

TV ONE COVERAGE ON THE TERRORISM ACTIVITY CASE OF SANTOSO'S GROUP IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

(LIPUTAN TV ONE MENGENAI KAJIAN KES KEGIATAN TERORISME KELOMPOK SANTOSO DI SULAWESI TENGAH)

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Abstract

Information deliveries are important, especially in the modern era. The mass media is crucial as one of the trusted information providers. One of many crucial information to be delivered to the audience is terrorism cases. Terrorism cases in Indonesia are widely known and spread from the early 2000s, following the 9/11 incidents. Some of the cases are Bali Bombings and the terror of East Indonesian Mujahidin group led by Santoso. The appearance of many terrorisms groups one after another always covered in the Indonesian mass media, especially national scale medias. One of the national scale media in Indonesia is TV One. TV One also participated in presenting various information about terrorism cases conducted by Santoso's group. This study was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach model using discourse analysis to review three news aired by TV One regarding the Santoso's group terrorism cases. The results indicate that TV One presented Santoso and his group as criminals who have disturbed the security of the State, because they have killed, robbed and spread terror acts. This discourse is presented by TV One with indications of the usage of the elements of prejudice in their three separate news following the development of the Santoso's Group eradication by the Army and National Police joint forces.

Keywords: News, discourse, terrorism, mass media

Abstrak

Pengiriman informasi penting, terutama di era modern. Media massa sangat penting sebagai salah satu penyedia informasi terpercaya. Salah satu dari banyak informasi penting yang akan disampaikan kepada audiens adalah kasus terorisme. Kasus-kasus terorisme di Indonesia dikenal luas dan menyebar sejak awal tahun 2000-an, setelah insiden 9/11. Beberapa kasus adalah Bom Bali dan teror kelompok Mujahidin Indonesia Timur yang dipimpin oleh Santoso. Kemunculan banyak kelompok terorisme satu per satu selalu diliput di media massa Indonesia, terutama media skala nasional. Salah satu media skala nasional di Indonesia adalah TV One. TV One juga berpartisipasi dalam menyajikan berbagai informasi tentang kasus-kasus terorisme yang dilakukan oleh kelompok Santoso. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan model pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan analisis wacana untuk meninjau tiga berita yang disiarkan oleh TV One mengenai kasus terorisme kelompok Santoso. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa TV One menghadirkan Santoso dan kelompoknya sebagai penjahat yang telah mengganggu keamanan negara, karena mereka telah membunuh, merampok dan menyebarkan aksi teror. Wacana ini disajikan oleh TV One dengan indikasi penggunaan unsur-unsur prasangka dalam tiga

berita terpisah mereka setelah pengembangan pemberantasan Kelompok Santoso oleh Angkatan Darat dan pasukan gabungan Kepolisian Nasional.

Kata kunci: Berita, ceramah, terorisme, media massa

INTRODUCTION

The act of terrorism is one of many object of interests to be reported by the mass media. A number of mass media, especially in Indonesia, have never missed an incident of terrorism in their news. The issue is indeed intriguing to analyze, because the era of freedom of speech in Indonesia (Khairil 2018). The media is no longer afraid of the banning and revoking of press business permit, as in the new order era (Khairil 2017a). The act of terrorism has been reported in the mass media since ancient times in Indonesia. For the media, reporting acts of terrorism is not as easy as reporting political issues and social activities that occur daily in the community. One of the issues raised by the media during the reformation era was terrorism which was allegedly linked to hardline Islam and Islamic fundamentalist movements related to global networks (Istriyani 2016). The most noticeable example is during the Bali bombings. The media variatively described the case and referred to it as the Bali bombing I and Bali bombing II case (Wahjuwibowo 2015).

TV One as one of the national television stations in Indonesia, is known as a phenomenal media, especially in terms of reporting. This media does have an orientation and makes the news its main presentation. With the tagline that reads *Terdepan Mengabarkan* (literally means leading to preach), TV One tries to broadcast news quickly, accurately and interestingly, so that the media is able to reach its mission of becoming the number one news and sports TV station in Indonesia. However, in an effort to favor the accuracy of the news, TV One stumbled several times which made the credibility of this media, questionable. Quoted from Hidayatullah.com, TV One aired a raid by the National Police Headquarters' Anti-Terror Squad, the Densus 88, on a house suspected of being a hiding place for Noordin M Top, in Beji Village, Temanggung, Central Java in a live and exclusive manner, for approximately 18 hours. On the show, TV One shows dramatic action like those on action movies (Hidayatullah 2012). From the acknowledgment of TV One's current affair general manager, as quoted from Kompas, Solaeman Sakib, admitted that the show was to raise the rating (Kompas 2009). In addition, TV One made a mistake by reporting the shooting of Noordin M Top to the public, which later became known was Ibrohim, the person who arranged the bombing at the JW Marriott and Ritz Carlton hotel. TV One claimed that the information was due to his party hearing from foreign television stations, that the one being shot was Noordin M Top. Seeing this fact, if quoted from the Press Council regulations, TV One has violated the journalistic code of ethics, because it did not check and recheck the accuracy of the information. But TV One is not afraid to remain to stay as the number one news station. This was evident, when the Santoso group's terrorism case was first loaded by the media (Khairil 2017a). From the initial observation, Abdi Mari as the Contributor of TV One Central Sulawesi claimed that the exclusive video of Santoso's terrorist group was obtained several times by the media from the Indonesian National Police. Not only that, none of the Santoso's actions along with his acts of terror escaped the coverage of TV One. Various programs, including the *Telusur* (literally means The Search), as well as *Menyingkap Tabir* (literally means Revealing The Veil), record their tracks from year to year. The program, indeed, is an in-depth search of a case from a criminal, national to social theme, in more detailed fashion to get honest recognition from the suspect/perpetrator or get an exclusive video during a raid on a criminal case. The news is also made in the form of features using sentences that have lots of verses and interpretations in them. This further makes it clear that in news that cover acts of terrorism like this, TV One does not want to be left behind. In some coverage of the terrorism actions of Santoso group, TV One always emphasizes the government as its main source.

Terrorism is often described as an event that has a value of violence and certainly takes its toll when the news is published by the media (Khairil et al. 2017a). The ideology of each media is different, it has become an absolute provision that a media may not make a news based on the subjectivity of the media reporter (Fenton 2014). But not infrequently even almost all media

strengthen their arguments by choosing speakers who have a similar viewpoint, so that the subjectivity of a news is neatly wrapped up to be invisible and becomes objective news (Khairil et al. 2017a & 2017b). The same pattern as repeated by mainstream media in Indonesia often is not objective and tendentious about Islam (Kamasa 2015). Furthermore, the news that the media makes can influence public opinion as well as the case of the Santoso terrorist group (Fitraditya & Mursito 2016). Some journalists, highlighted the Santoso terrorism case in terms of Islam, while others discussed it from various points of view that were discussed and dared to reveal it deeply (Khairil 2017a).

Some terrorist reports, especially the terrorism case of Santoso's group published by TV One, reinforce the notion that this media seems to have a close relationship with the government that other media do not have. In addition, TV One also illustrates that Santoso's terrorism has a value of violence and is a threat to the country (Khairil et al. 2017b). While on the other hand, the Poso community even called Santoso as a martyr. This was proven when Santoso's body was brought to his residence. In the hallway leading to Santoso's mother's house, in Langangan Hamlet, Poso Pesisir Sub-District, Central Sulawesi, a banner measuring three by one meter that reads "Welcome, Poso's martyr, Santoso as known as Abu Wardah" (Bua 2016). Santoso's terrorism case is indeed interesting to discuss. Moreover, the US Department of State has included Santoso alias Abu Wardah Santoso As-Syarqi Al Indunisi of the East Indonesia Mujahidin, on the list of global terrorists. Because, Santoso is considered dangerous for the interests of citizens, national security, foreign policy, or the American economy (Wardah 2016). This of course had an impact, and raising the name of Poso, Central Sulawesi, to be a world's attention.

It becomes a condition that in presenting news, the media must provide balanced information and in accordance with the journalistic code of ethics. But in its news, TV One did not reveal the other side of Santoso and the response of the Poso community, over the mention of the title of the martyr. It could be, this is indeed a deliberately ignored part by the TV One editorial teams. Often a number of medias in Indonesia experience confusion when assembling and reporting about acts of terrorism. The academic side shows the importance of this research. Predictably, the mass media will experience a difference of opinion in the editorial room when constructing and representing the reality of terrorism if it is associated with the ideology of the media and the influence of other factors (Egloff 2015, Khairil 2017b). The news presented by TV One when covering the Santoso's terrorist group, is not the real reality, but has gone through a selection process. So that the news about Santoso's terrorism acts from what we see from TV One also not only describes reality, but also the construction of the media itself. This study examines the Construction of Santoso Group's Terrorism Report which is formed by TV One, especially in the news selected by authors to be explored.

PROPAGANDA AND THE MASS MEDIA REALITY CONSTRUCTION

The basis for propaganda is found in the theory of social control, namely that social order is produced by people who continuously learn and strengthen political loyalty, religious beliefs, social views, habits, rules, and a way the same basic life in these people (Nimmo 2011). In addition, contemporary propaganda uses all available communication channels, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, television, films, posters, public meetings, anjangsono from home, direct mail, and so on (Nimmo 2011). Every media is best suited for a particular type of propaganda: cinema and human relations are best suited to serving sociological propaganda; newspapers, radio and television are useful for political propaganda (Pavelka 2014).

One of the classic functions of mass media is to become a discourse on the formation of public opinion. Through news, comments, editorials and articles published in newspapers, and interviews conducted on television and radio media can lead to various interpretations and opinions that differ from readers and viewers. Mass media with its ability to make an agenda, can provoke the attention of its audience to state whether it agrees or not to ideas thrown by the mass media (Pavelka 2014). Therefore, the mass media can not only be seen from the aspect of being the entertainment and information industry, but also as a means of forming public opinion. With the

ability of mass media to form public opinion, the activities of state leaders, politicians and public policy makers cannot be separated from the role of the media. On one hand, the media can disseminate new information and ideas to decision makers, whereas government officials, politicians and business people make the media a channel to introduce their ideas to community members (Cangara 2011).

We find the same pattern as repeated by the mainstream media in Indonesia which often is not objective and tendentious towards Islam, like a propaganda machine that is carried out for accompaniment or even misleading opinions (Istriyani 2016, El Tayeby et al. 2014). Two obvious propaganda techniques in Indonesia are giving nicknames and embracing the mass media. Nickname for Muslims, bearded, veiled, and those who voice Islam are nicknamed "terrorists". The nickname became familiar in the community when the mass media continued to report it (Khairil 2017a).

Humans in many ways have the freedom to act outside the limits of the control of the structure and social institutions in which individuals originate. Humans actively and creatively develop themselves through response to stimulus in their cognitive world. Therefore, the social definition paradigm is more interested in what is in human thought about social processes, especially the followers of symbolic interactions. In social processes, human individuals are seen as creators of a relatively free social reality in their social world. In the explanation of the ontology of the constructivist paradigm, reality is a social construction created by individuals. However, the truth of a social reality is relative, which applies according to a specific context that is considered relevant by social actors (Bungin 2008).

The term construction of social reality has become famous since it was introduced by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann through his book entitled *The Social Construction Of Reality: A Treatise In The Sociological Of Knowledge*. Social reality described as social processes through actions and interactions, where individuals create continuously a reality that is owned and experienced together subjectively (Bungin 2008).

Regarding the reality construction process, the principle of any attempt to tell or conceptualize an event, circumstance, or object, including matters relating to politics, is an attempt to construct reality (Istriyani 2016). Because of the nature and fact that mass media work is telling events, the main activity of the mass media constructs various realities to be broadcast (El Tayeby et al. 2014). The media composes the reality of various events that occur to become meaningful stories or discourses. News making in the media is basically the compilation of realities to form meaningful stories or discourses. Thus, the entire contents of the media are nothing but a constructed reality in the form of meaningful discourse (Hamad 2004).

MEDIA RELATION AND TERRORISM

According to Ibnu Hamad, a media observer from the Mass Communication Departments of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, the mass media was inappropriate in reporting terrorist incidents, especially when a number of television stations broadcast blatantly and exploited the tragic images of bomb victims at JW Marriot Hotel, Jakarta (Hamad 2004). Media institutions should be aware that when facts are to be conveyed to the public, the news construction strategy must be carried out by adhering to ethics, as well as aesthetics (Khairil et al. 2017a).

Such bare construction of the news can be said to contribute to the exploitation of public fear and horror (Fedotova 2013). According to Ibnu, the most important thing for journalists to do is how journalists conduct investigations, rather than exploiting the horrific images of bomb victims. In this case, four relations between terrorism and media (Khairil 2017a) are outlined as follows:

1. Pure indifference, meaning that terrorists do not want to scare target population groups outside of their victims, nor do they want to realize a propaganda coup through their acts of terrorism.
2. Relative indifference, meaning that violence is not solely oriented to the media, the aim is not to show action or attract the attention of the mass media.
3. Media oriented strategy, meaning that acts of terrorism are the result of mature calculations regarding the behavior of mass media. At the level of tactics, they play with confusion among the public or the government.
4. A total break with the broader community, meaning that journalists become enemies of terrorists.

When the era of the world has become the era of mass media, the actions of terrorists are like getting the right “vehicle” for the right “purpose”. Especially when a terror is indeed a message that must be spread massively. Said “vehicle” which is most capable of distributing the message is mass media (Khairil 2017b, Khairil et al. 2017a).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative descriptive research model that aims to describe how TV One reports on the terrorism cases of Santoso’s group. To find out the construction of terrorism news, critical Discourse Analysts are used. Through discourse analysis, not only the contents of the news text, but also how the message is conveyed can be seen. Through words, phrases, sentences, what kind of metaphor is the news delivered. By looking at how the structure of the language structure, discourse analysis can better see the hidden meaning of a text (Sobur 2012).

The concept that will be examined is the construction of the news text of Santoso’s group cases by TV One. The concept stated above is actually a supporting concept that uses Teun A. Van Dijk's discourse analysis. The type of data in this study consists of primary data in the form of terrorism acts of Santoso’ group coverage on TV One, which has been selected by authors specifically the 2015-2016 period through YouTube channels and secondary data in the form of publications from TV One web pages and news sites that referring to or sourced from the coverage of TV One.

The data collection technique is done through several stages. In the first stage, authors selected TV One news related to the Santoso Group in the 2015-2016 period on the YouTube Channel. In the second stage, the researcher will analyze the contents of the news using Van Dijk discourse analysis, then draw conclusions based on the results of the analysis obtained. Data Analysis Unit is a unit selected by authors to explore. This unit of analysis is determined by the topic and purpose of the research, related to terrorism reporting on TV One in the 2015-2016 period, based on the number of views of the news on YouTube.

Results and Discussion

Starting from the use of the name Lativi, this television station was established on 30th July, 2002 by Abdul Latief and is owned by Abdul Latief Corporation. At that time, the concept of compiling the program highlighted many occult problems, eroticism, crime news and some other light entertainment. Since 2006, a portion of its shares are also owned by the Bakrie Group which also owns ANTV television station. On 14th February, 2008, Lativi was officially renamed TV One, with a composition of 70 percent of the news, the rest combined sports and entertainment programs. Abdul Latief is no longer in stock ownership of TV One. The composition of TV One share ownership consists of PT Visi Media Asia Tbk for 49%, PT Redal Semesta 31%, Good Response Ltd 10%, and Promise Result Ltd 10%. (TV One 2018).

14th February, 2008, was a historic moment because for the first time TV One aired. The inauguration was carried out by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at that time, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. TV One became the first TV station in Indonesia to get the opportunity to be inaugurated from the President Palace of the Republic of Indonesia. TV One has progressively

inspired Indonesian people aged 15 years and above to think forward and make improvements for themselves and the surrounding community through its various National and International News and Sports programs. Classifying its programs in categories, news, current affairs and sports. TV One proves its seriousness in implementing this strategy by displaying innovative formats in terms of reporting and presenting programs (TV One 2018).

A. Macro Structure (Thematic)

Thematically, TV One raised the news entitled from Santoso's Escape with the theme of groups and leaders of the East Indonesian Mujahidin forces in their escape from the police pursuit. While the theme raised by TV One in reporting on the arrest operation of the Eastern Indonesian Mujahidin Terrorist group, ranging from the operations of Camar Maleo to Tinombala, which was an effort of the Indonesian Army and National Police, to pursue the group led by Santoso. The title is the main idea that explains the event and its chronology. When viewed from the elements of the text, the title of "From Camar Maleo to Tinombala" indicates an attempt to attract the attention of the audience to listen to the news. The theme raised by TV One on the third news titled "Died at Tambarana" was the shooting of Santoso and Muktar, who had been in the hunt for a long time because they spread some terror in the Poso region, Central Sulawesi.

B. Super Structure (Schematic)

The discourse text generally has a scheme or plot from the introduction to the end. The flow shows how the parts in the text are arranged and sorted so as to make a unity of meaning. The flow of this scheme is divided into two major schemes, summary (title and lead) and story which is the overall news content. This news schematic, starting with the title "From Santoso's escape" then continues to the news lead, which begins when the discovery of a handycam containing the activities of the Santoso group in the Tamanjeka mountains of Poso. In the news, TV One in its news text describes Santoso group who enjoyed their escape from the pursuit of the police and the ability of Santoso's group in guerrilla warfare.

The second scheme is a story that describes the situation or course of events. The news described by telling the discovery of a recording containing Santoso's speech encouraged his beleaguered followers, and his desire to continue collecting and recruiting new members. In addition to the oration, a video of Santoso group and ISIS was also found. Then TV One described several cases that had involvement with Santoso. At the end of the closing of this news, describing the efforts of police pursuits were not in vain. Daeng Koro, was killed in an ambush by the Parigi Regional police station. In addition, the police worked extra hard to find the East Indonesian Mujahidin leader, Santoso.

The second news scheme began with the title "From Camar Maleo to Tinombala". Then proceeded to news leads, which began from the Maleo Operation in 2013, then continued to the 2015 Camar Maleo Operation and the Tinombala Operation which continued in 2016. The operation area also starts from Parigi Moutong district, Poso Regency, up to the Napu valley mountain region.

The second scheme is a story that describes the situation or course of events. The news was described by telling the operation of the arrest of Santoso East Indonesia Mujahidin group who were hiding from the pursuit of the Indonesian National Police and Anti-Terrorism Detachment 88 (Demsus 88) at the National Police Headquarters. Then the story tells of some Santoso's members who were successfully arrested in the chase. It was explained that "*At least 16 members of Santoso / were arrested during this Tinombala operation /// 11 of them were killed in a shootout and five were arrested alive /// Last one member of the Santoso's group on behalf of Musthafa a.k.a Ibrahim of Uighur were killed in the shootout with Police and Army forces // Friday last week /// And one more / by the name of Irfan Maulana a.k.a Akil / surrender in Tamanjeka Village, Masani Village, Poso Pesisir District, ///*" (News 2: minutes 4:42, TV One, 29th April 2016)

Then proceed with the statement in the sentence *"Previously two Santoso's members were also arrested in a farm in the Padang Lembara village of Poso Pesisir Selatan sub-district / on 15th April, 2016 /// They were Ibad and Faqih/// They were scouts and logistic seekers of Santoso's group/// "* (News 2: minutes 5:30, TV One, 29th April 2016)

Furthermore, the contents of the news also told about the existence of three women in the forest. As stated in the narrative *"This three women or akhwat who are in the forest with the East Indonesian Mujahidin group led by Santoso a.k.a Abu Wardah /// They are Jumiatun Muslim aka Umi Delima / a.k.a Bunga Santoso's wife // then Nurmi Usman a.k.a Oma / Basri's wife / Santoso's right hand // and Susanti Kaduku a.k.a Umi Farel / Ali Kalora's wife / also Santoso's right hand ///"* (News 2: minutes 07:40, TV One, 29th April 2016)

This scheme is structured in such way, according to the style of TV One's narrative in the headline of *Menyingkap Tabir* in the form of a feature. This scheme was sorted according to events, including: Operations of arresting members of the Santoso's terrorist group, acts of terror caused by Santoso's East Indonesia Mujahidin terrorist group, and efforts by the Indonesian National Police to arrest the terrorism group.

This third news scheme starting from the title of "Died at Tambarana" then continued with the lead news: *"Santoso was hunted because he had spread a number of terror in the Poso region of Central Sulawesi and the tinombala operation had fulfilled its duties"* (News 3: minutes 00:27, TV One, 5th June, 2016). Furthermore, part of the contents of the news explained the initial chronology of shootout that occurred between the Alfa 29 team and the Santoso's group, as explained through narration:

"According to the information we obtained // shootout occurred when the Alfa 29 team conducted sweeping // in the mountains of the village of Tambarana /// at around 16:00 local time/// One hour later the team saw three people inside the hut on the river bank // and two gunmen on the other side of the river /// Weapon contact took place for 30 minutes ///" (News 3: minutes 6:35, TV One, 5th June, 2016)

TV One further explained that two gunmen on the other side of the river were Santoso and Muchtar who were eventually killed in the contact. While the other three people in the hut managed to escape. It was alleged that two women together with the man were Santoso's wife and Basri's wife, Santoso's right hand man.

"Three people inside the hut, consisting of two women and one man, managed to escape /// After gun contact around 17.32 minutes, the Alpha 29 team found two corpses // who were later known to Santoso and Muchtar /// Santoso was killed with 3 gunshot wounds /// Two in the abdomen // and one in the back while mukhtar was killed with a gunshot wound in the head /// Strong suspicion// two women who fled with that man were Jumiatun Muslim a.k.a Umi Delima a.k.a Bunga Santoso 's wife // and Nurmi Usman a.k.a Oma the wife of Basri/ right hand Santoso /// Indeed, there have been three women who have fought in the forest all this time ///" (News 3: minutes 6:56, TV One, 5th June, 2016)

Whereas the cover explains the existence of group members that need to be taken into account.

"Yes /// even though Santoso has been shot dead, but in his group left in the forest // there is still the name Basri /// Basri needs to be taken into account /// Because it is not impossible // he will appear to replace Santoso /// There is also name Ali Kalora /// Although the role is not as big as Basri // but Ali Kalora also needs special attention ///" (News 3: minutes 35:36, TV One, 5th June, 2016)

This scheme is structured in such a way, and sorted according to: Santoso's hunting operation and Tinombala operation have fulfilled their duties, with Santoso and his accomplice's Muchtar killed during gunfire between the Alfa 29 team and Santoso's group. However, there are still other names that need to be searched, and can replace the Santoso, such as Basri and Ali Kalora.

C. Micro Structure (Semantic: Background, Detail, Intent, Presupposition, Nominalization)

Background is an element of discourse which can be a justification for the ideas put forward in a text. The background of the event is used to provide a foundation, where the text should be taken (Sobur 2012). The background in the report "From Santoso's escape" began when the TV One search team got the contents of the record which was key evidence of the Santoso group ambush, which for the past year had been secured by the Regional Police of Central Sulawesi. In the recording, it was seen Santoso and his members, very much enjoying his escape from police pursuit, while in the forest. There is no expression of fear that appears on the group's face. Even though they are the most wanted terrorist group by the police.

Detail is an element that is related to the control of information displayed by someone. This element is a strategy on how reporters implicitly express their attitude (Eriyanto 2011). The details to be conveyed in this report appear to be shown when the search team parsed the contents of the handycam record containing documentation of Santoso's activities while in the forest. Presupposition is a statement used to support the meaning of an idea. Presumption is an attempt to support opinion, using a premise that is trusted in its truth, so it does not need to be questioned. In this news, presuppositions are contained in the following narrative;

"As seen from this recording // it looks Santoso and his followers have taken control of the mountainous area which is surrounded by thick trees and steep roads. /// Santoso group seems very familiar with the mountain and blue mountain during his escape from the police pursuit ///
"(News 1: minutes 3:11, TV One, 24th April 2015).

The portrayal of the Santoso's group familiarity with the surrounding mountain by TV One, is undoubtedly especially when the community watched a video showing Santoso who was walking through the forest.

Nominalization as a discourse strategy to eliminate certain groups or social actors. Nominalization does not need a subject, because nominalization is basically changing meaningful verbs or actions / activities into nouns that mean events. This is shown in a number of words, such as "ambush," "escape", "pursuit", "massacre". TV One then displays several videos related to the women, and their activities while in the forest in From Camar Maleo to Tinombala. *"This three women or akhwat who are in the forest with the East Indonesian Mujahidin group led by Santoso a.k.a Abu Wardah /// They are Jumiatun Muslim aka Umi Delima / a.k.a Bunga Santoso's wife // then Nurmi Usman a.k.a Oma / Basri's wife / Santoso's right hand // and Susanti Kaduku a.k.a Umi Farel / Ali Kalora's wife / also Santoso's right hand ///..... In this amateur video we got exclusively // it seems Susanti Kaduku is working on her duties as a wife // and in another picture the party also appears with her husband / Ali Kalora who is studying // ... One of the sisters also seems to be taking water for daily needs in the forest /// It's not just that // these sisters also had a photo like war fighters ///"* (News 2: minutes 07:40 - 09:11, TV One, 29th April 2016)

Based on the above sentence, it can be seen that the writer or reporter describes a long and wide statement. It is not known clearly, the meaning of what is to be conveyed to the audience, if not watching it as a whole. But, if listened to in full, it means that it can be seen that TV One leads the audience to illustrate that Santoso did not apply justice to his group members due to the presence of women in the middle of the forest, and even led to divisions within Santoso's group. In addition, TV One also convinced the public, despite the existence of these women, the authorities

did not care about it. If there is armed contact, and there is resistance from them, then they will still be subdued.

The intentional element of the discourse contained in this news is contained in the text which describes the impact of the Tinombala operation. *"Since the Tinombala operation // the Santoso's group has been increasingly pushed into the Napu valley /// They are trapped in a state of hunger /// Some members of the Santoso group who can't stand being starved, finally go down the mountain and are caught ///"* (News 2: minute 26:13, TV One, 29th April, 2016). The text clearly illustrates that the Tinombala operation carried out by a combination of the Army and Police Force had succeeded in making Santoso's Eastern Indonesian Mujahidin group, unable to do much.

The presupposition element is a statement used to support the meaning of an idea. In this news, the deepest presuppositions in the narrative *"Besides I Nyoman Astika // another citizen who is allegedly the victim of Santoso's sadism // is obet and yunus / lolu utara villagers, Poso district //"* (News 2: minutes 25:00, TV One, 29th April, 2016). While the closing section of this news describes the efforts that continued to be made by law enforcement officers, both The Army and National Police Force in their pursuit of the East Indonesia Mujahidin group. *"Often spreading terror by killing innocent people // repeatedly carrying out bombings // to kill law enforcers // is certainly not the right reason for a jihad /// Various efforts continue to be made by law enforcement officers / both the Army and the National Police Force/ to eradicate terrorism in this country // and they will never be defeated by separatists who disrupt the sovereignty of the country ///"* (News 2: minutes 35:59, TV One, 29th April 2016)

The intention element, contained in third news, is contained in a narrative that shows various prevention efforts carried out by the Satombas Tinombala in its pursuit of the Santoso group. *"Since the Tinombala operation on 10th January 2016 // Santoso's position has continued to be stuck /// The Army and Police joint forces // continued the swiping /// To prevent groups or sympathizers from helping Santoso // in the forest /// Santoso's Group also reportedly broke into several small groups /// And on Monday 18th July 2016 // Santoso's was shot dead /// He was killed during a shootout with a team leader of the Army who were members of the Tinombala task force"* (News 3: minutes 32:45, TV One, 5th June, 2016). The narrative shows the success of the Tinombala task force, which of course there was no end to hunting down the Eastern Indonesian Mujahidin groups, especially the leader, Santoso.

The presumption element in this report was put forward by TV One, when stated the allegations regarding women who had fled during the attack by Alfa's team with Santoso's group. *"Strong suspicion// two women who fled with that man were Jumiatun Muslim a.k.a Umi Delima a.k.a Bunga Santoso 's wife // and Nurmi Usman a.k.a Oma the wife of Basri/ right hand Santoso ///"* (News 3: minutes 08:00, TV One, 5th June, 2016). Strengthening the statement emphasized by the next sentence, *"Indeed, there have been three women who have fought in the forest all this time //"* (News 3: 8:20 minutes, TV One, 5th June, 2016).

D. Micro Structure (Syntax; Sentence Form, Coherence, Pronoun)

In the news titled "From Santoso's Escape", there are several forms of active sentences such as "Police are forced to shoot Farid to death", "They look calm and relaxed", " He seemed to be trying to send a message". In addition to active sentence forms, there are also passive sentences: "... there is no presence of Daeng Koro", "...the progress done by Daeng Koro". Then there are also indirect sentences such as "... in this speech // Santoso expressed his wish". As for coherence is intertwined relationships, or sentences in the text. Two sentences that describe different facts can be connected so that they appear coherent. At the news *"From this Santoso escape", there are several distinguishing coherences, "It seems Santoso and his members really enjoyed their escape ... But the people who joined the Santoso's group / looked alert"* (News 1: minutes 5:49, TV One, 24th April, 2015) and *"There is no expression of fear ... Even though they are the most wanted terrorist group by the police "* (News 1: 8:41 minutes, TV One, 24th April, 2015)

This news also contains elements of pronouns, which are tools used by communicators to show where a person is in a discourse. As in the phrase "they are enjoying ..." "they look calm ..." "... they are part of ISIS." "We also found the video ..." They said it showed the creation of distance and separating between parties "we" (Parties that agree with reporters) with "them" (those who disagree). The use of plural pronouns like "we" has implications for fostering solidarity, alliances, public attention, and reducing criticism and opposition to oneself (Eriyanto 2011).

News titled "From Camar Maleo to Tinombala" have several active sentence forms such as those found in sentences such as "*They also physically practice*" (News 2: minutes 2:00, TV One, 29th April 2016), "*They are scouts and logistical seekers*" (News 2: minutes 05:45, TV One, 29th April, 2016), and "*Daeng Koro left three children*" (News 2: minutes 20:24, TV One, 29th April, 2016).

E. Micro Structure (Stilistic; Lexicon)

The lexicon element basically indicates how a person chooses a word and phrase or various possible available words and phrases. The selection of words contained in the news "From Santoso's escape," this includes, "evidence" and "key". According to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, evidence is something that states the truth of an event (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2016). While the key, if associated with the narrative above means something that is used to achieve a purpose (such as uncovering secrets, solving problems, determining losing wins, or succeeding or not) (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2016). If we connect the two, then the key proof is a truth to the secret. The news reporters and editorial teams chose the "key evidence", to illustrate that the video recordings they got, of course revealed various things, related to the ambush by the Indonesian National Police towards Santoso's group.

In addition, TV One re-emphasized or highlighted the side of the case carried out by the Santoso's terrorist group, in the form of a description describing Santoso's terrorism case, from 2011 to 2014 (News 1: minutes 2:50., TV One, 24th April 2015). Not only that, in a discourse, a communicator not only conveys the main message, but also figures of speech, expressions, and metaphors. Certain metaphors are used by strategic communicators as a basis for thinking, justification for certain opinions or ideas to the public. The metaphor in the news "From the Santoso's Escape," this is contained in the sentence "years as a fugitive," which explains that Santoso's Group for several years, became a person or criminal who was sought by the police to be arrested. In addition, the metaphor also appears in the phrase "still on the run," which explains that to date, Santoso's group is still running away.

On top of that, there is expression elements intended to help highlight or eliminate certain parts of the text delivered. In this case, the expression in the news "From Santoso's Escape," appears in the form of a picture or photo showing the face of the terrorist group Santoso. So that it can be interpreted that the presence of images or photos shown by TV One, emphasizes or highlights their faces more, which is certainly considered important to be known to the public. The second news narrative, TV One again uses the word "often" and "terrorizing", which means doing cruel (arbitrary) to cause fear or fear (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2016), on the narrative "this group often terrorizes citizens and farmers / who considered against them)" (News 2: minutes 10:46, TV One, 29th April 2016). The use of the lexicon "akhwat" is a symbol of Islam, which has the meaning of women. The selection of the lexicon gives rise for more impression of Islam, and several times used by TV One. However, there is an impression that TV One is not consistent in the use of the word woman or akhwat in the news. The use of the "akhwat" lexicon is used by TV One when the image of a veiled woman who is none other than the wife of Santoso and his men appears.

The statement above, also has a lexicon "opposed" which means to fight or combat (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2016). TV One uses the lexicon to explain clearly, that those who oppose Santoso will be terrorized, and of course that is not a playful threat, which is then reinforced by the narrative "... *I Nyoman Astika. He was found dead deadly with a severed head ...*" (News 2: 21:41 minutes, TV One, 29th April, 2016). The lexicon "pathetic" has a synonym that is

heartbreaking, which means sad (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2016). Then, TV One chooses cut off words compared to other synonyms such as “being cut off” or “disconnected”, but still has the same meaning. The selection of this lexicon by TV One illustrates how tragic and sadly the conditions arising from the cruel terrorism acts of Santoso's group.

The Santoso group's terrorism act, once again declared TV One in its narrative as “unforgiving”. “Cruel” and “sadistic” lexicons clearly have the same meaning. Both of them have the meaning of not being merciful. This behavior, of course, is a description of someone or group that is considered the most dangerous and certainly threatens the safety of Poso residents, and anyone who opposes them. The discourse that is very sad and terrible, TV One shows in its narrative, through the lexicon “sad” and “broken”. While in the next narrative, the wife of the victim was placed as evidence to show a fact of the actions or actions taken by Santoso's group.

By choosing various words that contain dangerous, terrible and sadistic nuances, TV One indirectly publishes terrorist goals to scare the audience or the public. After breaking down the description from the cruel actions carried out by Santoso's group, TV One then explained the background of the killing of the farmers. “*This masked man // turned out to have executed I Nyoman Astika /// Nyoman was beheaded because he was considered as their enemy or thought*” (News 2: minutes 24:28, TV One, 29th April 2016). The lexicon “executed,” meaning the implementation of a judge's decision; the execution of judicial sentences, especially the death penalty (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa 2016). The word execute means it is only done by the authorities. This could be interpreted that Santoso's group have the right to kill anyone they want, especially those who are considered enemies or thought. In this case, TV One writes the word thought in its narrative, which is symbolically an expression in Islamic religion.

CONCLUSION

From the coverage of TV One news which was constructed in various reports about Santoso's terrorism, it can be seen that TV One presented Santoso and his group as criminals who have disturbed the security of the state, for killing, robbing and spreading acts of terror with indications of the use of presumption elements by TV One. This discourse is constructed through several discourse strategies such as thematic, schematic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical which show various acts of terror by Santoso's group. The discourse was then increasingly shown by TV One when using the “separatist” lexicon to the Santoso group when it was linked to the eradication done by the Army and National Police Force. Then the use of the “akhwat” lexicon, which is a symbol of Islam, is used several times by TV One.

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