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POLITICAL INTERVENTION IN TELEVISION NEWSROOM: STUDYING  
TELEVISION'S COVERAGES ON THE JAKARTA GUBERNATORIAL  
ELECTION 2017

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**ASBTRACT**

The television newsrooms is a space full of meaning, because the position of the newsroom in the constellation of external-internal influences and dependencies has an impact on the process of production and consumption of news in the television newsroom itself. This has been shown by Indonesian Television such as iNews TV and Metro TV in the political news of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election in 2017 (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017), where the television newsrooms were co-opted and could not be separated from the political interests of media owners in supporting one of the candidates Governor and Deputy Governors for Jakarta. This article highlights the issues related to the practice of political intervention in the newsroom of iNews TV and Metro TV on reporting about Jakarta Gubernatorial Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) on Indonesian television. Furthermore, this article critically examines the political interests behind the editorial policies of iNews TV and Metro TV in reporting the Jakarta elections that were constructed. In addition, it is intended to strengthen the study of television

media policies, in particular the election of political news program. The study found that there had been partial through political news discourse constructed by the television due to the affiliation and partisanship of political interests towards candidate number two Governor-Deputy Governor Ahok-Djarot who was supported by Metro TV and candidate number three Governor-Deputy Governors Anies-Sandi who was supported by iNews TV. This critical approach qualitative research was analyzed using Critical Discourse Analysis Norman Fairclough model with a hierarchical level framework of the influence of the content of media messages including; individual, organization, routine, extramedia, and ideology. The findings of the study indicate the intervention of media owners and political party politicians in the newsroom of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta) news coverage because of support for the pairs of candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor which have implications for the division of television and the public.

## INTRODUCTION

Even in democratic countries, including Indonesia, the practice of media owner intervention on television used for political interests in the presidential and Local head elections continues. The same practice also occurs in presidential elections in other countries as in Italy and Thailand.

The practical political steps of media owners remind us of Silvio Berlusconi, boss of the largest mass media network in Italy-Mediaset. At first Berlusconi had no active ambitions in politics, although many people, including Craxi (his best friend, who was also a former prime minister of Italy) gave the view that Berlusconi could have great 'magic' power, if he combined the power of his media network with political power (Shin & Agnew, 2008).

But suddenly, a few months before the Italian elections in 1994, Berlusconi founded a new party called Forza Italia (Italian Power). The party won the 1994 election and, after forming a coalition with a number of other parties, led the conglomerate to become the prime minister in a pizza-loving country. Berlusconi was only able to govern Italy for 7 months because of internal conflicts in his political coalition. The richest man in Italy was forced to resign because his media network was linked to being involved in a bribery case for tax auditors (Hatchen, 2005).

Berlusconi's success in winning Forza Italia and raising him as prime minister is inseparable from his political communication behavior in intervening in his media network to be used as a 'funnel' for both soft campaigns and bombastic official campaigns. Despite three ups and downs from the prime minister's seat due to various scandals (ruled in 1994-1995, 2001-2006, and 2008-2009), Berlusconi can be said to be an icon of successful media intervention for the practical political interests of its owner (Nurhidayat, 2015).

Likewise, the phenomenon of media owner intervention in the struggle for power occurs in Thailand. The 2006 Thai coup occurred on September 20, 2006, when members of the Royal Thai Army staged a coup against the government of Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. This coup, the first in Thailand in the past 15 years, came after a long political crisis involving

Thaksin and his political opponents, occurring less than a month before the planned elections on October 15, 2006 (Pracha, 2006). The military junta canceled upcoming elections, overturning the Constitution, dissolving Parliament, banning demonstrations, announcing emergency laws, arresting Cabinet members, and imposing censorship on all local and international news broadcasts in Thailand. There were no fatalities. Protesters, including a hunger strike, have been arrested.

Wednesday morning, September 20, 2006, the website of the leading Bangkok newspapers Bangkok Post, The Nation and Thai Rath was functioning normally and reported the coup. Both the Bangkok Post and The Nation are strong critics of Thaksin's government. The Daily News website contains extensive photo reports about this military operation. The coup leaders demanded the cooperation of Thai mass media and imposed censorship on media news that might be negative about the military. The military also prohibits any meetings attended by five or more people for political purposes, and threatens violators with six months in prison. Later that day, the military dispersed protesters and arrested activist Chalard Worachat along with hunger strikers and former MP Thawee Kraikup at the Democracy Monument while they protested against the coup. These two people and others put up banners that read "Strikes to protest against the destroyers of democracy" (Nurhidayat, 2015).

Jakarta as one of the regions that took part in the holding of the Simultaneous Local Elections in 2017 is very dynamic compared to other regions. Perhaps remembering Jakarta is the capital city of the country, so the interest and the public's expectations are also very high. In its own political calculations seizing Jakarta in the context of the elections is a necessity because as the State Capital, Jakarta is a miniature of Indonesia which makes it important to be contested. The victory in the battle of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election will be seen as a favorable factor in the general election later in 2019. In the case when compared in terms of the number of voters of Jakarta, it is not as much of West Java, Central Java or East Java. But there are other political considerations; Jakarta is finally seen as a priority. Because it is important to calculate that Jakarta has become a struggle for all political parties in the Local election contest. Until it raises an active dynamic and interesting view, speculation on this matter was also considered very diverse in every analysis and political calculation that emerged.

The people's democratic party in the form of Simultaneous Local Elections in the second wave in 2017 was held with various stages starting in September 2016, both the choice of provincial and Local leaders. It is stipulated in Law No. 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors Becoming Acts. This year the simultaneous Local elections will be attended by 101 regions, while the regions that will hold the elections will consist of 7 provinces, 76 districts and 18 cities. The seven provinces are Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Jakarta, Banten, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, and West Papua.

This kind of electoral system in Indonesia deliberately applied to the local elections both at the provincial and district /city in the whole of Indonesia. This system at the same time replaces the Gubernatorial Election which have been carried out through parliamentary voting mechanisms. Concurrent direct local elections first held in 2015. The simultaneous election model is the first time in Indonesia, even in the world. Indonesia is supposed to be recorded in the history of world democracy because there were 269 areas consists of 9 provinces, 36 cities and 224 districts simultaneously elect Local heads. That is, around 53 percent of the total 537 provinces and districts / cities in Indonesia carry out the first wave of simultaneous Local elections.

According to data reported by the Jakarta General Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta), there are three candidate pairs fighting over the seats of the Governor and Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta for the period 2017-2021. A total of 10 political parties give support to the third candidate on the Governor and Deputy Governor Local Head Election of Jakarta, 2017. The couple number 1 Harimurti Agus Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni supported by four parties, namely the Democratic Party (Demokrat), The United Development Party (PPP), The National Revival Party Nation (PKB), and the National Mandate Party (PAN). While the pair number 2 Basuki Tjaahaja Purnama (Ahok) -Djarot Saiful Hidayat was also supported by four parties, namely PDI Perjuangan, Hati Nurani Rakyat Party, Golongan Karya and Nasdem Party. With number 3 Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno is only carried by Gerindra and PKS.

In the context of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta) it seems that the dynamics are getting stronger and the level of battle in both the real world and cyberspace, including through television media, is increasingly alarming at a level of concern. Moreover, when the Jakarta Local Leader Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) this time is not just one round, but there are two rounds that cause changes in the political map calculations supporting parties.

Ahok had assumed the governorship of Jakarta when former Governor Joko Widodo (Jokowi) was elected President of the Republic in 2014. Ahok ran for reelection to a full five-year term with his deputy governor, Djarot Saiful Hidayat (Djarot). In the first round of voting on February 15 of this year, Ahok won approximately forty-three percent of the vote, followed by former Education Minister Anies Baswedan (popularly called Anies) with forty percent and Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (the eldest son of former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono) with seventeen percent. However, Ahok lost the second round of voting on April 19 to Anies, fifty-seven percent to forty-three percent (Merlyna Lim, 2017).

Meanwhile, the battle of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta) this time is also heavily colored by the struggle for public opinion through various mass media channels print, electronic, online and even social media. Various packaging efforts for publicity of candidate pairs

in the campaign tend to be partial. The news in the mass media also shows the interests of the political parties and candidate pairs that they carry. Even the black campaign kept scattered in the mass media and social media to each other down opponents with a variety of propaganda and issues which are suggestive of ethnicity, religion, race (SARA). Television has become one of the media that aggressively proclaims the candidates for the Governor-Deputy Governor in the on going Jakarta Local election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta). This further reinforces suspicions of media bias against the party and candidates. See for example, iNews TV, MNC TV, RCTI, Global TV owned Harie Tanoesudibyo (HT) as Chairman of Perindo Party also supports the candidate number 3 Anies-Sandiaga. Whereas Metro TV with Surya Paloh (SP) as the owner is also the Chairman of the National Democratic Party (NasDem) which from the outset declare his support for candidate pair number 2, Ahok-Djarot. The emergence of a television media conglomerate that supports candidate pairs in the Jakarta Gubernatorial Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) in 2017 needs special attention and in-depth study because they certainly are present for various reasons.

When traced from the entity's business interests seem to be true, it strengthened their efforts to the perpetuation of their media empire to seize power. However, suspicion is precisely the most powerful is the argument that says that the more dominating political interests rather than economic interests (business), because the real owner of the media is more powerful (settle) in the economic capital. We can see that sort of iNews TV television media owned by Hary Tanoesudibyo just one among dozens of corporate media in the MNC Group. Likewise, a Metro TV news media owned by Surya Paloh (SP) is one of the national private television were big enough and broad range of broadcast coverage besides several incoming media corporations Media Group.

However, the above concerns are quite basic considering that this is contrary to the spirit of democratization of broadcasting which requires diversity of ownership and diversity of content, as stated in Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. Where under Article 5 (g) states that the broadcasting is directed to prevent monopoly ownership and support fair competition in the broadcasting field. In one after another with a letter (i) states that broadcasters should be able to provide information that is correct, balanced and responsible.

Several studies regarding media and political relations in the 2017 DKI Pilkada have been conducted before. Even ahead of the Pilkada itself, Budiyo (2016) has reviewed the role of social media in political communication by taking the case of the 2017 DKI Pilkada. The results of his study show that Facebook can be used to convey a candidate's vision, and the public can immediately respond both positively and negatively. Meanwhile, Umar Halim and Kurnia Dyah Jauhari (2019) show that the Stimulus Response theory was tested through the media exposure hypothesis which made a significant contribution (R Square: 27.6%) to increase the level of political participation. This study also found that online media, social media,

and chat applications are more often used as sources of political information compared to print media, radio, and magazines.

Meanwhile, a similar study was also carried out by Juditha (2017), where the results of the study concluded that themes, marginalization and prejudice that led to hate speech were not found in news on online media. Meanwhile, hatespeech in the content of news comments showed that all candidate pairs were commented on by netizens. However, the most dominant theme of comments directed at hatred of religion and SARA was directed at Ahok. However, Ahok's pro comments in the comments room were much higher. Many netizen comments also contain hate speech against each candidate pair with words that are inappropriate, insulting, and harassing.

Therefore, the existence of mass media, especially television for political parties, is something that is considered very strategic and important. The need for the existence of media in sustaining and maintaining the continuity of the mutually beneficial relationship between political parties and society are highly relevant to the interests of a political party in order to obtain a more sustainable community support.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Political Intervention in the Newsroom***

As understood, mass media has an important role for the state and society. The presence of media in the midst of their relations can create a balance by sharing information and aspirations. In this position, the media becomes a potential space in upholding democracy. But sometimes the media tends to be used as a political tool, as happened in Indonesia today.

The main assumption in the study of democracy is, the independent press with the greater freedom that it will be a positive contribution to political change, support the democratic transition and undermine an authoritarian regime. In other words, the media can play a very large role, especially when the political stage in the transition, because the media can act as agents of change. Neumann explained that freedom plays an important role in Southeast Asia, especially in the process of political liberalization related to the emergence of a more open and critical press (Neumann, 1998). Then, what functions are shown by the media as a political institution? One of the functions that have been designed by Suharto and the state elite in developing countries is, to promote a national ideology and legitimized the development process. In performing this function, the press is as an agent of stability, which served to help preserve the social and political order. This function is generally related to the term development journalism. The second function is to monitor the political order in peacetime, carry out checks and balances.

In the chapter entitled Why don't we call journalists political actors?. Cook (1998) points out a number of things: First, journalists have worked hard to encourage people not to think that they (journalists) are political actors. They

are very successful in this effort, so that they seemed very confident with it. Second, the study of political communication developed in the middle of a tradition that emphasizes the effects of media and disciplines related to the study of politics on the news media also has also hide the implications of their activities. In general, when political experts feel comfortable by looking at the political contribution of the media, they become less willing to see the news media as an institution. In other words, journalists have succeeded in convincing academics that they are not political actors, and researchers to discuss about politics and media studies have neglected it.

Actually, the mass media has long been a tool for channeling political aspirations. From the days of liberal democracy and the new order the political phenomenon in the media appeared to be embodied by policy. In the reform era, where the media is expected to be a public space, was not immune from the political designs that play the media. According to Masduki (2017), sports, broadcasting, and politics enjoy a symbiotic relationship model in global society that profoundly affects trust towards broadcast policy, viewership, and institutional sustainability. Media became the most powerful way to join forces for the owner, who is none other than actor or competitors in the political arena. It is very clear that various shows of iNews TV, and Metro TV for example, contain political elements that characterize the media issues he raises. As a result, media is no longer free of value or has been co-opted by the existence of certain interests of media owners.

Media as a political tool is commonplace even in countries that embrace democratic ideology. But the important thing to note is that democracy is not only interpreted minimally, such as during the election of people's representatives (elections), but places the media as a public space to channel people's aspirations. Besides, it also serves as a space accountability mandate of the people by the people's representatives. So the political instrumentation played by the media, has made the media into another political actor that has a bias, depending on the value that it has, sided with the people or specific interests. Nevertheless, the media should be able to open space for the community to provide input and criticism for the sustainability of democracy.

Mass media in the form of television is a public space that has been regulated by the state in the constitution. Television uses a base of air and electromagnetic waves to carry out its mission. While air and frequency related to the livelihoods of many people, which are regulated by the state. For this reason, television should be free from the domination of certain parties in its use as a public space, but the reality is not as expected. Television in Indonesia is dominated by certain parties who are able to accommodate a large material to take longer time duration. Either on television Local and national television, this phenomenon seemed to take place without any criticism, any deviation infringement of public space. Through this mechanism has violated the public interest in utilizing public space fairly (Haryanto, 2008).

At present it is very rare for television to broadcast programs related to citizens' political rights, or who are able to mainstream democracy through the media. The rise in the media is precisely the controversial controversies that confuse

the public, and even create public fooling. The media is more important in discussing what the media owner wants (capital), rather than being a neutral public space. The politics of public space took place supported by the power of capital and political power so that no one dared to raise criticism. Then this was further aggravated by a lack of cultural sensitivity in response to the ongoing dynamics of media politics.

Journalistic activity produces written products, one of which is reporting (Ermanto, 2005). Nimmo (1989) defines news as the process of negotiating meaningful reports about events, which include symbolizing (1) events as an event; (2) events as something of value; and (3) news events as news stories. The position of the journalist then becomes a communicator who creates meaningful construction of events that occur by negotiating with all participants of the event and the audience who are concerned about the information. In other words, journalists choose, interpret and process information as imagined and needed by the public. Journalists process events that are worth becoming news stories, because the event itself is actually a story or has its own story (Haryanto, 2008).

In simple terms, news can be concluded in 3 things, namely news based on the facts of events; news events must be events that have news value; and the report of the event was delivered to a wide audience. News is written based on the facts of an event, not from the thoughts, opinions or opinions of the journalist. Journalists only function to report facts by trying to avoid the appearance of personal opinions in their reporting so that the truth of the facts does not become biased. Basically, all the events can be written in the news, but because not all events can be accommodated in the media, therefore, journalists and the media will make the selection of events worthy and not newsworthy. This feasibility depends on many factors, but the most important is that the event attracts a wide audience, this is what is called news value. Among the news values are timeliness or actuality; large / extent of the impact of events; proximity; controversy or conflict; an important figure or public figure, the topic of conversation; and incongruity or strangeness (Potter, 2006).

In terms of themes, political events include high news value, so that political events are always a concern of the mass media and the general public. According to Hamad (2004), this is because there are two interrelated factors. First, today's politics are in the era of mediation (politics in the age of mediation), namely political interaction between the political elite and the public needs the mass media as a mediator that brings together the articulation of each party. Second, political events in the form of behavior and statements of political actors usually always have news value even though the event is a mere political event. Political news is essentially the same with the other news in terms of data collection techniques and research. But the political news has positioned side than news of another theme. Political reporting becomes a means of political communication from parties with an interest in a political event. In political communication, government institutions, party institutions, interpersonal media, media organizations and the press become a medium of political communication that is effective enough to convey political messages.

This time the press or mass media occupy a strategic position to deliver political messages to the audience in an organized manner. Politicians who run for office use various types of mass media for persuasive purposes. Even after becoming an official, mass media is also effective to be used as a means of communication with citizens (Nimmo, 1989). And conversely, political news becomes a medium for members of the public or the press themselves to convey political messages to political actors, both support and criticism. This happens because the mass media principally holds the mandate as a watchdog, which is an independent monitor of the power and connoisseurs of oppressed tongues (Kovach, 2006).

Political news, as with other political communication media, by communication actors both politicians and journalists themselves are intended for the formation of public opinion, public attitudes towards the political issues are communicated. In the framework of forming this public opinion, a report is carried out in three domains of activities at once, namely: using political symbols (language of politics); news implementing packaging strategies (framing strategies); and conduct media agenda (agenda setting function)(Haryanto, 2008).

Political news is related to the formation of opinions, so the use of political symbols is carried out in accordance with the opinions to be developed, as well as the message packaging strategies message will select the facts to support that opinion. While the agenda setting function is a determinant for the media in shaping public opinion in the community (Hamad, 2004). The effort to build public opinion by itself makes political coverage potentially become a reality bias. Reality shown by the media is already a reality formations or artificial reality created in the newsroom filled with orders of internal networking media elements such as media owners (own media organization), journalists (profession or craft), situations of socio-political-cultural (society), and the audience (McQuail, 1989).

Journalists who seek, collect coverage material and write it in the form of political news are often difficult to maintain the objectivity of the news. This is due both because the editorial process involves three fields of activity in the newsroom (newsroom), as well as influences from outside the newsroom that pull back between idealism and pragmatism, between the professional order. Newsroom is not a space that is empty, neutral, and only channel information as it is, but a complicated process and various factors that have the potential to influence the process of creating news (Haryanto, 2008).

Shoemaker and Reese cited by Sudiby (2001) mention 5 factors, namely first, individual factors such as educational background, religion, gender, intersect politics; second, media routines that cover standard media news mechanisms and procedures; third, the level of the organization is the component of media institutions that have roles and interests in the production of news; fourth, extramedia level namely outside media factors such as resource persons, countries, advertisements, markets; and fifth, the level of

ideology in the form of perspectives and frameworks of thinking and attitudes in dealing with phenomena.

This is where the challenge for journalists to hold the principles and ethics of the news so that they can perform the functions to convey information to the public, so that the public gets the right information and consideration in making political decisions (Haryanto, 2008).

### ***Journalism in the News Editorial Room***

Ishadi SK (2014) illustrates the change in the media that makes the vision, mission, structure and operational procedures in the newsroom changed significantly. The following matrix describes the position newsroom in the constellation of external influence and dependency which resulted in the production and consumption of news in print media newsroom, radio, and television.

Illustrated how journalists in the production process in the newsroom is directly influenced by two major components. The first component, news suppliers help journalists obtain news and supply news of its own discovery news from news agencies, internet, stringers, as well as other news agencies. The second component is the norms and regulations. Meanwhile, in producing the news in the newsroom, journalists are directly or indirectly affected by the various institutions and agencies made up of the owners of media at once donor capitals as well as operation and production costs. mastered the hardware for delivering news products, such as transmissions for radio and television, transportation for print media and newspaper and magazine sales agents. The news room itself maintains relationships with its audience through advertising agencies, advertisers, and public opinion institutions (Ishadi SK, 2014).

In the end journalists now have to work in two strongly conflict pressures. On the one hand is the pressure of conscience reflected in the spirit of idealism. This is a spirit that encourages conveying facts honestly and objectively. On the other hand, it is related to the pressure of the fact that the media are business and industrial entities that depend on a strong business spirit. The business spirit encourages him to set an agenda and construct such a reality that he obtained so that it is interesting to offer to the market (market driven orientation). The media are also often intervened with pragmatic political interests by merging in the flow of power in political parties. in fact some media owners are also political party elites in the top position of a political party.

From the discussion above, it is clear that the imaging of political parties carried out through reporting on television is a strategic step to be able to make political parties and candidate pairs in the relevant elections included in strategic issues as reported by the media. That is, the more good news is displayed about a political party, the closer the political parties will be to their voters. The problem is just how to package the issue or the activities of political parties to be discussed or become the agenda setting of the mass media. This becomes easier,

if the political party has access to ownership in the mass media, including national private television stations.

Using the Pilkada case as an empirical example, I demonstrate that such a simplified binary approach only superficially reveals the dynamics of television media utilization in politics. The relationship between television media and electoral politics is complex and marked by the emergence of “algorithmic enclaves” and the rise of tribal nationalism. Through my analysis, I wish to contribute to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the polarized nature of electoral politics in Indonesia.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The diversity of reality about the discourse of political news about Jakarta Gubernatorial Election displayed in various media both national and local scale has become the main attraction for writers to choose about the practice of political intervention in the iNews TV and Metro TV newsroom related to the production process politics of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta) as the object of this research. The selection of the three television media as the object of research is due to consistently and routinely displaying news about the politics of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta), especially before and during the campaign period from October 2016 to April 2017. Besides the three television media are large media conglomerates in Indonesia owned by the owners of big capital and politician holders of supreme power in the political party of each MNC Group is owned Harry Tanoesudibyo also Party Chairman Perindo, and Media Group is owned by Surya Paloh who is also Chairman Nasdem Party. Television media in particular has a strategic role in shaping opinions and constructing various social realities to attract the attention of the public, due to various factors that surround them and are considered. Journalists, media owners, and even capital owners are the main actors in reality construction. Therefore media content is a reflection of the workers behind the media. Thus the entire contents of the media are reality that has been constructed. In essence, the news is a reconstruction of a reality that exists in society that may not be the same and congruent with what is reconstructed, namely a reality. News is not a reflection or distortion of reality that seems to be out there.

Generally, this research is interesting to study further because it tries to describe the relationship between media and politics (power), the emergence of political intervention in the news of the 2017 Jakarta Election in the Television editorial room and then critically analyzes the existence of capital owners who are also television media owners at the same time is the Chairperson of the political party who both give their support to the candidates for the Governor and Deputy Governor of the 2017 Jakarta Election. The analysis of this study uses Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis with a hierarchical level framework that influences the content of media messages, including; individual level, organization level, media routine level, extramedia level, and ideological level. Besides, it will also be seen from the perspective of analysis using various kinds of relevant theories such as the theory of political economy of the media, theory of public space, social construction theory of reality and the theory of hegemony.

In this section is analyzed against various forms of private television news text that includes iNews TV and Metro TV in the period of the election campaign period of Jakarta in 2017 which is the date of the second round, 5-16 April 2017 were deliberately directed to find out how an event, person, group, situations, circumstances, or whatever is shown and described in the text of the private television news. Selection period of the campaign in the second round was based on the results of the voting choice of Local heads the Governor and Deputy Governor of Jakarta in 2017 in the first round which of the three candidates Agus-Selvi, Ahok-Djarot, and Anies-Sandi, because no one has meet the most votes, then the pair Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandi has been announced by the Commission for entry to compete in the second round which was held next. Furthermore, researchers will be framed in a more specific meaning, namely whether the general text message displaying the practices of political intervention Jakarta Local Head Election 2017 (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017) news in the newsroom of iNewsTV and Metro TV.

Selection period of the campaign of the second round, was based on the results of the voting choice of Local heads the Governor and Deputy Governor of Jakarta in 2017 in the first round which of the three candidates Agus-Selvi, Ahok-Djarot, and Anies-Sandi, because no one has meet the most votes, then the pair Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandi has been announced by the Commission for entry to compete in the second round which was held next. Furthermore, the researchers frame it in a more specific meaning, namely whether the news text generally displays the practices of news political intervention in the 2017 Jakarta Local election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017) in the newsroom of iNews TV and Metro TV. Where possible efforts to legitimize and delegitimize the power of capital owners and / or political parties affiliated with television media, especially during the elections.

Strategy legitimacy can be interpreted as a form of business to support, strengthen, and establish the credibility of the power of media owners and political parties affiliated to a particular television media. While the delegitimation strategy aims on the contrary, a form of effort to undermine, weaken, and destroy the credibility of the owners of capital and political parties and candidates in the elections that took place. Both forms of the strategy, according to Dedy N. Hidayat (1999), in the perspective of constructivism is a form of political 'language' in which language is used to construct and legitimize certain realities of power relationships.

In the context of its own media production culture, the interests of legitimizing and delegitimizing can be realized through the formation of discourses developed by the media (in the form of television news). Thus, the fight to legitimize and delegitimize in producing television news texts will involve many stakeholders in it, both from within media organizations (professionals and media owners) as well as those from outside media organizations (government, students, non-governmental organizations, media audiences, advertisers, the general public, etc.). The involvement of various parties is of course based solely on the fact that the culture of media production will never

be able to escape the ideological demands and business demands (Ishadi SK, 2014).

In analyzing news text basing on the critical discourse analysis Norman Fairclough model that consists of four elements disclosed in this analysis, namely representation, relationships, identity, and intertextuality. Through a critical language study method, each text construction news discourse formed a certain ideology expressed through these elements as views in the critical discourse analysis, the language of journalism constructed by mass media for public consumption must be seen critically as a form of planting certain ideologies produced by the media. The fourth element is used investigators to uncover the meaning behind the text of the news about the practice of political intervention in the newsroom of iNews TV and Metro TV in the construction of the media on the production processes of political news text about Jakarta Head Election in 2017 (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017).

In analyzing news texts based on the analysis of critical discourse Norman Fairclough's model which consists of four elements expressed in this analysis, namely representation, relations, identity, and intertextuality. Through the method of critical study of language, each news text construction formed a certain ideological discourse expressed through these elements. As seen in the analysis of critical discourse, the language of journalism constructed by mass media for public consumption must be viewed critically as a form of inculcation of certain ideologies produced by the media. These four elements are used by researchers to uncover the meaning behind news texts about the practice of political intervention in the newsroom of iNews TV and Metro TV news in the construction of media on the processes of producing political news texts for the 2017 DKI Jakarta elections.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### ***Television and Political Intervention in the Newsroom of iNews TV and Metro TV in the Jakarta Gubernatorial Election***

The influence of media in political life is very large, media has a considerable capacity to influence public opinion and public behavior. Broad coverage in the community makes mass media considered one of the effective ways in forming party image. Information produced by the mass media, especially relating to a political party, at least has a function to shape the image of a political party to the public.

In his classic work Walter Lippmann (1922) states that media news is the main source that shapes the nature of thinking on broader public issues that are beyond the reach, views and thoughts of most ordinary citizens. What the media knows about the world is what the media says. In fact, what is the main agenda of the media strongly influences the public's main agenda. In summary, what is considered important by the media is also important to the public. Certainly, seeing the high cost of buying political advertising, political parties try another ways, by presenting themselves in the middle of television

through news, they creatively make or raise strategic issues so that they are always be the subject of television news.

Indeed, this method does not guarantee that they will continue to be on television shows, compared to advertisements that have definitely aired on TV, as long as they keep paying. Imaging of political parties through television reporting is also considered a smarter step, especially to attract urban voters which are relatively more educated. Yet another way that is considered more superior is the mastery of the media itself by certain politicians or political parties. This condition is actually already common in the political arena in Indonesia, but it will be more visible with the possession of several national private television stations by several conglomerates who are also political figures or general chairpersons of certain political parties. Through mastering the media they do, the activities of the political parties are guaranteed to be exposed enough to the television station under its control.

The Implementation of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta), political parties, political figures and candidate pairs have shown their aggressive attitude in socializing their existence. This can be seen from the effort in conveying political messages, but they refused if they were referred to as political campaign activities. Political communication carried out both before and after the campaign period often uses mass media channels, especially television. Various shows containing individual political messages and political organizations are often aired in various mass media such as television.

Gubernatorial Election is a campaign period in which each supporting political party or candidate pair approaches the community to attract support. According to Mc Quail (2000), in general, the mass media has a variety of functions for the audience: first, as a conduit of information; second, giving comments or interpretations that help understand the meaning of information; third, the formation of an agreement; fourth, the correlation of parts of society in providing responses to the environment; fifth, transmission of cultural heritage; and the sixth, the expression of values and cultural symbols are necessary to preserve the identity and sustainable societies.

Mass media, especially television, is a strategic land in conveying political messages to the public in the formation of public opinion and in building political image. Television in accordance with its position, should act as an independent institution that can provide political information correctly and objectively, without any element of bias towards certain political interests. Television has contributed to improving the qualities of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election and the contestants. Television has an obligation to create the 2017 Jakarta Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017) not just as a ceremonial event but also a substantial implementation of citizens' political rights.

The development of television media is currently in line with social development which has now surpassed the thinking of modernity (marked by the emergence of the goods and services industry) towards postmodernity thinking which tends to be more organized around cultural consumption, mass

media games and information technology development (Smit, 2001b). The existence of television in the postmodern era has a strong influence on the social and economic dynamics of its people, especially in consuming symbols and lifestyles rather than the production function of goods that are characteristic of the industrial era. Consumption of symbols, lifestyles, and community dynamics occurs, because television as a media has constructed social reality (Berger and Luckmann, 1990). Social reality is constructed by the media departing from reproduced information.

Moreover, it must be realized that the current development of television broadcast media has changed. Television today has built the social reality of a capital intensive industry and is presented to a dynamic and contemporary society. Through television today, ongoing clashes that shook the structure of culture and communication system that has been established (Kottak, 1990). In addition, media ownership by political party officials caused the media to become partisans. As a result, the mainstream media seems to be siding with the interests of certain groups or political parties. The editorial room was controlled by the owner and finally the media became supporters of certain parties. This makes the press not critical and does not fit the ideal of the press function. It causes deterioration of press freedom.

In fact, the process of an event becoming news does not just happen, but through construction and interpretation. That's why we often see an event that is lifted into the news will differ depending on which TV station reports it. Media tends to accentuate one side or even cover one side. In any news, including politics, news can not be separated from ideological biases, political, economic, social, cultural, religious, and interest (Eriyanto, 2002). The press had to be given the flexibility and freedom in finding and releasing information to the public. However, the press is not free as freely as possible, but is bound by the professional ethics that surround it, namely journalistic ethics. So, the freedom of mass media is actually limited by a value, namely social responsibility.

Habermas (1989) said, "In as much as the mass media today strip away the literary husk from the kind of bourgeois self-interpretation and Utilize them as marketable forms for the public services Provided in a culture of consumers, the original meaning is reserved ". Media in its development is more oriented to the formation of public opinion than by developing a public space for the creation of a space that allows the debate or exchange of ideas between members of the public. The situation was exacerbated when the media also became agents who manipulated public opinion, and coordinated the public into passive viewers and consumers.

The media that developed in the capitalistic industrial system was oriented to the motive for profit taking. Conflicts of interest that should be in the private room then commodified and exploited in a public space. Instead of communication that is free of domination or ideal conversation situations as imagined by Habermas, what happens in the media is communication that is distorted solely for economic interests. Media that moves in the public sphere is losing its critical power because developing rationality is dominated by

instrumental rationality (purpose ratio) which ignores moral rationality and aesthetic rationality (Habermas, 1989; Maryani, 2011).

According to McQuail (1989), normative media should be neutral. News in the mass media is a mirror of social reality which is a reflection of social life. However, the presentation of social reality by mass media communicators through the news for various technical, economic or ideological reasons is arranged so that it does not reflect the real reality. In this case the task of journalists according to Abrar (2000) is to try to find accuracy, above all else, and present it to its readers. Another obligation is to tell the truth or openness (fairness), seeks to avoid the attitude of impartiality or bias by giving place to the parties to present opposing opinions through other media. In addition, the media also need to be objective and accurate reporting.

In the newsroom, television coverage is not a sterile black box because there are businesses and political interests that help determine the broadcast news. Even news production activities have become activities to construct reality rather than merely describing a reality (Ishadi SK, 2014). The effort to construct this reality involves many conflicting interests, especially from industry and politicians outside the media. Social Control in the article in *The Newsroom*, Warren Breed (1955) says there is an editorial policy which must be complied with in every newspaper. Newspaper publishers as owners of capital or a representation of the owners of capital have the right to establish and enforce editorial policy.

A variety of news is carried out in a detailed examination related to the news theme on private television both iNews TV and Metro TV which are viewed from the headline to find out the trends in the pattern of the text, and the private television news text form in showing and describing events, people, groups, situation, or circumstances. The results of the data collection found that the total text of the private television political news on iNews TV and Metro TV studied for this need was 172 news items, consisting of 90 news from iNews TV and 82 news from Metro TV.

The news have all been aired during April 2017, exactly 5 to 16 April 2017 in the local leaders election for a second round of Jakarta in 2017 in a political news program in iNews TV and Metro TV. For iNews TV, there is in the news program "iNews Pagi, iNews Siang, iNews Malam, and Evening iNews", while for Metro TV is in the news program "Good Morning Indonesia, Metro Siang, News Line, Metro Today, Prime Time News, and Metro Night.

During the second round of the 2017 Jakarta Gubernatorial Elections (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017) campaign period, there were 90 political news that dominated all news programs aired by "iNews Pagi, iNews Siang, iNews Malam, iNews Evening" in iNews TV. When classified, the news themes aired by iNews TV show support for the candidate pair of Anies-Sandi (10 pieces), campaign and socialization of the candidate pairs Anies-Sandi programs (30 units), the Perindo Party campaign supporting the Anies-Sandi candidate pair (7 pieces), highlights of violations of Ahok-Djarot candidate pair (34 pieces),

and questioning the non-neutrality of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta) (9 units).

The selection of the news themes above seems to reinforce the opinion of the political intervention practice in the newsroom of iNews TV to coverage the production processes of political news text about Jakarta Local election in 2017 (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017) It also reinforced the suspicion of intervention and affiliated media owners and political parties towards the candidate Governor and Deputy governor of Anies-Sandi and forms of resistance against the candidate Governor and Deputy Governor-Djarot Ahok. Likewise, the policies taken by iNews TV, it seems no different from the policy of Metro TV in choosing news themes aired during the 2017 Jakarta Local Leader Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017) campaign period.

During the second round period of Gubernatorial Election for Jakarta in 2017, it appears there were 82 political news dominated in the entire news program aired by "Good Morning Indonesia, Metro Siang, News Line, Metro Today, Prime Time News, Metro Night "Metro TV. When classified, the news themes aired by Metro TV are support for the candidate pair Ahok-Djarot (24 units), campaign and programs socialization of the candidate pair Ahok-Djarot (23 pieces), campaigns and supporter for Ahok-Djarot (7 pieces) highlights the violations of Anies-Sandi candidate pair (20 pieces), and questioning the non-neutrality of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPUD DKI Jakarta) (8 pieces).

We can see a large selection of news themes above are apparently reinforced the opinion of the practice of political intervention in iNews TV newsroom on the production processes of political news text about Jakarta Leader Election in 2017 (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017). It also further reinforces the notion of the intervention and its affiliates and the media owners and political parties of candidate Governor and Deputy Governor Ahok- Djarot also as a form of resistance against the candidate Governor and Deputy Governor of Anies-Sandi during the Jakarta Leader Election campaign in the second round, held on April 6 to 15 2017.

The results of this study have some uniqueness that has not been much discussed in previous writings, **first**, the process of democratic parties in the form of simultaneous Local elections in 2017 in which Jakarta as the capital city is one of the regions with high levels of dynamics and political struggle and become the center of attention not only domestically but also from overseas. **Second**, the emergence of three pairs candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor in the Jakarta Gubernatorial Election this time, namely Agus-Silvi's as the 1st candidate pair, Ahok-Djarot's second candidate pair, and Anis-Sandiaga's the 3rd candidate pair has caused elite grouping and political parties in providing support. **Third**, the support from political parties which are actually television media owners, Harie Tanoesoedibyo is the Chairman of Perindo party and also the owners iNews TV supports candidate number 3, Surya Paloh is the Chairman of Nasdem party and also Metro TV owner supports candidate pair number 2, and Abu Rizal Bakrie is Advisory

Board of Golkar Party and also the Chairman of TVOne support the candidate pair number 3, even though the Golkar Party actually supports the candidate pair number 2. This situation shows the media bias, this situation has made the biased interests and independence and neutrality of the media because there are pro and intervention media message content to support the candidate promoted.

**Fourth**, there are economic and political interventions in the newsroom reporting on each television media as seen in iNews TV and Metro TV. **Fifth**, there is an indication of violation of Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting in the campaign period as well as outside the campaign conducted by the candidate pairs on several television channels. **Sixth**, in the Jakarta Local Election there have been many large-scale demonstrations by both pro and group groups who contradict blasphemy accusations carried out by candidate number 2 Governor Ahok aka Basuki Cahaya Purnama who was also the incumbent to dominate television newsroom. As a result of the news on Television, especially Television sympathizers of each candidate for governor and deputy governor candidate have succeeded in influencing public opinion to be able to reduce the electability of the incumbent pair which was initially considered the strongest and predicted to win in the 2017 Jakarta Pilkada intervention, but the opposite happened, the voting in the second round they failed despite winning the first round of.

**Seventh**, the number of news reports from several television sympathizers of the candidates for the Governor - Vice Governor who allegedly contradict each other related to the 'alleged blasphemy' who carried out by Ahok has spawned a wave of social change movement by the masses of Muslims who do massive demonstration known as Islamic Defensive Action Volumes I, II, and III with a series of demos on Friday, October 14, 2016 known as the demo 1410, followed by a demonstration on Friday, November 4, 2016 known as the demo 411, followed by a demonstration on Friday, December 2, 2016 which is known as demo 212.

#### ***Strategies for Constructing Political News Discourse of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta)***

As a manifestation of social practices, texts contain linguistic elements formed by certain social relations and social context. The routine production of political news discourse texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) shows that not all individuals within the organizational structure of iNews TV and Metro TV were directly involved in the news production process. Field reporters of iNews TV and Metro TV did not directly cover political news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta), so there was a cut-off in the news production course. Similarly, the role of editors responsible for the text editing process was limited, where in this case the viewpoints of iNews TV and Metro TV's editors on the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) politics were not much written in the news report so political news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) were identical to news published in *Koran Sindo* and *Media Indonesia*, what differed were just the

discussions including the construction of discourses and the interests favoring certain Governor and Deputy Governor candidate pair. As for the role of the editors in composing the political news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta), they include: determining the news materials; choosing the news themes; and the process of text editing. The news values that iNews TV and Metro TV adhere to comprise of thirteen elements, namely: actual; proximate; significant; extraordinary; prominent; exclusive; tension; conflict; human interest (able to evoke emotions in the viewers); sex; progressive; trending; and humorous (Wazis, 2012).

Social practices that tend to be dominated by *Koran Sindo* and *Media Indonesia* were indeed not a serious issue for iNews TV and Metro TV, at least through this process iNews TV and Metro TV did not have full authority over strategies of constructing the discourses that were developed within the political news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta). The construction presented by iNews TV and Metro TV would constantly follow the construction developed by *Koran Sindo* and *Media Indonesia* entirely along with all its biases and partiality to certain parties or individuals described in the news texts.

Although iNews TV and Metro TV's adhered to *Koran Sindo* and *Media Indonesia* in reporting the politics of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta), including in terms of discourse construction strategy, the definition of regional election politics represented by iNews TV and Metro TV in the political news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) was, basically, not shaped or formed by thoughts that naturally existed, but it was shaped instead by discourses developing within the institutional and situational context occurring within iNews TV and Metro TV as well as in *Koran Sindo* and *Media Indonesia*, which are interrelated media channels. The production of news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) correlated with whatever discourse formed the texts, this always relates to the domain of knowledge that formed the discourse construction within the texts along with the system of knowledge included into and excluded from the texts.

The construction developed by iNews TV and Metro TV within the political news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) was a result of the power contestation that was won by iNews TV and Metro TV as the text producer over the viewers as the consumers of the texts. Such power is utilized by controlling and restricting the contents of news texts, by developing relations that show the formation of the subject position, and subject involving social status or identity (Fairclough, 2003). Accordingly, existing controls and restrictions will influence the viewers' perception on the knowledge system, social relation, and social identity. Such controls and restrictions are a mechanism of linguistic power instilling discourse onto the public through texts, hence creating a dominant discourse over the public based on the media's discourse construction.

The controls and restrictions in question are as follows: *first*, contents. The politics of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) in the

representations made by iNews TV and Metro TV were restricted to two major discourses, namely the discourse of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) political news and the discourse of politics and power. In principle, every text that appeared in each phrase and word was present in a power-laden space where the process of marginalization, distinction, and definition of the others is an important part in forming the identity of every discourse developed.

The controls and restrictions on the contents imposed by iNews TV and Metro TV resulted in a structural impact on the discourse within the construction of knowledge and beliefs directing the political news of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) towards the two contradictory discourses. Political news of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) was understood as being identical solely with issues of politics and power.

*Second*, relations. The focus on the boundaries of this relation refers to how the relational patterns between political actors were presented within the news texts. The relational pattern developed within the political news texts of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta). The element that legitimized the restriction of relations was the preferential attitude that iNews TV and Metro TV showed in the news texts, which were apparent in the news they reported being dominated by the opinions of certain parties or individuals and they became the dominant discourse, while opinions/voices of the other parties were not presented making them seemingly marginalized. Such preferential treatment could be observed in the writing of the titles, metaphors, and how the structure and composition of the coverage were constructed.

In this case, the occurring relations indicate inequality, where iNews TV and Metro TV tended to take the side of Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandiaga as Jakarta Governor and Deputy Governor candidate pairs. This is observed in Metro TV's description of Ahok-Djarot's figure as the incumbent that had successfully led the development process in Jakarta, that are loved by the people of Jakarta, and that are worthy of being reelected. On the contrary, iNews TV described the figure of Anies-Sandiaga as the smart challenger with abundant promises of future Jakarta development programs that are full of changes.

*Third*, subjects. Restrictions on the subject were apparent in the placement of figures reported during the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta), where iNews TV presented more coverage on Anies-Sandiaga and elites of political parties in support of the candidate pair. Whereas Metro TV, clearly, had put more spotlight on Ahok-Djarot along with elites of political parties that support them. As a result, the subject constructed within the political news texts of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) on Metro TV was that of the ruling political elite group.

Political news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) involving political elites was directed not only to local viewers in Jakarta, but to all viewers on a national scale. Consequently, the subject implied in the political news texts of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) were those who owned and produced the news texts on iNews TV and Metro TV while the

public consumed those texts, particularly people residing in Jakarta and its surrounding areas.

*Fourth*, viewer interpretation. This analysis at the text consumption level attempts to develop the process of reader's interpretation of texts to examine how the readers are capable of interpreting the discourses represented within the texts, and what are the implications they have on the ideological and political effectiveness of the texts.

Viewers agreed that the political aspect of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI) was too dominantly raised creating the impression that the regional election is loaded with the media owners' interests. Even in the news, there were efforts made by iNews TV and Metro TV to justify certain individuals or parties and to favor one side over another, thereby displaying the political interests of each of the party involved in the political contestation of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta).

Based on viewers' information, it is clearly obvious how differently viewers interpreted the political news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta). The background of the viewers and the socio-historical context have a significant impact on the text interpretation process, wherein the interpreted text is associated with the socio-historical context that the viewers have, which ultimately resulted in a distinctive understanding of the discourses by the viewers.

#### ***Sociocultural Factor in the Political News of the 2017 Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017)***

In this context, the discourse texts of political news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) did not abruptly appear, they were formed by discourses that were also inseparable from social relations and social institutions. Essentially, discourse did not emerge under peaceful and harmonious conditions, it was forged under a formation of political contestation with other discourses (Macdonell, 2005).

The position of iNews TV and Metro TV as a national broadcasting media reporting news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) politics was influenced by various events and rules that occurred within the internal and external scopes of iNews TV and Metro TV as a journalistic institution and as a profit seeking company. By using the sociocultural practice analysis, we can observe the interrelatedness of a text with local and global political formations that influenced the production of the said text, and the relationship between the media institution as a place where the text is presented with political and social relations occurring in the community. Hence, in this context there are three main topics of analysis, namely the social, institutional, and situational aspects, because the three aspects construct social reality and have a contributing role in the discourse production process made by iNews TV and Metro TV to represent the politics of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta).

The situational, institutional, and social aspects can be described wherein the political news texts of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) produced is a momentum of direct regional election political intervention in Indonesia coupled with the intensifying religious identity politics at the time. Similarly, the internal and external conditions in iNews TV and Metro TV are not separate from media relations. On the other hand, freedom of the press encourages media conglomeration, which resulted in the media being owned by politically oriented entrepreneurs, and it is such matter that subsequently creates political discourses constructed within the political news texts of the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) on both iNews TV and Metro TV that differed from other media.

### ***The Relationship of iNews TV and Metro TV with other Media Corporations***

iNews TV and Metro TV have institutional relations with other media corporations, both print and electronic, which have managerial and editorial influences. The relationships have a positive impact on the development of iNews TV and Metro TV as a more professional national broadcasting media in terms of organizational and editorial aspects or display. On the other hand, all of iNews TV and Metro TV's policies are indirectly managed by other media corporations, for example iNews TV may serve as a news source that is reported throughout MNC Group's media corporation (such as MNC TV, RCTI, Global TV, *Koran Sindo*, and others), whereas Metro TV, in addition to self-production, may get its news source from Media Group (for instance Media Indonesia, and others). This subsequently indicates that iNews TV and Metro TV are not independent and are prone to intervention by capitalist owners, including in their news publication process. In the context of reporting political news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta), it was ultimately dominated in both news construction and ideas in the reportage of iNews TV and Metro TV using news from their media corporation.

The relationship between iNews TV and Metro TV with their respective media corporation is also inseparable from their owners such as Harie Tanoesudioby, owner of iNews TV (MNC Group), and Surya Paloh, owner of Metro TV (Media Group), who through the policies, thoughts, and background they maintain indirectly contributed to the construction of the political news texts about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) that were aired by iNews TV and Metro TV with particular ideological contents. Media texts are, essentially, not only a reflection of reality but they also create a version of reality that is aligned with the social position, interest, and target of the one producing the texts. So, it is no surprise that the role of the media instead becomes an instrument to legitimize the interests of the class that owns and controls the media by producing fake reports and awareness about the already biased objective reality because it has been shaped and formed by both political and economical interest groups.

In terms of ideology, iNews TV and Metro TV substantially represented a capitalistic-liberalistic-authoritarian viewpoint, as observed in their main

motive of reporting news about the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) based on power, politics, and market considerations. iNews TV and Metro TV eventually set aside aspects that should be a priority in reporting news, while instead political aspects were dominant in lending support to the gubernatorial/vice-gubernatorial candidate pair of each television station, who were reported and positioned dominantly for the purpose of becoming commercial worthy for advertisers and viewers. The ideology was also oriented towards the ideology maintained by iNews TV and Metro TV's respective capitalist owners.

Capitalism-liberalism-authoritarianism serve as the ideology adopted by iNews TV and Metro TV by directing it as a media oriented towards economic and political motives by upholding the freedom of thought as a journalistic institution. Freedom here is defined as freedom in covering the news and freedom in having varying perspectives on the news including perspectives pertaining to the actors being covered. The ideologies of iNews TV and Metro TV are implicit and they cannot be formulated directly but they can be observed through the ideas of the news reports produced.

Ultimately, iNews TV and Metro TV are a partisan media oriented towards power and political interests by supporting the Governor and Deputy Governor candidate pair of Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandiaga who were competing in the Jakarta Regional Election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta). The news reports they launched were also associated with the campaign interests of the candidate pair they support and the supporting political parties, even more so given the fact that the respective owners of iNews TV and Metro TV were concurrently the general chair of a political party. Cherry picking and mutual aggression on news reported by iNews TV and Metro TV that led to political intervention in their respective newsroom are caused by iNews TV and Metro TV's ideology being influenced by the political discourse of the Jakarta SCR Regional Election.

iNews TV and Metro TV were also the political communication means of the two media moguls, both Harie Tanoesudioby owner of iNews TV (MNC Group) and Surya Paloh owner of Metro TV (Media Group), with the purpose of political dissemination, political participation, and political recruitment in order to support the gubernatorial/vice-gubernatorial candidate pairs competing in the Jakarta SCR direct regional election. Such political communication may be formulated as a process of passing on communication symbols containing political messages from one person or group to another person or group for the purpose of opening their insight or method of thinking, and influence the attitude and behavior of the public, which serves as the political target (Cangara, 2009).

It is difficult for media owned by entrepreneurs who are also politicians to be independent and free from intervention. Due to the developed economic interest of mass media, the press will change and it no longer becomes an idealistic press because of interventions by media owners who shall become the main gatekeepers deciding the "selected" opinions and information to be received by the wider public. This will lead to information reaching the public and doctored in such a way without their being aware about it and it becomes unbalanced

information. The public opinions developed in news reports are subsequently controlled and will be associated with the businesses of entrepreneurs, or oriented towards the interests of political parties with the expectation that it shall provide the entrepreneur with enough leverage to seize the throne of power. This will consequently have an impact on the loss of the media's sensibility and essence to implement its social control function.

## **CONCLUSION**

Television media such as iNews TV and Metro TV are not empty spaces including the newsroom because there are business and political interests that also determine the broadcast news. In this context, there was the practice of political intervention in the newsroom of iNews TV and Metro TV on reporting the production processes of the Jakarta leader's election political text news in 2017 which was deliberately constructed by the Television. The findings of this study show the different discourses of political news broadcast by iNews TV as many as 90 political news titles supporting the Anies-Sandi candidate pair and 82 political news titles on Metro TV which support Ahok-Djarot candidate pair.

Various news discourses were successfully classified in news themes aired by iNews TV and Metro TV in terms of; partiality support for the candidate pairs, campaign and socialization of the paslon program, the campaign of the Paslon support group, the spotlight on violations of the candidate pairs, and the question of the non-neutrality of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPU DKI Jakarta).

The results of this study conclude the findings that there was an intervention of the media owner in the newsroom of the political coverage of the Jakarta Regional Election Commission (KPU DKI Jakarta) by Harie Tanusudibyo, the owner of iNews TV as well as the Chairperson of Perindo and Surya Paloh, the owner of Metro TV who is also the Chairperson of the Nasdem Party, both in individual factors such as religious background, gender, and so on; secondly, media routines that include standard news research mechanisms and procedures by the media; third, the organizational level, namely the components of media institutions that have a role and interest in news production; fourth, the level of extramedia, namely factors outside the media such as sources, countries, advertisements, markets and some of them; and fifth, the level of ideology in the form of perspective and framework of thinking and attitude in dealing with phenomena.

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