

ABSTRAK

Wacana populer yang kerap muncul dalam pemberitaan terkait disabilitas di media massa adalah artikel berita yang berkesan mengglorifikasi pencapaian seorang disabilitas yang terkadang tidak signifikan. Pemberitaan semacam ini disebut dengan *supercrip*. Wacana *supercrip* mungkin sekilas terlihat positif tetapi jika diteliti lebih lanjut, wacana ini secara tidak langsung melegitimasi pandangan bahwa masyarakat memiliki ekspektasi yang rendah bagi disabilitas yang dianggap berbeda dari masyarakat “normal”. Sudut pandang ini seringkali dikritik oleh para peneliti karena dianggap kurang tepat dan menyebabkan kelompok disabilitas semakin termarjinalkan.

Majalah *Diffa* muncul sebagai media komunitas yang berusaha memberikan sudut pandang baru terkait disabilitas melalui artikel dan peliputannya. Sebagai bentuk respon dari lalainya media arus utama dalam menampilkan persepsi yang tepat mengenai kelompok disabilitas, Majalah ini berusaha untuk mengedukasi dan mengadvokasi hak-hak penyandang disabilitas. Mereka juga dikelola oleh baik disabilitas dan nondisabilitas. Penelitian ini melihat wacana *supercrip* yang ada pada artikel Majalah *Diffa* yang diterbitkan dari tahun 2010-2015. Kurun waktu ini dianggap krusial karena pada 2015 RUU Penyandang Disabilitas kembali dibahas oleh DPR RI.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis wacana milik Teun Van Dijk yang membagi ke tiga dimensi yakni teks, kognisi sosial, dan konteks sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masih ditemukan wacana *supercrip* pada Majalah *Diffa* khususnya didominasi tipologi *regular supercrip*. Majalah *Diffa* lebih menekankan pada proses yang dilalui dibandingkan glorifikasi pencapaian penyandang disabilitas. Melalui dimensi kognisi sosial, dapat dipahami bahwa latar belakang tim redaksi dan sudut pandang mereka terhadap penyandang disabilitas sangat mempengaruhi teks artikel yang diproduksi.

Kata kunci: *Supercrip*, Disabilitas, Media dan Disabilitas, Media Komunitas, Wacana Kritis Van Dijk.

Abstracts

A popular discourse that constantly appears in news reporting related to disabilities in the mass media are articles that tend to glorified the success of people with disabilities which sometimes insignificant. These kind of articles called as supercrip discourse. At a glance, supercrip discourse look likes it promotes positive outlook about people with disabilities, but, if it examined further, this discourse indirectly legitimizes the view that people has low expectations towards disabilities whom they distinguish from “normal” society. This perspective often got criticized by the scholars because they considered it as one of the causes that make people with disabilities become increasingly marginalized.

Diffa Magazine established as a community media that attempted to provide different news perspectives about disabilities through their articles. This had been said as a form of response to the neglect of mainstream media in presenting the right perspectives about people with disabilities, this magazine sought to educated and advocated the right of people with disabilities. Diffa Magazine organized by collaboration between people with disabilities and non-disabilities. This study aims to observed the supercrip discourse in Diffa Magazine’s articles issue 2010-2015. This period is considered crucial because in 2015 the Draft of Disability Bill was opened to be discussed again by the Indonesian Parliament.

This study used Teun Van Dijk’s critical discourse analysis method which consists of three dimensions; text, social cognition, and social context. The findings of this research indicates that supercrip discourse was still found in Diffa Magazine, it dominated by regular supercrip typology. Diffa Magazine emphasized on the process that people with disability had been through rather than glorified their achievements. Through social cognition dimension, it can be understood that the editorial team’s background and their perspective on disabilities played a huge role in their production process.

Keywords: Supercrip, Disabilities, Media and Disability, Community Media, Critical Discourses.