

MEDIA POLITICAL ECONOMY IN PREACHING CORRUPTION CASES

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ABSTRACT

Every mass media is a form of ideology, which is then embraced by journalists in the mass media, and used in the mass media. The purpose of this research is to find out the uniqueness of the law embraced by the Javanese magazine, and to determine whether or not something is wrong in the memory. The approach in this research is paradigm with critical discourse analysis approach (AWK). The source of this study is four texts on news about the law in the May 2018 edition of the Journal of KEADILAN. While the research data is in the form of phrases, vocabulary, or sentences analyzed with the following steps: transcribing data from documents (news text), grouping / classifying words, phrases, or words, and background images of key words raised in a context containing legal ideology, draw conclusions. Data processing techniques is using documentation techniques. The results of this study indicate that in legal cases contains legal ideology that is more pro-people and justice, and does not produce strength in the news. Sharpness, criticality of managers in issues in their reporting is only a form of reporting that has no affiliation to the government. The manager's ideology can be seen from the way of choosing words, phrases, sentences, and quotations that give rise to participation in the news, and evidence of circulars which are proven to be crimes made and used in the news.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK), Law News, Corruption Cases, Mass Communication, Print Media

PRELIMINARY

There is some sense of the term of discourse. In the field of sociology, discourse refers primarily in the context of the social context of the use of language. In the field of linguistics, discourse is a unit of language greater than sentence. There are three central points in relation to the notion of discourse, namely text, context, and discourse. Eriyanto (2001) then explains these three meanings as follows. Text is all forms of language, not just words printed on a sheet of paper, but also all kinds of expressions of communication, such as speech, picture music, sound effects, and imagery. Context includes all situations and things that are outside the text and affect the use of language, such as participants in the language, and the situation in which the text is produced. Discourse here in meaning as text and context together. From the above explanation, it can be understood that text has a significant role in the formation of discourse. According to Hamad (2007), it is true that the main element in the construction of reality is the language (text). He quotes from Giles and Wieman said that language (text) is able to define context, because through language one tries to influence others (showing its power) through the selection of words that effectively manipulate the context.

Furthermore, Eriyanto (2001) explains that discourse analysis in linguistic studies is a reaction of formal linguistic forms (which are more concerned with unit words, phrases and sentences without seeing the interrelationship between the two). Discourse analysis is the opposite of formal linguistics, because it focuses on levels above the sentence, such as grammatical relationships that form at a level greater than the sentence. Discourse analysis in the field of social psychology is defined as the talk. The discourse is similar to the structure

and form of interviews and the practice of the wearer. While in politics, discourse analysis is the practice of language use, especially language politics, because language is a central aspect of the subject's description and through the ideological language absorbed in it.

The power or more specifically the social power is the center of the study of critical discourse. Social power can be defined by the term control. Power is used to control the actions and thoughts of group members, so that it also requires a power base in the form of money, strength, status, popularity, knowledge, information, culture, or, most importantly, "Public Discourse" and communication.

Power or power is distinguished from the resources that use it, such as the example of the rich always having power because of a large amount of money, the professor has power because of his knowledge, the president has power, etc. Power is basically not absolute. And for the strength that is owned by the dominant group is usually integrated in the form of law, regulation, habit norms, and also the consensus or called by Gramsci is "Hegemony". The dominance of class, sexism, and racism are examples of hegemony. On the other hand, it is also true that power is not always used for abuse, because in everyday life it is often found that actions are considered true. Similarly, not all members of the ruling group are stronger than the dominant group members, the forces here are shared by all groups. As mentioned above, the power or power possessed by the dominant group usually combines one of the laws.

Law is a norm that is regulating, compelling, and binding which manifests in various forms including legislation, court decisions, customary law, religious law, and others. Indonesia as a legal state can be reflected in one of them through judicial power which is marked as an independent state power. The aim is to organize the judiciary, uphold the law, and justice based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Law and justice as a judicial production must reflect the noble values of the state ideology in Pancasila and the Constitution of the 1945 Constitution. In this perspective, a product of the court, whether a ruling or a determination must presuppose the attributes of divinity, humanity, justice, civilization, unity and unity of the Republic of Indonesia wisdom, deliberation and social justice for all. This should be carried out by the community, community leaders, businessmen, officials, and the government, as good citizens must obey and be disciplined in carrying out the law. But different trends actually occur in the community, that violations of the law often occur, especially among businessmen, officials or parties who have the influence of power in perpetuating their interests individually or in groups. This reality is what the text writer (journalist) constructed from the mass media tried to construct. Like news about legal cases in the 23rd edition of KEADILAN magazine, May 14-27 2018

The Journal of KEADILAN is an Indonesian weekly news magazine that generally covers news and politics. The First Edition of KEADILAN was published in March 2016 which is the first magazine to have no affiliation with the government. During the publication until now, KEADILAN has several times written an investigative report, including in 2016 covering the case of General Assistant Director of Pertamina Ibnu Sutowo, Alamarhum Haji Thahrir in Singapore, which exploded by Pertamina mega corruption case, procurement of AHTS Maloko and Bahile, and covering the fine of the late delivery of the AHT Celebes vessel, and covering Ahmad Bambang's speech during the delivery of the Celebes vessel. Investigative coverage seems to have taken journalists seriously since the 1990s. Since the reformation began in 1998, investigative reporting has been well-received by reporting on corruption cases. The discourse that was conveyed by the journalist of KEADILAN magazine

was not wholly neutral or natural to report the news of corruption, and the violations of the law, but has been influenced by the ideas or viewpoints of the text writer (journalist) in the encroachment of the events constructed in his preaching. So that the pros and cons of public understanding of the news. Basically a media news discourse is the construction of the realities of an event to form a meaningful discourse. Ibnu Hamad (2007) reveals that the entire contents of the media is a constructed reality in the form of meaningful discourse. Therefore, the existence of the ideology of the text writer (journalist) in its news also affect the construction that will be formed on the media.

The construction of the news from a media is closely related to the media ideology and the media writer (journalist), so that the news presented by journalists is greatly influenced by the knowledge, and the point of view in reflecting an event into a meaningful discourse. Besides that the ideology carried out by the mass media greatly influenced the publication of the news.

The forms of the ideology of the text writer (journalist) contained in the mass media news text in the form of values, views, and alignments towards one of the participants in the news. This is what attracts the writer to further study, namely: (1) What is the form of legal ideology adopted by the KEADILAN magazine, (2) There is or is no element of power in the news discourse in the KEADILAN magazine. These two issues are interesting to study because the KEADILAN magazine as one of the first national media to implement an investigative system in the construction of the news.

Ideology in a report can sometimes appear unnoticed by the text writer. This is because the audience's understanding of the news is diverse. Ideology is the way of thinking of a person or a group; a collection of systemic concepts that are used as the principle of opinion (events) that provide direction and purpose for survival (Ananda Santoso, A.R. Al Hanif in Complete Indonesian Dictionary). This ideological concept is further explained by Raymond Williams (Television, 2015) about three main uses of ideology, namely: (1) A system of characteristics of the beliefs of a particular class or group, (2) A false belief system — false ideas or consciousness— which can be contrasted with truth or scientific knowledge, and (3) the general process of producing meaning and ideas. To study the ideology contained in the May 2018 edition of KEADILAN magazine, the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) discourse analysis of Ruth Wodak and Michael Meyer was used as the method.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ideology, says Aiken (in Ali, 2003), as a system of ideas about the phenomena of social life, the typical way of thinking of a class or individual. Marx and Engel developed the meaning of ideology not only limited to theories about knowledge and political ideas, but also concerning the problem of metaphysics, ethics, religion, and all forms of public consciousness.

Ideology is the way of thinking of a person or a group; collections of systemized concepts that serve as opinions (events) that provide direction and goals for survival. Raymond Williams further explains the three main limits of ideology: (1). A system of belief characteristics of a particular class or group, (2) A false belief system-a false idea or consciousness-that can be contrasted with truth or scientific knowledge, and (3) the general process of the production of meanings and ideas.

The first ideology of its use refers more to the psychological or how attitudes in the organization are to a coherent pattern. As Brockreide (in Fiske, 1968) notes that "the house of attitude is ideology". To limit the use of ideology the second is more directed to the category of illusion and false consciousness, a place where the ruling class maintains its domination of

the working class. While the use of a third ideology is used to describe the social production of meaning. That is, this third ideology is seen not only a set of static values and not a worldview but a practice.

Ideology is a way to make sense (make things make sense). The meaning made always has a social and political dimension. Ideology in this perspective is a social practice.

Ideology can also be interpreted as a mapping of social reality by individuals used to mobilize groups or societies to change the real conditions as they are expressed in ideological contents. As the ideology map illustrates the following.

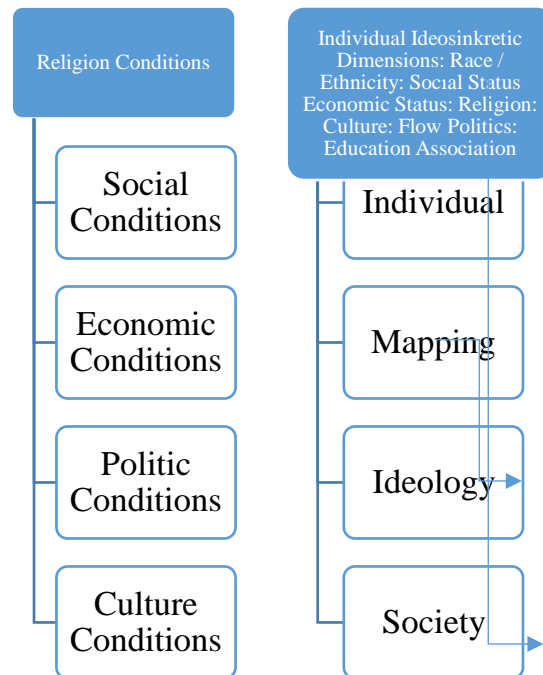


Figure 1. Ideological Mapping

There are real conditions around religion, social, economic, political and cultural. These conditions (whole or multiple) are absorbed by the individual. Individuals who pay attention to this have ideosyncretic dimensions racial / ethnic background, social status, economic status, religion, culture, political flow, education, and certain associations. This ideosyncretic dimension influences the mapping that he does with the real conditions. Mapping the results of individual thinking gave birth to what is called ideology. Then, this ideology is propagated by the individual, especially to groups and societies that support or are potentially driven by the ideology. This ideology is used to change the real conditions of purpose of the ideology concerned.

Ideology arises because of power. Social power is based on the right of access to social resources, such as wealth, income, position / position, and social status, including access to discourses, which are an important source of power. The power of cognitive dimension also means that in addition to controlling action, it also limits the freedom of action of the dominated group, but also influences the way of thinking.

It is most important that more modern powers and tend to be effective, mostly cognitive, are achieved through persuasion and manipulation. Including manipulating the truth that is in a discourse. For that we need "common sense" to understand the truth of a discourse. As revealed by Raymond William about the main limits of ideology in point two, which is about false consciousness. Mark (Fiske, 2012) reveals a relatively simple concept of ideology,

which is simple, namely ideology is a tool for the user class to make their ideas (thoughts) accepted in society as something experienced and normal. Ideology according to Mark is related to the economic field. According to Mark the ideology of the bourgeoisie makes the workers, or the proletariat is in a state of false consciousness (false consciousness). Human awareness of who they are, how they relate to other community members, and also includes the meaning they create in relation to other community members, and also includes the meaning they create in relation to their social experiences produced by society, not by nature or biology. Our consciousness is determined by the society in which we are born, not by our natural state or individual psychology.

So one form of power from the author in the modern era that tend to be effective cognitive, which he achieved through persuasion and manipulation. Independence is one form of ideology of authors to persuade the audience of ideas / ideas to be conveyed author.

In the 23rd Edition of KEADILAN Magazine, May 14-27 2018, there was a news about the Former Deputy Director of Pertamina Ahmad Bambang with the title "Ahmad Bambang-style Cheats", the point of which was the violation was the violation of specs of procurement of ships that were not in accordance with the contract made by VMS with PTK in the era of Deputy Managing Director of Pertamina before Ahmad Bambang namely Suhermanto and regarding the loss of late penalties for submitting Andalas and AHTS Celebes ships which cost the country 14 million US dollars (Rp196 billion) procurement of Maloko and Balihe ships. In the news the writer "explicitly" explained about the violations which resulted in state losses of 14 million US dollars (Rp196 billion) and the procurement project of the Maloko ship and the Bill made state losses of around 28 million US dollars (Rp. 392 billion). Even in the event that the violation intervenes the law enforcer or the Attorney General should act as justice enforcers and uphold the truth. As in the following quote:

Penyidik itu terlihat berjalan agak cepat menuju temannya sesama penyidik, "Lihat Bro...., untung dia tidak kita jadikan tersangka. Jika tidak, kita bakal tidak akan selamat Bro....," ujar penyidik tersebut sambil memperlihatkan berita dan foto pada telepon genggam berteknologi android miliknya.

This story was obtained by the KEADILAN magazine from someone who witnessed the incident directly. "He" what the investigator meant was Ahmad Bambang. Ahmad Bambang is a former Deputy Director of PT Pertamina who is now the Deputy of Transportation Infrastructure and Facilities for the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). The quotation illustrates how the two investigators from the prosecutor's team should actually position themselves as law enforcers and enforce the truth and should prioritize the interests of the community, but instead they "fear" Ahmad Bambang in case he complains to their superiors and they are threatened with being fired. From the above quotation, it can be seen that the actions taken by the two investigating team members are natural and natural. This is what magazine writers try to build on their readers in interpreting the events that exist that they (Investigators, Attorney General, and Officials) are individuals who can be penalized or punished if they do not carry out their duties properly. This is what is called false consciousness because it denies the meaning of "Right" by the nature of investigators, attorney general, and officials

Then there is also a quote in the 23rd issue of KEADILAN magazine on 17-24 May 2018 with the author's writing like this:

"Setidaknya itu dikatakan Jaksa Agung HM Prasetyo saat dikonfirmasi Jumat 27 April 2018 silam. Saat ditanya lebih jauh soal penghapusan denda, ia malah marah. "Kamu aja yang jadi jaksa", sergahnya.

In the above quotation it is known that the Attorney General, Officers and Police Officers are professions who should prioritize the interests of the people, but in this case not. They tend to be afraid of people who have power so that they are threatened with the continuation of their profession. This adds to a pre-existing "blacklist" understanding in the community that such professions are professions not far from "bribes". And it turns out that in my case this is proven. In addition there is an essential part of the news if interpreted correctly that the authors not only describe the case of Mega corruption by Pertamina Trans Continental, but also more implicitly implies that the performance of the government that seemed slow in handling corruption cases in the body of Pertamina, which turned out to have been the case from the time of the Suharto government.

From the sequence of quotes above, the author seeks to persuade the reader through his perspective in uncover problems.

In addition to the limitations on the above ideology, Antonio Gramsci, introducing the ideology of hegemony involves and reassures the approval of the majority of the systems that subjugate them. Two elements of Gramsci that are more emphasized by Mark or Althusser are resistance and instability. One of the key strategies of hegemony is "common sense" construction. If the thoughts of the ruling class can be accepted as reasonable (there is no class), then their ideological objects are achieved and their ideological work is covered. An example of "common sense" is that in our society criminals are strange and distorted individuals who need punishment or correction. This way of thinking obscures the fact that lawbreakers are people who are out of the community's proposition because they come from weak or isolated social groups, they come from race, class, or age that is wrong (dominant act).

So, a reasonable way of thinking makes them able to participate in logical reasoning so that the cause of criminality in theft of state money or corruption is more social than individual factors. Whereas "law-abiding" citizens, who in general and coincidentally come from classes that have many opportunities to access tools that support social success, they are free from the responsibility to think that crime may be a product of a system that giving them a multitude of advantages, and the solution of the problem may involve their willingness to give away some of the privileges (privileges) they have. A more sophisticated way of thinking that crime is a consequence of individuals who deviate not as a result of injustice in society is part of bourgeois ideology, and as far as the way of thinking is accepted by the group that is dominated (and even by the criminal himself, who may strongly believe that they deserve to be punished and the criminal justice system is fair for everyone), this is the hegemony at work. Their approval of general policy was a temporary victory from hegemonic.

In short, it can be concluded that Marx's theory of ideology as false consciousness is closely related to the economic basis of society and proposes that errors in the material conditions of subordinate classes will make it inevitable to produce resistance to the social order that produces it.

Ideology is also a group of superior and noble values released by the originator, then recognized and expressed as an ideology in guiding the process of human thought and action to take a decision. Ideology serves as a driving force and spirit of a struggle. An ideal value system called ideology, while people are taught doctrine because of its sacred nature or sacred, worshiped, used as direction and purpose.

Every country has that ideology, which is guarded, sanctified, worshiped, taught, practiced, and becomes a guide for every thought and action and decision, hereinafter referred to as

state ideology. State ideology builds the character of the nation's personality that fosters the spirit of nationalism and produces a spirit of patriotism ready to defend the pride of the nation and its country, ready to sacrifice its soul and body. This ideology is known as legal ideology as stated in the Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution as the basis for upholding the laws of the State of Indonesia. Realization of the application of legal ideologies in daily life such as judges who justly decide a case, the police conduct investigations related to cases of law violations correctly, appropriately, and wisely, including a mass media (print) presenting correct news discourses, transparent, and based on facts that shape public opinion that the ideology summarized is right and correct from the news, not the other way around trying to deceive the public with false ideologies or false opinions.

Ideology in the context of media as translated by experts, is a system of meaning that helps, explains and defines reality and helps in making justification values for that reality. Ideology also becomes a path or belief that affects uniform messages in a medium. Messages in a media will present what ideology the media adheres to. One of the ideologies of the author, the ideology of independence. The ideologies that exist in the discourse of a mass media are influenced by the background of the knowledge of the text-maker (journalist), and the material conditions of the community, namely economic, social, economic, political, and cultural conditions. Ideology in general has two different senses. Understanding at a positive level states that ideology is perceived as a reality of world view (world-view, weltanschauung) which states a particular group or social value system to legitimize its interests. Meanwhile, understanding on a negative level states that ideology is perceived as a reality of false consciousness. In a sense, that ideology is a manipulative means of human understanding of social reality.

Ideology has three kinds. First, ideology in the full sense. Variety of ideology in the full sense means that ideology is a teaching such as hard-line Islam, worldview (leftist ideologies such as anarchism, communism, socialism, and right ideologies such as liberalism, conservatism, and fascism), philosophy, history that requires goals and norms social politics - which is claimed to be absolute truth that must not be questioned and at the same time well established and must be followed in full, must be carried out and obeyed by the community in living a community life. The ideology of full meaning means an ideology that has an absolute moral status and demands absolute obedience. These closed ideologies are taken from elite considerations which must be encouraged, propagated and published

The second variant is an open range of ideologies. Open ideology is more the ideals of political ethics open to concrete action. Precisely these ideals or values guarantee the freedom of society to carry out these ideals. In an open ideology, ideals are exercised without coercion. The third variety, implicit ideology. An implicit ideology is a belief or value system of the nature of reality and a way of acting society that is not formulated explicitly. Although implicit, ideology is believed and impregnated in all lifestyles, feel, think and even community. Ideology is usually difficult to speak, but is reflected in the actions of a person or group as well as in a mass media.

In social science, ideology experiences many meanings. In summary, ideology can be seen in three basic references. First, ideology as a reality that means neutral. That is, ideology interpreted as a whole system of thinking, values and basic attitude of a certain social group and cultural community.

Second, ideology as false consciousness (false consciousness). The notion of ideology as a false consciousness states that ideology is a system of thinking that has been distorted, either intentionally or unintentionally. In this sense, the meaning of ideology is negative. That is, ideology is an unnatural view or a theory that is not oriented to the value of truth, but has

taken a stand in favor of certain interests. Third, ideology as an irrational belief system. That is, that ideology is merely a series of belief systems and belief systems. The consequence is that ideology does not open up the possibility of rational and objective accountability.

Basically, the analysis of this research is still on the same level as those discourse analysis studies. However, more focused on discourse analysis is critical to know the ideology of the text-makers reflected in the discourse and limited the date of publication so that research is not too broad or biased.

METHODS

To be able to answer the research problem about the ideology that existed in the author "Cincai-Cincai ala Ahmad Bambang" KEADILAN magazine, the researcher uses text analysis in the form of critical discourse analysis as described by Ruth Wodak. In discourse analysis, its scientific responsibility is coupled with research methods applicable to linguistic studies.

The discourse analysis in the form of critical discourse (CDA). Researchers analyzed the discourse at the textual level along with the history and context of the discourse, CDA discourse analysis has two models, the Norman Fairclough model CDA which looks at the text (script) and CDA from Ruth Wodak who evaluates the historical text. Researchers use CDA Model Ruth Wodak. And according to Wodak in Titscher the characteristics of CDA have the following characters:

1. CDA is concerned with Social Problem
2. Power Relations have to do with Discourse
3. Society and Culture are dialectically related to discourse
4. Language use may be ideological
5. Discourse are historical and can only be understood in relation of their context
6. The connection between text and societies is not the only one in the socio-psychological model of text comprehension
7. Discourse analysis in interpretative and explanatory
8. Discourse is a form of social behavior

If the eight aspects above are seen enough to represent the parts of the text to be analyzed, then the researcher then selects the texts to be analyzed. From the selected manuscripts, there were two manuscripts in one magazine whose exact taste was assessed by Ruth Wodak's analytical theory. After reading the two texts, the writer found that there is a continuity of history that occurred in 2018 with the history that occurred during the Suharto administration (1998). Where at that time was the Mega Corruption case carried out by Pertamina, also on average carried out by Pertamina people who incidentally were Suharto's favorites. The writings published in the KEADILAN magazine are also influenced by the element of power that is owned by the current government, where power is also one of the conditions for fulfilling Critical Discourse Analysis.

Ruth Wodak's model above, seeing the manuscript has a history of his journey, so he is also known as the Discourse-Historical Method. The journey is not only happening on the dimensions of Language, but also on the dimensions of thought of the creator of the script. Both are influenced by the psychological dimensions of the creator of the text that interact with the situation and conditions.

Just like the CDA Fairclough, CDA Wodak is almost identical, just so we can capture the meaning of the script and the history of the journey that influences it, we need to dig the data

in every dimension. This model also implies that in understanding the discourse (text / text) we cannot detach from the context. To find the "reality" behind the text we need a search for the context of text production, text consumption, and the psychological social aspects that influence the making of the text.

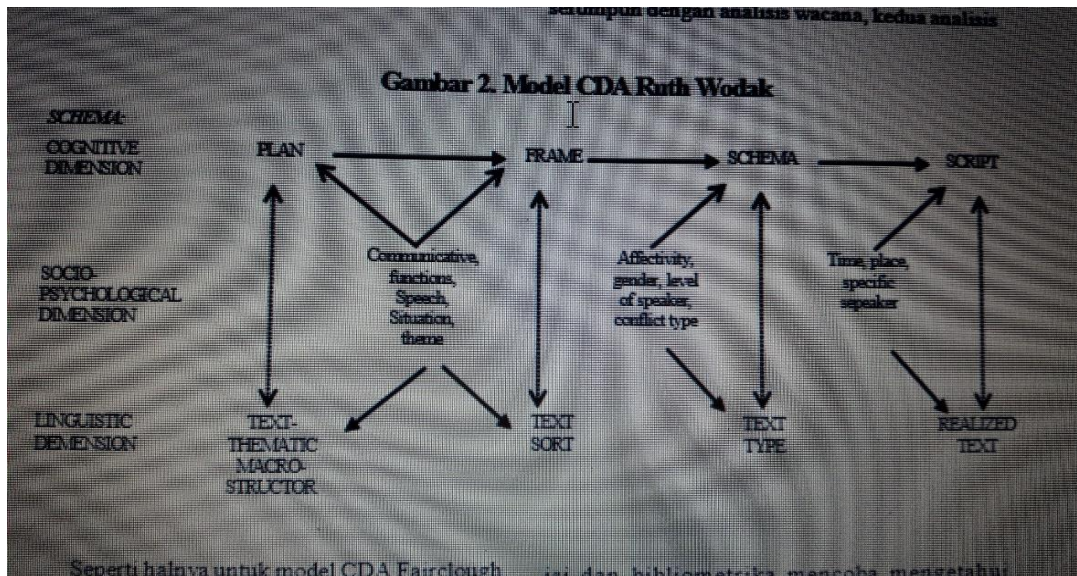


Figure 2. Ruth Wodak CDA Model

This research uses research design with critical discourse paradigm to do interpretation of text especially news text in mass media. While the method used to analyze the news text using critical discourse analysis method. Because the language in the mass media is a reconstruction of the author of the text (journalist). Therefore, through critical discourse analysis, the researcher tries to investigate and dissect more about the form of legal ideology in the case of law, corruption case.

The source of data is the Journal of KEADILAN, which is one of the national mass media that is published periodically or per biweekly. During May, KEADILAN was published in two editions, namely the 23rd edition (May 14-27 2018) entitled "The Crisis Behind the Change of Pertamina's Managing Director", and the 24th edition (May 28-June 10, 2018) entitled "Preventive Actions to Suppress Corruption".

In qualitative research, researchers are directly involved in the process of collecting data. As revealed by Moleong that the position of researchers in qualitative research other than as a planner as well as executing data collectors or as an instrument. To collect research data, researchers used documentation techniques, namely documents collected in the form of news of law violations that occurred in April 2018 and written in May 2018 by the KEADILAN magazine

The data in this study will be analyzed through several stages using the Miles and Huberman model, with three stages: (1) script level, (2) script production level, (3) script context level, as according to discourse analysis theory with CDA (Ruth Wodak, 2012). Namely with the steps as follows: (1) Researchers choose one or a series of texts to be analyzed. (2) After being chosen, the researcher first reads and examines the legal news text in the KEADILAN Edition of May 2018 magazine. (4) Then grouping or classifying data in the form of vocabulary, phrase, or sentence containing legal ideology. (5) Conducting discussion using discourse theory which is in line with critical discourse analysis method used. (6) Establish what discourse analysis to use. In this case the researchers set the discourse analysis using

CDA from Ruth Wodak. (7) Draw a conclusion. Here the researchers interpret the results of the analysis with the theory of hegemony with a paradigm critical thinking, then draw the conclusions and implications of the discourse analysis results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study findings, followed by a discussion of understanding of research findings and comparisons with similar theories and / or research. To avoid the subjectivity of researchers in analyzing, it is necessary to check the validity of the data first. Checking the validity of data used is using Triangulation technique.

The technique of triangulation is the examination of data that utilizes something else beyond that data. Triangulation involves triangulation of sources, investigators, theories, and methods. Moleong (2009) revealed that examination of data validity can be done by detailed description, reference adequacy, and auditing.

In this study, researchers used a type of source triangulation to check the validity of data, ie by comparing opinions and views from researchers who have the same subject and have knowledge about critical discourse analysis. The goal is to know the different opinions and views of the researcher.

The researchers took the source of two people who have a background of knowledge about critical discourse analysis as well as who have the same research studies and surveyed who is most suitable for the data source. The first source was a journalist from a different print media, but both wrote about a corruption case, named Afakhar (45 years) and the second source was the author (journalist) himself who wrote the article "Ahmad Bambang's Chains" in KEADILAN magazine, named Syamsul Mahmudin (48 years). The researcher assumed that if at least two source people have the same opinion with the researcher then it can be concluded that the existing research data has a good degree of validity, then connect with the theory of discourse analysis that exists. The researcher deliberately took the source from a different person so that the researcher could find out whether there were similar opinions in accordance with the triangulation technique that the researcher used? After all of the above is done then the researchers conducted in-depth interviews (depth interviews) of the two sources and do the data (list) written to them. After conducting in-depth interviews, the researchers found that there are similarities in opinion in the background of their lives to create their ideology in every time writing in the print media.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion it can be concluded that: (1) Especially in the approach of media political economy is the production of media determined by the exchange value of media content of various kinds under the pressure of market expansion and is also determined by the economic and political interests of the owners of capital and media policy makers. Indeed, there is no interest in power here, but this news is published as a subtle "satire" to the ruler or leader of Pertamina. (2) Media that should be "neutral" and flatter objectivity in every news but not here, because it follows the market forces in playing its role. The greater the market power in playing its role, the greater the freedom of consumers (readers) to determine their choices. (3) Freedom of media is more of a series of controls and class concepts that have been made by dominant elites. (4) Journalists are the smallest part of a larger social structure. The problem lies not in the coverage or the journalist itself, but the social structure outside the journalist is so strong in influencing the entire contents of mass media news.

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