

## ISLAMOPHOBIA AND JOURNALISM ETHICS IN MASS MEDIA (SOCIAL SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS OF M.A.K HALLIDAY IN THE CASE OF INDONESIA DEPORTED IN KUALA LUMPUR AIRPORT-MALAYSIA)

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### ABSTRACT

Mass media news on ISIS has been a public concern. Indonesia which is often associated with a terrorist hive is targeted by the media in making news. What happened to tourists from Central Java who would travel to Iran and Iraq, and were interrogated at the airport by Malaysia immigration officer in Kuala Lumpur in 2015 attracted various mass media including online media. Metrotvnews.com, sindonews.com, and radarsolo.co.id were some of online media which published news on this issue. The purpose of this study is to find out how online media in Indonesia construct news on a case of Indonesian citizen deported by Malaysia immigration Office. A qualitative approach of M.A.K Halliday social semiotics is employed in this research. Certain characteristic such as speed is clearly seen in the news of an online media. However, in this case, online media was biased and ignored the journalistic principles, including the principles of online journalism. These following three online media which were the objects of the study have shown inconsistent pictures or illustrations on the reported facts. All these three media constructed news in a very subjective, unprofessional, and provocative way. Metrotvnews.com constructed news by using the word "radicalism" and an irrelevant illustration to the issue, whereas Sindonews.com did it with ambiguous, unclear words, and multiple interpretations. Radarsolo.co.id was the most improper among the above mentioned online media. They applied it from the field of discourse, tenor of discourse and mode of discourse which were less relevant to the presented facts.

**Keywords:** Islamophobia, News Construction, Online Media, M.A.K Halliday Social Semiotics.

### BACKGROUND

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) became famous for ruthless action in almost all corners of the world today. The movement that was born in the Middle East region is being led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The purpose of ISIS is currently pointed to conquer and unite the land of Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel to become a unitary state under the banner of the caliphate. Caliphate is a kingdom which applies fully Islamic law in running the government.

In the recruitment of members, the fundamental Islamic movement takes people who have the same ideology all over the world including Indonesia. Indonesia which is predominantly Moslem, and consistently siding with the Islamic struggle in the entire world, including the Palestinians always become a concern of many parties. Indonesia's image as a terrorist hive is a serious concern by western countries, particularly the United States.

A high intensity of news about ISIS impact on the emergence of discourse that is always associated with the Indonesian people traveling to Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and the Middle East countries. Indonesian Media contributed to make the discourse as newsworthy information. The Indonesian mass media were busy reporting on the arrest and deportation of about 30 Indonesians who would lead to Iran and Iraq by the Malaysian immigration authorities in November 2015. About 30 people from Central Java intended to perform religious pilgrimage tour in Iraq and Iran and transit at Kuala Lumpur airport was reported to be joining the ISIS. Electronic media, particularly online media and several news televisions quickly and aggressively reported the case.

The preaching of some online media about the case sparked a reaction from some people who think that the media are in a hurry in its news reporting without doing a verification process. The constructionists believe that the news might not be the mirror and reflection of a reality. It is because in the process of the news formed is a construction of reality. Further, constructionists view the news like a drama. They do not depict a reality, but a portrait of the battle arena between the various parties associated with the event (Eriyanto, 2007: 25). As a drama, there are those who are defined as the heroes but there are also those who are defined as the enemies and losers.

Islamophobia is also penetrated the world of journalism. The national media associate everything that is done by Moslems as something suspicious. Label of terrorists and radicalism has often been read or listened to. ISIS related issue becomes a trend among the media personnel for a high selling power that has high news value. No wonder anything related to the countries of Iran, Iraq, and Syria, has always been associated with ISIS whereas Indonesia has no interest to it. Excessive fear then led to Islamophobia in the press and media.

Through this study, researchers wanted to know how the online media in Indonesia discourse a text message in case of deportation of Indonesians by the Malaysian immigration using a qualitative approach particularly social semiotics method. Social semiotic analysis was employed since it specifically examined the semiotic system of signs produced by the human in the form of an emblem and sentence. Problem statement in this study is: How do online media in Indonesia interpret the case of deportation by Malaysian Immigration in reporting?

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK / CONCEPT**

### **Mass Media**

Mass media is a tool or a messenger from the mass communication process. The mass media is a communication channel that produces and distributes news, entertainment content, visual art, and other cultural products to a large number of people. The mass media can be classified into three major groups based on its physical properties:

- Printed media such as newspapers, magazines, books
- Electronic media such as radio, television, film, video and audio record
- Online media as a new form (Vera, 2016: 6-7).

The new media is a new form of computer-based media in which communication technology becomes an important part in the emergence of new media. Variety of new media is the Internet, short message services (sms), DVD, cable television, smartphone, and others. Messages in the mass media can be either information or news and entertainment that are packed in accordance with the shape of the medium.

In this paper, the authors only discuss the news as a journalistic working accordance with the theme. In the view of the functional and liberal ideology, the media's role as a referee through the news that cover both side, impartial and objective is apparently difficult to realize. Media organizations seem to lose their idealism. It can be seen from the disorientation of the objectivity as the main foundation and ethics that must be upheld.

### **Definition of News**

News is viable information presented to the public. The news is considered adequate when presenting factual information, real-time, accurate, objective, critical, and certainly attract the public attention. Typically, the news in the form of a statement which is published through the mass media (Suryawati, 2011: 78).

The definition of news according to Mitchel V. Charnley is "timely reports regarding the facts or opinions that have appeal or important or both for the wider community" (cited in Iskandar Muda, 2003: 22). Dja'far Assegaf (1991: 24) defines news as "the newest report on facts or ideas which is selected by the editorial staff of a daily broadcast, which can attract the reader's attention, either for its exceptional, its importance or consequences, or even the aspects coverage of human interest like humor, emotion and tension".

Based on the above mentioned definitions, it can be concluded that the news is a report which contains the actual event or happening and attract audience attention. News can be divided into hard news and soft news. Hard news is significant for many readers, listeners and viewers since it usually contains "latest" events that just happened or will happen in government, politics, foreign affairs, education, employment, religion, courts, financial markets and so forth. Soft news is usually less important for it is entertaining, though sometimes it also gives important information. Such News is often not recent news. Human interest story or feature is covered. This type of news is more appealing to the emotions rather than the mind (Rolnicki, et.al, 2008: 2-3).

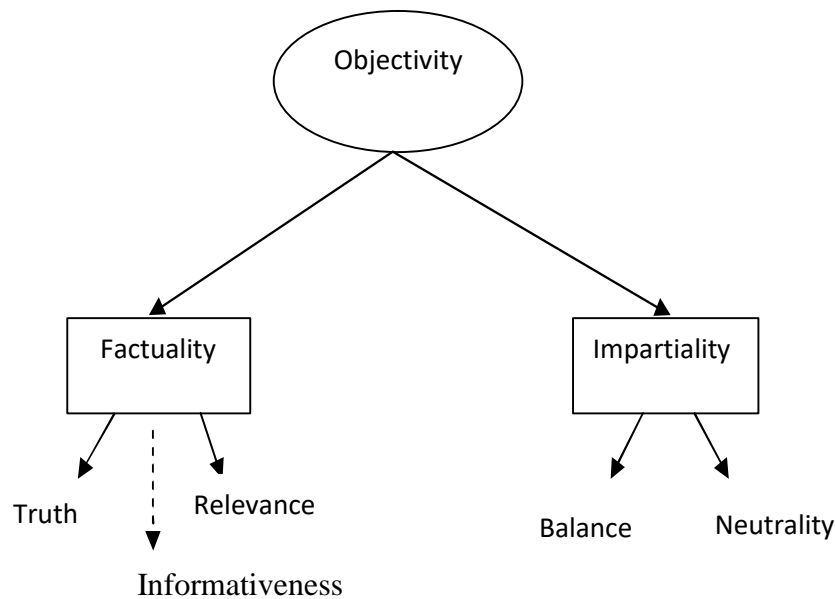
The point is that the news is a report containing the latest information / actual (just occurred, may temporarily occur or will occur), important and attract public attention reflecting the work of journalistic (not the opinions or views of journalists).

### **News Objectivity**

Objectivity is a particular form of media practice including a certain attitude from the task of collecting, processing, and disseminating of information. Its main characteristic is the implementation of disengagement position and neutrality towards the object coverage. Secondly, there is an attempt to avoid involvement: do not take sides in disputes or show bias. Thirdly, objectivity requires a strong link with accuracy and truth of other media types (such as the relevance and integrity) (McQuail, 2011: 120).

Many criteria were forwarded to observe the objectivity of mass media. Necessarily with the inherent advantages and disadvantages, one of which is what was said by Westerstahl (1983), quoted from the book of Dennis McQuails, *McQuails's Mass Communication Theory* (2000: 173).

## Westerstahl Scheme on Objectivity

**Online Journalism**

The fundamental nature of journalism is to preach, report or the more popular term is to inform. Therefore, it requires expertise and special skills in the process. Workers in the field of journalism called journalists or reporters. A journalist must have knowledge and skills in searching and processing the news.

Internet invention provides specific impact for the development of journalism on its own. The invention of the internet divides journalism activities into two kinds, namely online and offline journalism. Online journalism is all activities associated with the Internet as a new media while offline journalism is activities undertaken through the conventional media like newspapers, radio, and television. (Ramdan, 2013: 10).

Asep Syamsul Romli (2012: 12) defined online journalism as "the process of collecting, writing, editing, and disseminating of news online on the internet". Online journalism is also known as: *Internet Journalism, Cyber Journalism, Digital Journalism, Website Journalism, Multimedia Journalism, Modern Journalism*.

**Online Journalism Principle**

Paul Bradshaw from Online Journalist Blog stated principles of online journalism as follows:

1. *Brevity* (Brief); Posts do not ramble but not necessarily written to be short, but long copy can be summed up in a few short papers making them easier to read and understand.
2. *Adaptability* (able to adapt); the development of communication technology forces journalists to be able to adapt to it. A journalist is not only capable of reporting the news but also be able to operate video, camera and more. Not only journalists but also information has to adapt.
3. *Scannability* (able to scan); most users of online news sites look for something specific. Seventy-nine percent of users scan web pages. They are looking for headlines, subheadings, links, and other things that help them navigate the text on the screen. It is based on the assumption that the user does not stand looking at the monitor. Bradshaw

emphasizes the importance of the first two words as the title to attract the reader's attention.

4. *Interactivity* (interactive); Provides a flexibility to the readers of the site to take advantage of what is displayed according to their will or in other words, letting the viewer (or reader) to be the user.
5. *Community and Conversation*; A few years ago, e-mail was the most popular media used by internet users, but recently it began to be replaced by social network and short messages which indicate that the users do not want to be passive in the use of online content. ([Http://jurnalistikonline1.blogspot.com](http://jurnalistikonline1.blogspot.com)).

## CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY

Media content is essentially the result of a reality construction with a language as the basic device while the language is not only as a tool to represent reality, but also to determine what kind of relief would be created by the language on it. As a result, the mass media have a tremendous opportunity to affect the meaning and image generated from the reality constructed. According to Eriyanto in his book on Framing Analysis, "For Berger, the reality was not formed naturally, nor anything that is revealed by God, but on the other hand. It was created and constructed. With such an understanding, the reality had a double-faced or plural". (Eriyanto, 2002: 14-15). Ibn Hamad in his book "Construction of Political Reality in the Mass Media" said that any effort to "tell" (conceptualization) an event, situation, or object is an attempt to construct a reality. The nature and facts of mass media work is telling of events so that the main activity of mass media is constructing realities which will be broadcast. (Ibn Hamad, 2004: 11)

## SOCIAL SEMIOTICS

Social semiotics is semiotics specifically examines the signs, both tangible and intangible word signs in units called sentences. In other words, social semiotics examines the system of signs contained in the language.

M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiyya Hassan, quoted by Ibnu Hamad (2007:15), stated that a text consists of three important components:

1. *Field of discourse*: It refers to what happened: What mass media matters in the field
2. *Tenor of discourse*: It refers to people involved in texts; their characters, roles and position. In a report, there is a certain person with his position quoted. There is also special person become a resource person while others are not chosen. Why a newspaper in that event often quoted one resource less than other resources. Is it true just because of technical reason? Why one side is exposed only its goodness while others are exposed their badness.
3. *Mode of discourse*: It describes the way the language is being used in the speech interaction, including the medium (spoken, written, written to be spoken, etc.) as well as the rhetorical mode (expository, instructive, persuasive, etc.).

Table 1: Semiotic Element of MK. Halliday

| <b>Element</b>            | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Field of Discourse</i> | Refers to things occurred: what discourse used by actors (mass media) about something that is happening in the field of events   |
| <i>Tenor of Discourse</i> | Refers to those listed in the text (news photo): the nature of these people, their position and role. In other words, who are cited and how it is described.   |
| <i>Mode of Discourse</i>  | Refers to the part played by the language: how the communicator (mass media) uses language to describe the field of discourse (the situation) and tenor of discourse (those cited) such as using a vulgar, refined, or euphemistic language. |

(Source: Alex Sobur, 2009: 148)

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Paradigm

According to George Ritze, paradigm is a fundamental view of scientists about what becomes the issue that should be learned by a branch of science (read: discipline). Paradigm helps formulate what should be learned, what problems must be answered, how should be answered, and what rules should be followed in interpreting information collected in order to answer these problems (Endaswara, 2006: 9-10).

The study uses critical paradigm. Critical paradigm is basically a scientific paradigm that laid the critical epistemology of Marxism in all its research methodology. The assumption of reality propounded by the critical paradigm is the assumption that reality is not neutral but is influenced and bound by the value and strength of the economic, political and social. Therefore, the main project of the critical paradigm is the dominance value acquisition of an oppressed group. This will affect how critical paradigm is attempting to dissect reality in scientific research, including research or critical analysis of media texts. (Denzin, 2000: 170).

An important characteristic of a critical paradigm is emancipatory. According to Littlejohn (2000: 225), there are three characteristics of critical thinking, namely; understand things in context, test and demonstrate the strength of that oppressive order, and create awareness by combining theory and action. In the critical paradigm, the fundamental system of epistemological beliefs is subjective and transactional. Researcher and researched objects are assumed to interactively link to the values of the researcher which affect the research.

### Research Approach

The approach employed in this study is a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Taylor defined qualitative research methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed. According to them, this approach is directed at the individual's background holistically (whole) (cited in Moleong, 2007: 11). Researchers obtained the data from various news distributed in online media. The researchers also used a qualitative approach since based on the data obtained

from the news, a descriptive study result will be obtained. Besides, the result described specifically the purpose of the events sounds.

### **Research Methodology**

In this study, the method employed is a social semiotics analysis using M.A.K Halliday model. Social semiotics is semiotics which specifically examines the signs, both tangible and intangible word signs in units called sentences. In other words, social semiotics examines the system of signs contained in the language. Halliday has developed a framework that allows for interaction between the text and the situation (context) that is based on three concepts, namely the *field of discourse*, *tenor of discourse*, and the *mode of discourse* (Sudibyo, 2001: 129). This study was conducted to determine how the mass media construct a reality of an event to create a story. This study reports the case of deportation of Indonesian citizens by Kuala Lumpur Immigration Office.

### **Research Object and Analysis Unit**

Object of the study is the media text contained in the online media news namely metrotvnews.com, sindonewa.com, and radarsolo.com regarding the deportation of Indonesians from Kuala Lumpur- Malaysia. The units of analysis are: topic, text, detail, purpose, word, sentence / tenses, pronouns, schematics, propositions, lexicon, assumptions, nominalization, and language style contained in the online media.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

#### **a. Primary Data**

Primary data were taken from the subjects of research, namely news documentation from online media which become the research samples: metrotvnews.com, sindonews.com, and radarsolo.com.

#### **b. Secondary Data**

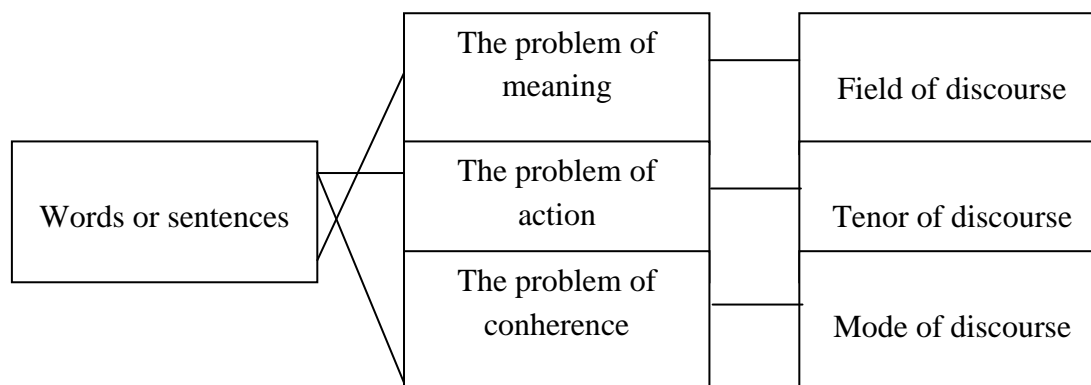
Secondary data is a literature study looking for various references which consists of books, scientific journals, dictionaries and digital articles that support this study.

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

The analysis technique used is divided based on Semiotics Analysis schemes of Halliday and Hasan. A critical linguistic analysis technique is employed to level the text. Critical linguistic focuses on language and connect with ideology. The essence of the idea is to see how the grammar carried certain position and meaning of certain ideology. In other words, the ideological aspect is observed by looking at the choice of language and grammar structures employed (Eriyanto, 2001: 15). Meanwhile, according to Roger Fowler, et al. Critical linguistic views the language as a social practice, through which a group consolidates and spreads its ideology. Critical linguistic is mainly developed from a linguistic theory by considering how particular grammar and vocabulary selection caused specific implications and ideology (Eriyanto, 2001: 133).

As for seeing the meaning of the text, researchers analyzed data that had been obtained by social semiotics analysis. This is a particular method examining sign system produced by humans in the form of tangible symbols, both in words and sentences. Reaffirmed by Halliday that social semiotics is an approach which emphasizes on the social context, namely the social function that determines the form of language. His main concern lies in the

relationship between language and social structure and comes up with the conclusion that a discourse which is in the form of a text or article, consists of meanings that can be interpreted as a tendency of certain parties to use the language as a symbol of something. In this method of analysis, there are three elements that become the focus of contextual text interpretation (Halliday, 1994, 16), namely:




### Data Analysis

#### Instrument of Social Semiotics Analysis I

News/Case : 36 Indonesian citizens reportedly arrested in Malaysia because of Radicalism, Indonesian Embassy give rebuttal.  
Media Name : Metrotvnews.com, Kuala Lumpur  
Day, Date : Thursday, 19 November 2015- 10:33 a.m


| Social Semiotics Aspect          | Evidence in Text   | Remarks   |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Field of Discourse            | News emerged that there were about 36 Indonesian citizens arrested in Malaysia on suspicion of joining a radical group ... "(p1)   | There is no certainty about the deportation of 36 Indonesian citizens , the written word is ... the news emerged ..., suspected ...   |
| 2. Tenor of Discourse and Quotes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ahmad Yani Airport- Immigration Office; indeed there was a departure of 30 Indonesian nationals to Tehran, Iran via Kuala Lumpur on 16 November 2015.”</li> <li>2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs; dispute the issues</li> <li>3. Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur; never get any information from the Malaysian authorities regarding the arrest of 36 Indonesian nationals linked to radical movements "</li> </ol> | All sources listed in the text were authorized parties who knew very well about the certainty and truth of this news. The three parties, namely those from Ahmad Yani airport Immigration Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur clearly said that the news was not true. |



| Social Semiotics Aspect           | Evidence in Text  | Remarks  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 3. Mode of Discourse              |  <p>... ..There was an information said that there were 30 Indonesian nationals departed to Tehran, Iran via Kuala Lumpur on 16 November 2015 (p3) "All 36 Indonesian citizens have valid travel documents, a valid visa for entering Iran and round-trip airline ticket. It was also said that there was no deportation of 36 Indonesians from Malaysia up to 18 November (p4)</p> <p>Ahmad Yani Airport Immigration Office also said that the coordination with Air Asia which brought 36 Indonesian citizens to Kuala Lumpur confirmed that all of those had continued to Tehran on 17 November 2015 by taking Mahan Air. In accordance with the tickets owned, they will return to Indonesia on December 6, 2015 (p5)</p> | Pictures in metrotvnews.com are irrelevant with the news content. Information on metrotvnews.com clearly said that the deportation of Indonesian citizens from Kuala Lumpur is not true according to a statement quoted by the authorities, but why the illustration showed some pictures of ISIS uprising? This certainly is a big question mark for the readers. |
| 3. Interpretation and Implication | ISIS uprising illustrations or images in the article could lead the readers' opinion that at least Indonesian Moslems who visited Tehran, Iran should be worried as followers or sympathizers of ISIS. The Implication is that the image of Indonesia in the eyes of the world, especially the western is getting worse. Indonesia which is often feared and accused of being a terrorist hive will be suspected and treated unfairly related to its people's travel to America, Australia, and European countries.   |  |

### Instrument of Social Semiotics Analysis II

News/Case : 36 Indonesian nationals suspected to join ISIS were arrested by Malaysian Police  
Media Name : sindonews.com  
Day, Date : Thursday, 19 November 2015 – 07:35 a.m


| Social Semiotics Aspect          | Evidence in Text   | Remarks   |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Field of Discourse            | A total of 36 Indonesian citizens from Central Java were arrested by the Royal Malaysia Police. They were suspected to join militant groups of ISIS in Syria. (P.1)  | The word "suspected" in the news tends to have a negative connotation, cornering, and uncertain (unquestionable truth).   |
| 2. Tenor of Discourse and Quotes | <p>1. Central Java Police Inspector General, Nur Ali; "There are people from Kudus, Solo, in total of 36. We still do not understand the purpose. However, it is clearly known that they have applied for a visa from Malaysia to Iran."</p> <p>2. The Head of Public Relations of Central Java Police, Commissioner A Liliék Darmanto; "Those arrested in Malaysia come from various areas in Central Java. " It is true that there are 36 people, eight women, and the rest are men,"</p>  | Resource persons who have the authority for this news: Central Java Police Inspector General, Nur Ali and the Head of Public Relations of Central Java Police, Commissioner A. Liliék Darmanto. Both only provided information about their visa application and a description of the Indonesian arrested in Malaysia.   |
| 3. Mode of discourse             |  <p>They were arrested on Monday, November 16, 2015 after heading to Kuala Lumpur via Ahmad Yani International Airport in Semarang City. They were suspected heading to Syria via Iran, they were arrested (p3). "They were stopped by the authority of Malaysia and deported to Indonesia. There is an information that they will be returned to Central Java from Malaysia," continued the two-star general. (P4) "...</p> <p>" ....Those who were arrested coming from various professions, from civil servants to doctor. However, so far strong evidence has not been found</p> | Images of the police with bullet-proof vests and guard were deliberately shown to imply that the Indonesians should be watched and considered dangerous. A visit to Tehran and Syria was identified siding with ISIS and even more extreme as "want to join ISIS". The word "no information" without citing the sources was unreliable news and a questionable truth. This is not in accordance with the principles of journalism in which all information must go through check and re-check. ... ..a strong presumption they will join ... (p6)<br>... scheduled to be deported (p8)<br>Those are speculative and unreliable sentences. |

| Social Semiotics Aspect           | Evidence in Text   | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|
|                                   | <p>yet. It is suspected that they would join the militant group of ISIS (p6)</p> <p>A total of 36 Indonesian citizens from Central Java were scheduled to be deported from Malaysia using AirAsia today. However, there hasn't been any information stating that they had landed in Semarang from Malaysia (p8).</p>   |         |
| 4. Interpretation and Implication | This news report tends to seek more sensation than to present the reality. News reports about the plan of Indonesians who would be returned to Central Java could pose negative implications to the public opinion. For example, Moslems in Central Java need to be watched as ISIS sympathizers or Central Java as a training camp of ISIS members. Central Java Tourism will experience shrinkage in the number of tourists both from home and abroad. |         |

### Instruments of Social Semiotics Analysis III

News/Case : Indonesians from Central Java were deported from Malaysia  
Media Name : radarsolo.co.id  
Day, Date : Thursday, 19 November 2015

| Social Semiotics Aspect          | Evidence in Text  | Remarks  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Field of Discourse            | About 36 Indonesians from Central Java forcibly deported (deportation) from Malaysia. They were flown from Malaysia with Air Asia at 09.30 yesterday (18/11). From dozens of these people, 13 of whom came from Solo. (P1)  | Tendentious and without verification. This news indicates that the journalist worked in rush, just chased sensation and ignored objectivity. The fact that happens none of them were deported.   |
| 2. Tenor of Discourse and Quotes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immigration; "Yes there were 36 Indonesian nationals who were deported from Malaysia today," he said via mobile phone connections. Of a number of Solo resident names who were deported was Kamal Abdullah Mulachela.</li> <li>2. Supardi, Chairman of RT 01 RW 17 Semanggi, Kliwon Market; "A few days ago we had a chance to meet. I forgot what day but it's less than a month, he said that he wanted to go to Malaysia."</li> <li>3. Abdullah Kamal Mulachela; a Solo resident who participated</li> </ol> | It is said that the resource persons coming from the immigration authorities, though not clearly mentioned from which authorities ... while the chairman of RT was improper to be the source of news for he did not understand the problem. It is clearly seen that the answers from RT had nothing to do with the issue of deportation. |

| Social Semiotics Aspect           | Evidence in Text  | Remarks   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
|                                   | traveling.  |   |
| 3. Mode of Discourse              |  <p>“....tried to meet at his house. But unfortunately, the owners did not open the door. The gate of the house was locked ”(p4)</p> <p>Related to the personality of Abullah Kamal Mulachela, he said that he was quite introvert. The family has asked the maid or driver several times to deal with the community administration paper. Supardi said that Abullah is under 40 years old. He lives with his wife and two children. (P6)</p> <p>"Actually he has stayed here for long, but we seldom meet each other. When applying for family data paper (KK) he usually asks his assistant, "he said. Supardi denied when asked about the possibility of them joined the ISIS. He predicted that their departure was over the business. (P7)</p> | <p>The Visual image in the form of arrest illustration sketch was exaggerated. It did not match the reality on the ground. Radarsolo.com impressed rush in spreading their information. It was a weak verification and does not fit the facts.</p> <p>As the local media (Solo), radarsolo.com was trying to report the locality according to the local media principles. But why only Abdullah Kamal was exposed, in fact there were 13 people of Solo that went together.</p> |
| 5. Interpretation and Implication | Radarsolo.com shows the characteristics of online media relying on a speed without considering accuracy. There is no conformity between the ‘lead’ and the ‘content’. The lead tells the return of Indonesians from Kuala Lumpur but the content tells only about Abdullah Kamal who is introvert.  |   |

Note: p = paragraph

## DISCUSSION

From the study that has been analyzed, it can be understood that each medium has a different construction in reporting an event. This is due to a different purpose, depending on the vision and mission of the media and the intention to be conveyed to the public through the news. The constructionist believes that the news might not be the mirror and reflection of a reality since the news itself is the construction of a reality in accordance with the process. Further,

constructionists view the news like a drama. They do not depict a reality, but a portrait of the battle arena between the various parties associated with the event (Eriyanto, 2007: 25). As a drama, there are those who are defined as the heroes and there are also those defined as the enemies and losers. By using social semiotics analysis model of MAK Halliday, it is known that the news about deportation of Indonesians from Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia, reported by metrotvnews.com, sindonews.com and radarsolo.com) obtained the following result: the dominant discourse emerged from these reports is the joining of Indonesian nationals with ISIS group.

Metrotvnews.com put the discourse in paragraph one (1) It shows that there are about 36 Indonesian citizens were arrested in Malaysia on suspicion of joining a radical group ... "to support such discourse metrotvnews.com involves relevant parties namely immigration office, the Ministry of Foreign affairs and the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. However, in the mode of discourse, metrotvnews.com explained the chronology systematically from the source that served as a tenor of discourse. They said that all Indonesian citizens who were traveling to Iran had valid documents and they had reached Tehran. Metrotvnews.com looked very inconsistent and obviously did a construction of reality by the growing discourse.

Sindonews.com used an ambiguous sentence in the discourse; "... They were suspected of joining militant groups of ISIS in Syria". The selected tenors of discourse are the Head of Central Java Police, Inspector General Nur Ali and the Head of Public Relations of the Central Java Police, Commissioner A Liliek Darmanto. Both sources did not mention that the Indonesians who were traveling would join ISIS. "Yes there were 36 people, 8 women, the remaining were men."

Related to the mode of discourse as a means of discourse application, sindonews.com used quite many words of 'suspected', most likely as an emphasis. These words indicated that there was no certainty whether they would join ISIS. Sindonews through this construction confirmed its readers about the Islamophobia of such media. Sindonews.com also tried to lead public opinion that Indonesia has become a hive of ISIS for many Indonesian citizens who want to join the ISIS group.

The discourse highlighted by radarsolo.co.id in paragraph one (1) namely: About 36 Indonesian citizens from Central Java forcibly deported (deportation) from Malaysia. They were flown from Malaysia with Air Asia at 09.30 yesterday (18/11). From dozens of these people, 13 of whom came from the city of Solo. It was highly tendentious and without verification. This news report indicates that the journalist worked in rush, just chased sensation and ignored objectivity. The fact that happens, none of them were deported.

The tenor of discourse was also unappropriated. The specific immigration authority was not clearly mentioned and it was not the capacity of RT to explain it. It is proved that the excerpt from the RT did not match with the news headlines. Meanwhile an interview result of one who departed was not written.

An online media that have certain characteristics such as speed was clearly visible on this news. The media became biased and ignored journalistic principles, including the principles of online journalism. These three online media which were the objects of this study show irrelevant images and illustrations that did not match with the facts reported. According to the

third researcher, the media had been doing subjective construction which was unprofessional and provocative.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the text news about deportation issues of Indonesian citizens from Kuala Lumpur - Malaysia published on news sites metrotvnews.com, sindonews.com and radarsolo.co.id, the researchers draw the following conclusions:

1. Metrotvnews.com constructed the news by using the word "radicalism" and irrelevant images.
2. Sindonews.com constructed the news with the choice of words that were ambiguous, unclear and open to multiple interpretations.
3. Radarsolo.com did the most improper news construction, viewed from the field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse. Those were all less corresponding to the facts presented.

Overall conclusion available: online media in Indonesia is improper, weak in terms of verification, and subjective in conveying information about the deportation of citizens from the Kuala Lumpur airport-Malaysia. It is proved that all the three online media namely metrotvnews.com, sindonews.com, and radarsolo.co.id only pursued sensation and ignored prudent principles which serve as the main purpose of journalism.

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