in the bureaucratic field to facilitate problem-solving
	14. In government, we know several commissions in DPR institutions that handle their respective fields.	13. From a legal point of view, there is usually a token of gratitude for leniency for convicts.
	15. In business matters, we recognize commission money or bonuses as a reward or sacrifice given/worked out.	14. Facilitation money can also be found in the community to choose one of the election participants at the sub-district level.
		15. The provision of money or services provided by someone with specific aims and objectives to satisfy himself.
Lilies	16. Distribution of results or services according to what the person is doing	
Rostin Malinda	17. Profit based on what is done	
	18. Distribution of results or services according to what the person is doing	16. Giving based on cooperation given by someone with specific aims and objectives
	19. The commission of a system that is under a change that regulates the scope of government so that a country runs well is called the DPR Commission.	
Siti Fadilatul Aslamiyah	20. A group of people appointed/authorized by the government	
	21. A group of people appointed to carry out an activity.	17. Commission money is bribe money so that activities run smoothly according to plan.

Respondent No	Perception Positive	Perception Negative
lin Handayani	22. Commission money is money paid for services.	18. A group of people who expect compensation in the form of commissions or bribes.
	23. The committee consists of several people appointed by the government to carry out an activity.	19. Giving bribes for an activity/crime for an activity can run smoothly.
	24. Money (wages) given for the sale of goods.	20. A form or group of people who can do something and expect a reward for their work.
Ricky's daughter	25. A committee is appointed to carry out an activity.	21. Giving tips (bribes) for work (or activities) aimed at facilitating the activity so that it can be resolved quickly and easily.
	26. Money (wages) given for the sale of goods.	22. A form or group of people who can do something and expect a reward for their work.
Desi Sulistiawati	27. As a token of gratitude or in return for the services of someone who has helped	23. Simplify things that should be in the process.
	28. As a reward for the services that have been given, because of their assistance, we get convenience.	24. Someone's competence could be better.
	29. As a sign of reciprocity or the services of someone who has helped.	25. Bad things are considered good.
Yeni Trisnawati	30. As a reward for the services that have been given, because of their assistance, we get convenience.	26. Simplify things that should be in the process.
		27. Competence of someone who is not necessarily good.
Renaldi Vishnu	31. As a sign of the process, what is done across the heart is carrying out its duties.	28. Bad things are considered good.
		29. Make it easier for parents who often use those who oppose it as commission rights.
Sunengsih	32. As a sign of remuneration given to someone in terms of carrying out their duties.	30. Make it easier for people to abuse the commission for things they do not want
	33. As a reward for someone so that he wants to carry out his duties.	
Nilvik	34. Gifts or wages received because of work that is above average.	31. Bribery => Tend to launch/smooth the goal to gain profit.
	35. Handling specific fields or certain bodies => Commission x DPR =>	32. Profit sharing/equality is a result of a conspiracy.
Evis .S	36. A group of people appointed (authorized) by the meeting government & so on to carry out specific functions (certain tasks he/she becomes a member of) specifically to investigate airplane accidents.	33. A certain percentage of compensation (money) is paid for services rendered.
	37. Distribution of results or services following that person.	

Respondent No	Perception Positive	Perception Negative
Ikah. M	38. A group of people appointed (authorized) by the government meeting & so on to carry out specific functions (certain tasks he/she becomes a member of) specifically to investigate	34. A certain percentage of compensation (money) is paid for services rendered.
	39. Aircraft accident commission.	
	40. Distribution of results or services according to what the person is doing	
Ahmad Adi Santoso	41. The committee consists of several people appointed by the government at meetings and so on to carry out specific tasks.	35. Giving bribes for an activity/crime for an activity, for that activity runs smoothly.
	42. Commission on merchandise ordered to sell.	
	43. Commission money, wage money selling goods.	
Harry Irawan	44. The committee consists of several people appointed by the government at meetings and so on to carry out specific tasks.	37. Giving bribes for an activity/crime for an activity, for that activity runs smoothly.
	45. Merchandise commissions ordered to sell goods commission money wages selling goods.	
Ade Adriansyah	46. Commissions are good because they can be used to eradicate corruption, for example, the KPK.	38. A form or group of people who can do something and expect a reward for their work.
	47. Commissions are good because they can be passionate about doing business if used correctly.	
	48. Commissions can bring passion to work.	
	49. The commission of a system that is in a government that regulates the scope of government so that a country runs well is called Commission III of the DPR.	
Anwar		39. Commissions can make people forget their obligations.
		40. Bribe bribe.
Nunun		41. Rewards for a job can result in death.
	50. Incentives are given to someone due to a transaction that someone makes and experiences a profit.	42. Nowadays, Indonesian people are closely related to the word commission because corruption in Indonesia is everything related to aspects of life.
	51. A group of two or more people who carry out their duties following the theology of an institution.	
52. Used to refer to giving money to that person.		
M. Zaenul Arifin		43. Collaboration or those who make money will definitely ask for the money with a commission password.
		44. Discounts are given to someone who mediates government projects.
		45. A collection of two or more people who carry out the implementation to control government tasks.
		46. Commissions are often called wages or income from outside work, often misused



Respondent No	Perception Positive	Perception Negative
		by certain parties only for individual or group interests.
	53. The word commission is often used as the initials for people who are paid wages or side money.	47. Corruption starts from excessive commissions and improper income for those who feel corrupt.
	54. Commissions are often marked by giving money or goods	
Utah	55. To speed up the work process or a request to be quickly implemented or executed.	48. As a tool or material for bribes
	56. Add enthusiasm to someone.	49. In the wrong use of requests that should be a little but instead exaggerated (Corruption)
Dwi Septiani	57. Add to wallet	
	58. A group of people appointed to carry out a specific task.	50. Rewards are given in a specific agreement.
	59. A part of a state institution that has specific tasks, such as the Judicial Commission	51. Presentation (Share) paid for services rendered.
	60. Institutions/agencies formed by being authorized to deal with a specific problem, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission.	52. Bribes
Yulli S	61. Presentation (Share) paid for services performed.	53. Bribe
	62. To add to the enthusiasm of someone who is given services.	54. The money given is more than it should be.
Muhyi Mustadiron (.....)	Added Income	55. There is a bribe.
	63. Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI)	56. KPI is like having no fangs because it has no legal force to impose sanctions if there is a violation.
	64. Rewards for services that someone has performed.	57. Bribe.
Novriandry Bagas Pratama	65. There is a wage to add income to meet daily needs.	58. There are bribes
Yulli Khomsati R.ST	66. A group of people appointed (authorized) by the government, meeting, etc., to carry out certain functions (tasks).	59. Something raises a question about the meaning of "commission" when it is related to institutions in Indonesia; they usually use the word "commission."
	67. Rewards (money) or specific percentages paid for services rendered in buying and selling.	60. Even in institutions, there are many "commissions: let us think about how our country uses the word "commission." Right "commission" means reward (money).
		61. Alternatively, a certain percentage is paid for services rendered in buying and selling; naturally, our commissions are not busy defending the interests of the State.

Respondent No	Perception Positive	Perception Negative
		62. However, instead, they are busy reaping the rewards & government projects because the main thing for them is that this "commission" is just a suggestion for the government.
		63. How can these institutions change their names, not use the name "commission," and maybe our country will be free from corruption?
Mitha	68. For the encouragement of services.	64. Facilitation money.
leak	69. Commission of a government agency.	65. As a condition to get something.
	70. The commission is money given to someone who is meritorious.	66. 66. Commissions or money given unreasonably to people to whom they are not entitled.
	71. The commission gives responsibility to the State and the unitary nation of the Republic of Indonesia, which a specific commission must preserve.	67. 67. The Commission is a place for debate between state officials.
Worowati	72. Commission: A government agency tasked with conveying the voice of the people	68. 68. The commission where someone's power struggles.
	73. A place to accommodate aspirations.	69. Not running as it should.
	74. In charge of overseeing the running of government.	70. Make someone expect rewards for the services we make.
	75. Commission: money or compensation for services that can increase income.	71. It can be used as a livelihood.
Dani	76. Tips or rewards we receive for our services (usually in the form of money).	72. So many people expect tips from their services.
	77. Can help others or get satisfaction.	73. There is a responsibility behind the commission received.
	78. An institution can uphold truth and justice. Example: corruption eradication commission.	74. Many commissions or tips cannot be determined.
Ira Novitasari	79. Regional independent broadcasting commission (broadcasting institution to accommodate positive and negative impacts that will enter our country through broadcasting)	75. Full of intrigue and politics for power
	80. Regional independent broadcasting commission (place of work for Mr. Mamat, Ms. Nur Saadah, Mr. Ivan, Mr. Ervan, Gita Mba Zenita, and Mr. Khaerudin.	76. Place of debate between state officials.
	81. A place to joke, a place to study with Pak Mamat.	

Respondent No	Perception Positive	Perception Negative
	Mr. Ivan, Ella, and Mrs. Nur Saadah, as well as a place to study the Koran with Mr. Khaerudin, a place to study politics and sportsmanship there Pak Minan, and a place to learn to use conscience.	
Reza	82. Commission => the distribution of the results of goods or services performed	77. Negative commission: distribution of results of goods/services that are not evenly distributed between Both parties (groups/individuals).
Erdiansyah	by a group or individual that is equal/fair. 83. In order to be mutually beneficial and not hurt the two parties.	78. This resulted in disputes between the two groups. 79. Negative commission: conflict between two groups resulting from injustice in the agreement set.
Felicia Restu	84. The commission is part of the income from a sale (in my opinion)	80. It could be a bribe for something unsavory or a lie.
Mr. Haji Trishna	85. Payment. 86. Extraordinary Institution (LSW) 87. A combination of several members who handle specific fields (politics). 88. Field or section or section (government)	81. Could be the result of corruption 82. Discounts (business) 83. Rewards for services (business) 84. Premium (business)
Nita Nurhikmah	89. Rewards in buying and selling. 90. A part of the State institution in the DPR Commission	85. Bribe. 86. Commission for business supervision in the procurement of goods and services.
Rangga Fathir	91. Commissions or shares are favorable in increasing performance 92. Big or small, if someone gets a commission, it will still improve someone's performance.	87. Commissions will change drastically in life if every human being judging life must always get commissions.
Adeng Hudaya Summary	93. Part of the effort. 94. Share of income 95. Commission for missing persons 96. Commission members of the People's Representative Council, Commission AB or C 97. Commission I, II, III, and so on. 98. The part that takes care of something	88. Part of politics. 89. Inconsistent accountability. 90. The advantages of a service regarding the procurement of something. 91. Provision of Services 92. Distribution if there is an excess of a business
Yaya	99. A part formed to take care of something 100. The part formed in an institution. 101. The part that takes care of something in the institution	93. Improper service provision 94. Distribution if there is an excess of a business

**Respondents Agree and Disagree with the Use of the Word Commission**

The data shows that the word commission is acceptable when used in a business context. Of 43 respondents, 40 agreed to use the word commission for business activities. In contrast, three people said they disagreed. For political and bureaucratic activities, 35 people agreed, and eight people disagreed, respectively.

For activities related to social organizations, there appears to be a pretty vigorous resistance; as many as 13 respondents agreed, and 30 people stated they did not agree. Meanwhile, there was a balance between agreeing and disagreeing with educational activities. This is evident from the slight difference where as many as 20 respondents agreed. In comparison, 23 respondents stated that they disagreed.

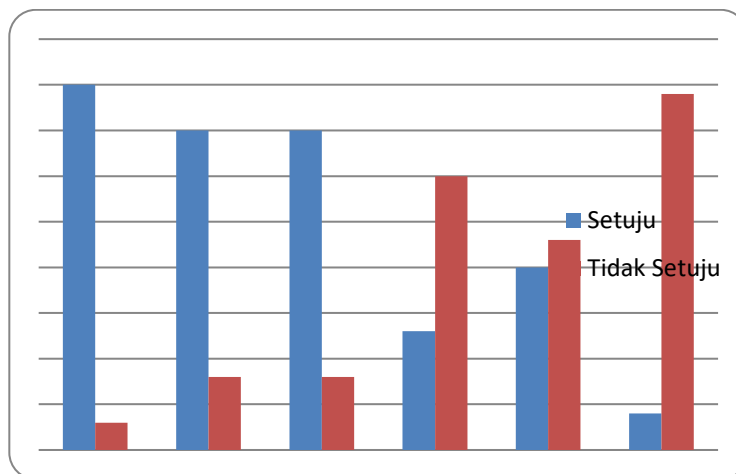
A high attitude of rejection was seen in 4 respondents who agreed to use the word commission in religious activities; on the other hand, 39 respondents refused. The complete data Table 2 describes respondents' attitudes toward using the word commission in business, politics, bureaucracy, social affairs, education, and religious activities.

**Table 2. Respondents Agree and Disagree on the Meaning of the Word "Commission"**

Forms of activity	Agree	Disagree
Business	40	3
Political	35	8
Bureaucracy	35	8
Social/Society Organization	13	30
Education	20	23
Religious	4	39

As an illustration of strengthening the data in Table 2, the graph below illustrates a comparison of attitudes towards accepting and rejecting the use of the word commission in business, politics, bureaucracy, social education, and religious activities.

Existing illustrations show how acceptable business aspects are for using the word commission. Furthermore, the attitude of the respondents changed successively when the word commission was used in the world of politics, bureaucracy, social affairs, education, and religion (see the following chart):



**Graph 1. Agree and Disagree with the use of the word commission**

**Respondents' Suggestions If You Disagree Use the word commission.**

Respondents provided written reasons why they disagreed with using the word commission. On business affairs, there were two suggestions; political affairs, four suggestions; bureaucratic affairs, three suggestions; social affairs, nine suggestions; education affairs, nine suggestions; and religious affairs, 17 suggestions. From a total of 43 suggestions, it can be seen that in the business world, the tendency of respondents to accept the term commission is used. This is possible because in the business world, however, profit and loss must be oriented. This means that here the economic factor is the determining factor why the term commission is well accepted.

The data also shows that suggestions for disapproving the use of the word commission in politics and bureaucracy are small, with four suggestions for politics and three suggestions for bureaucracy, respectively. When associated with a sufficiently large number of respondents who agree with the use of the word commission in the world of politics and bureaucracy (i.e., 35 versus eight respondents agree and disagree --- see table 2), this data gives an illustration that the world of politics and bureaucracy seems to have an excuse to keep using the word commission.

Precisely there is relatively high resistance to the use of the word commission in social activities (13:30), education (20:23), and religion (4:39). With the respondent's ability to express opinions in the form of sentences with reasons for disagreement, which are also relatively high, each for social activities (9 reasons), education (9 reasons) and religion (23 reasons), it seems that the use of the sentence commission needs to find alternative words that are appropriate and well received.

What is quite interesting to observe is that almost all of the reasons and suggestions contained an intention to eradicate the culture of corruption that currently thrives in this country. The language factor is considered capable of playing an essential role in changing instantaneous behavior in the work culture and works. Table 3 summarizes respondents' suggestions if they do not agree to use the word commission in each activity related to business, politics, bureaucracy, social affairs, education, and religion.

**Table 3. Respondents' suggestions if they disagree Using the word "Commission" in Each Activity**

Form Activity	Reason if answers "Don't agree."	Suggestion
Business	1) Because in doing business, there are results/commissions 2) Because all business has to do with money	2
Political	1) Because politics is very vulnerable 2) Because politics is very vulnerable to bribes 3) Result in corruption 4) Because if politics has a commission, this country will indeed be destroyed	4
Bureaucracy	1) It must follow the existing bureaucratic politics 2) It must be following the existing politics. 3) If commissions lure the bureaucracy, this country will be destroyed.	3
Social Organization/ Public	1) The organization is a voluntary activity 2) Because this organization does not expect commissions 3) Community organizations are usually formed based on personal desires that reflect a sense of cooperation without expecting anything in return. 4) Community organizations are usually formed based on personal desires that reflect a sense of cooperation without expecting anything in return.	9

Form Activity	Reason if answers "Don't agree."	Suggestion
Education	5) Because the organization often raises problems that are not following dosing	9
	6) Because in terms of serving the people, you have to be sincere and sincere when you get a salary or a commission too	
	7) People do not expect commissions. People prefer cooperation or community service.	
	8) The public does not expect the commission to result in corruption.	
	9) Because the community is not a land of money, but the community always wants the best	
	1) In education, an adequate salary must be given so that the teacher's life is prosperous, not in the form of a commission	
	2) Because education does not get commission money but gets a salary	
	3) Educational activities do not get a commission but a government salary.	
	4) Educational activities do not get a commission but a government salary.	
Religious	5) Assessment must be according to the ability	17
	6) Assessment must be according to the ability	
	7) Education only requires fees and teaching materials, and there is no commission.	
	8) The commission resulted in forgetting at work.	
	9) Because education has a commission, the new generation is damaged.	
	1) Direct contact with God	
	2) Direct business with God	
	3) Business with God	
	4) Direct business with God	
	5) Deal directly with God.	
	6) Religion comes from conscience and comes from oneself.	
	7) Business with God	
	8) Because religion does not accept commission money	
	9) Activities that do not expect a reward	
	10) Activities that do not expect a reward	
	11) Personal	
	12) Personal	
13) Because religion will cause problems following commendable conflicts		
14) Where we have to do it without expecting anything in return because of religion Closely related to the Creator (Allah SWT).		
15) Religion is an obligation, and there is no commission.		
16) The result is corruption.		
17) Because religion has no ties to rich commissions		

### Said the Commission in the Perspective of Corruption Eradication in Indonesia

Many studies on corruption in Indonesia have been conveyed to the public through discussions, seminars, survey results, mass media, etc. One of the regular studies and surveys on corruption is carried out by an independent institution, Transparency International (TI). There are various approaches to corruption in the form of a global index, for example, the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) (Widyastono, 2013). CPI is an index of perceptions of corruption in a country. This index is published annually by Transparency International (TI) (Amri, 2017). TI is a global civil society organization that pioneered the eradication

of corruption (Iqrom, 2013). TI brings together nations in a coalition to end the devastating effects of corruption on humans to create change toward a world free of corruption.

In the Journal of Business and Economics (JBE), March 2011, Ahmad Badjuri conveyed a critical note about the failure factors for eradicating corruption in Indonesia (Tahir & Noor, 2020), which can be caused by several things as follows:

1. There is no overall political support.
2. Applying the law against corruptors is ineffective and ambiguous, and, even allegedly, in the corruption justice process, there is a legal mafia that "plays."
3. Efforts to eradicate corruption are not focused, there is much pressure and no priorities, and an adequate inter-judicial bureaucratic structure does not support them.
4. The anti-corruption agency is still considered an ineffective and efficient organization that needs to meet society's expectations.
5. Judiciary institutions are often involved in conflicts of interest with other government institutions; for example, presidential permits for corruptors from government bureaucrats become an obstacle to handling corruption quickly and effectively.

Apart from the five critical notes on the failure to eradicate corruption above, no one has looked at it from the aspect of mental development, especially the role of language. Let us look at efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia, which started in 1957 (Syuraida, 2015). In its journey, this effort is a long process of institutionalization in dealing with corruption.

These efforts include:

1. A special military operation was carried out in 1957 to eradicate corruption in logistics.
2. The Corruption Eradication Team (TPK) was formed in 1967 to prevent and eradicate corruption.
3. In 1970 an advocacy team, better known as the Team of Four, was formed, tasked with providing recommendations on corruption action to the government.
4. Operation Control (Opstib) was formed in 1977 to eradicate corruption through administrative and operational disciplinary action.
5. In 1987, Pemsus Restitution was formed to specifically deal with eradicating corruption in the tax sector.
6. In 1999 a Joint Corruption Eradication Team (TGTPK) was formed under the auspices of the Attorney General's Office. The same year, the State Official Wealth Examination Commission (KPKPN) was also formed.
7. In 2002 the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was formed, while the KPKPN merged and joined it.

Furthermore, the results of a comprehensive study and assessment by the BPKP, as outlined in the book "National Corruption Eradication Strategy," concluded that one of the reasons for the failure to eradicate corruption was the weakness of government officials (Sosiawan, 2019). Who deals with corruption? The results of the study are documented in a KKN eradication strategy which is grouped into:

1. A preventive strategy that outlines the steps that must be taken to prevent corruption as much as possible.

2. A detective strategy that outlines the steps that must be taken if an act of corruption has already occurred so that as much as possible, the corruption can be identified in the shortest possible time.
3. The repressive strategy outlines the steps that must be taken so that acts of corruption that have been identified, as much as possible, can be processed according to legal provisions quickly, precisely, and with a high level of legal certainty.

Observing the various strategies for eradicating corruption above, the role of language in changing the perspective (mindset) of the nation's children has not been touched. For this reason, studying the perception of the use of the word "commission" in various formal and non-formal institutional activities is essential as one of the solutions to efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

## **CONCLUSION**

The data shows that the word commission is acceptable when used in a business context. Of 43 respondents, 40 agreed to use the word commission for business activities. In contrast, three people said they disagreed. For political and bureaucratic activities, 35 people said they agreed, and eight people said they disagreed.

For activities related to social organizations, there appears to be a pretty vigorous resistance; as many as 13 respondents agreed, and 30 people stated they did not agree. Meanwhile, there was a balance between agreeing and disagreeing with educational activities. This is evident from the slight difference where as many as 20 respondents agreed. In comparison, 23 respondents stated that they disagreed.

A high attitude of rejection was seen in 4 respondents who agreed to use the word commission in religious activities; on the other hand, 39 respondents refused. Respondents' positive attitude towards using the word commission is generally based on the fact that the word commission is also used in various countries. Meanwhile, the negative attitude of the respondents emerged due to the spirit of anti-corruption and cynicism towards the behavior of corruptors who appear in public as if they were innocent.

From the long notes on Corruption Eradication Policies and Strategies in Indonesia, the researchers finally concluded that the strategy for eradicating corruption should not only be through a legal approach and even more so the military. However, eradicating corruption must also be built and preceded by a collective will, namely a kind of will and sincerity (willingness) from all parties to jointly build the mentality of the nation's children so they do not fall prey to instant behavior. One effort to build this mental attitude is through understanding the language used. For this reason, it is necessary to review whether using the word commission in all forms of state institutions is still appropriate. This research is a starting point for language observers to contribute to changing the mindset of the nation's citizens from an instant culture to a culture of work and creation.



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