

Drama of Social Media Political Actors in Democracy Facebook Public Space and Democratic Practices in the 2019 Presidential Debate in Indonesia

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Abstract—This study uses qualitative methods, paradigms of critical and postmodern approaches. The purpose of this research was to dismantle the text interpersonal on Facebook in the April 17, 2019. The text is a public space in the footsteps of creative in innovative as a form campaign the political actors in conveying his support. The vision, mission and work program of the candidate president and vice president to find out opinions, argument, and the expressions of wider audience. Democracy showing the drama of political communication, through the presence of the texts of political actors. Debate text message that split into two groups that interact whit eat other. Social media presence into the public space showcases a fight with contains cultural values, religious and ideological. Political actors working to change the orientation itself as orator and communicators through texts that is published to the public spaces. Text messages give the social construction of the actors.

Keywords—*drama; social media; political actors; democracy*

I. INTRODUCTION

Debate of the presidential candidates and vice-presidential candidates of the Republic of Indonesia in the 2019 election is part of the campaign in conveying the vision of the national development mission, and attracting the sympathy of the people to make their choices. The debate message is interpreted by various opinions by supporters of two pairs of candidates on Facebook social media with various views according to the level of knowledge and education of the community.

The community's long debate in understanding the vision and mission of development is a dynamic of political communication that characterizes Facebook's public space that describes a drama of life. The texts between groups try to uncover critically their views on candidates for president and vice president consistently with various arguments that can provide views and thoughts both exclusively and inclusive and radical. Text radicalism ushered in increasingly dynamic democracy and endangered the value of democracy itself into: anarchism, divisions between groups even ripped the unity and unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Democracy as a public party in general elections, illustrates the differences and similarities of views that are so sharp and

critical depicted in Facebook Social Media texts as a series of public life dramas that highlight attitudes towards individual and group ideologies. The disclosure of ideology between groups provides the meaning of education and understanding of democracy as a complementary part of deconstruction, in perfecting the lives of citizens by interpreting differences as a strength and awareness as citizens in improving national development.

Deconstruction in the study of democracy is a picture of people's lives, through texts on Social Media Facebook becomes a dynamic and continuous public space as a drama of human life, in nation and state, which aims to gain civilization, justice, prosperity and power. The drama of communication of texts on Facebook further confirms that democracy without deconstruction cannot dismantle the veils of hidden ideology. Deconstruction of political actors in democracy is an answer solution to develop strengths and provide knowledge and understanding to citizens through differences and equality consistently in building human civilization.

Ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, ethnic, racial and religious differences mark the 2019 presidential election democratic party, as a sign of the drama of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in the process of seizure of power by political elites and political actors critically and dynamically constructed, in trying to win the sympathy of the voting community, it is a campaign strategy and political communication.

The problem that the authors convey in this paper is: How can the drama text of political actors on social media Facebook be able to block the veils of ideology in a democratic party for the presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The elite drama of political actors is followed by the drama of political actors in society with diverse opinions on Facebook's social status, which they upload in texts, describing differences in views and long debates among friends and between political opponents critically. The texts on Facebook are divided into two groups of supporters who can emphasize

and explain various kinds of friendships, such as: ideology, religion, economic identity politics, social and culture.

Dryden defines Drama as: Just and lively image of human nature, representing its passions and humors, and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. Drama according to Merriam [1]: (1) a. literature: a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance: play—compare closet drama; b : a movie or television production with characteristics (such as conflict) of a serious play broadly : a play, movie, or television production with a serious tone or subject a police drama (2) literature : dramatic art, literature, or affairs English drama; (3) a : a state, situation, or series of events involving interesting or intense conflict of forces the drama of the past week dealing with some family drama; b : dramatic state, effect, or quality the drama of the courtroom proceedings.

The debate between the presidential candidates and vice-presidential candidates of the Republic of Indonesia in the 2019 election is part of the campaign in conveying the vision and mission of development, and attracting the sympathy of the people to make their choices. The debate message is interpreted by various opinions by supporters of two pairs of candidates on Facebook social media with various views according to the level of knowledge and education of the community.

The community's long debate in understanding the vision and mission of development is a dynamic of political communication that characterizes Facebook's public space that describes a drama of life. The elite drama of political actors is followed by the drama of political actors in the community with a variety of opinions on Facebook's social status that they upload with various long discussions and debates.

Facebook and the individual according to Caers et al. although it is important to consider the basic features of Facebook, it is even more essential to consider how the platform is actually being used, and by whom [2]. In this section, we focus on the psychological literature regarding Facebook, and summarize why individuals wanted to join Facebook, what personality users have, how they build a network of friends, how they disclose information, and how they interact. Shortcomings are presented when any are found.

Initial motivations to join Facebook according to Sledgianowski and Kulviwat in Caers et al. [2]: were among the first to investigate why individuals wanted to join Facebook. Their convenience sample of 289 students from one American university indicated that the perceived playfulness and the critical mass of the site were the main drivers of intentions to join, besides normative pressure, trust, usefulness, and ease of use. Later research would confirm the importance of pressure. Cheung and Lee, studied a convenience sample of 389 students and marked the importance of social identity (being aware of group membership and attaching emotional significance to it) and subjective norms (compliance) [3]. Kwon and Wen's research on a sample of 229 Korean respondents linked these two studies by showing a positive correlation between perceived usefulness and social identity [4]. Pressure appears to remain important also after joining of

the as Skagway's document analysis showed that users are unhappy with pressure to accept friend requests from coworkers and employers.

According to Wolfs Feld, the definition of political actor within info core refers to: individuals who have obtained at least some measure of political power and or authority in a particular society who engage in activities that can have a significant influence on decisions, policies, media coverage, and outcomes associated with a given conflict [5]. In democratic countries this would include all elected leaders, candidates who are running for election, and relatively high-level policy makers who have a significant impact on the formation and execution of policies that have an impact on society and or foreign affairs. This definition includes all those in power who have been elected to those positions, government ministers, and those members of the legislative branch who are in the opposition. It would also include those individuals who are in charge of government institutions and the foreign Ministry that are considered important policy makers. There are a number of individuals who could be considered political actors within another research setting but are being excluded from this particular project. This would include leaders of political and social movements as well as military leaders whose policies can have an impact on political processes especially with regard to violent conflicts.

Political actors in non-democratic settings or semi-democratic settings carry out similar functions but are not elected or at least not elected in free and fair elections. An additional difference is that in these settings members of the political opposition may not be permitted to serve in the legislature or in any other formal capacity. In these cases, those opposed to the government would be leading extra-parliamentary groups and may even find themselves in exile. The individuals are considered political actors within the confines of this research project.

Actor politic (in Dictionary English-English online. April, 29, 2019) is including key pro-democracy political players; emerging political actors, grassroots movements and non-registered, and trade unions; watchdogs, whistleblowers, individual political activists, cultural actors, new media actors (bloggers and others), minority rights organizations and think-tanks, in order to enable and support a wide variety of local actors striving for democratic reforms; provide support to the above-mentioned political actors and movements in a pluralist manner.

Referring to this explanation, the authors understand that political actors are political communicators, both individuals, who are involved in the political process in democracy through new media and interest organizations and decision makers.

A. State of the Art Research

This study explains that critical analysis is integrated with the postmodern era through the dismantling of texts that become statuses on Facebook in examining the traces and impasse of social media political actors in terms of text communication as signs of ideology, culture, politics, education and religion. The texts are very interesting in

dismantling ideologies that are shrouded through an interactive discussion that describes the drama of the actors of Facebook.

The debate between the two camps between the tadpoles group and the Shucks group is illustrated by a critical approach, which can be analyzed through interactive texts on Facebook political actors, and their undercover ideology can be dismantled by the method of deconstruction. The impasse of political actors in interpreting the meaning of the debate can be integrated in the debate between tadpoles and Shucks.

Derrida Jacques, deconstruction is the reading of text in terms of signs, traces, or features that cannot be determined, in terms of margins, boundaries, or frameworks, and limitations or self-improvement of the text itself [6]. Deconstruction offers accounts that are in a text but not looking for meaning or component parts, or systematic implications, namely marking their relationship with other texts, their context and sub-texts. The deconstruction account formulating explicit text undermines its implicit or non-explicit aspects. Text is excluded by showing, highlighting which remains doubtful, and operates and cannot be specified in the text.

III. METHODS

Denzin explain that qualitative approaches include the use of the subject being studied, and a collection of various empirical data with case studies, and problematic in one's life [7]. This research is a qualitative descriptive case study method. Larry said: In the postmodern world, age does not represent a place on a temporal trajectory or historical timeline [8]. Old age, for example, does not constitute simply the end of life; after all, some people never seem to age. Instead, age is merely an approach to describing the ways in which persons construct themselves. For this reason, age does not cause persons to act in one way or another. Indeed, age is neither an independent nor dependent variable.

This view is similar to that of other postmodernists who foresee a new birth of freedom in the economic and cultural transformations associated with postmodern styles of creative economic and cultural production and consumption that undermine modern hierarchies of class, gender and ethnicity and create new venues for emancipatory politics. The postmodern era, once fully formed, will feature new transnational modes of economic and cultural production characterized by new markets, goods and services, rapidly increasing levels of education, technological innovation and greatly increased opportunities for the exercise of freedom in more open and creative cultures.

According Phillip son, however, the threats of postmodernism and the emerging postmodern era outweigh the advantages for the old [8]. The deinstitutionalization of the life-course and the destabilization of traditional sources of identity which Phillip son associates with the emergence of the postmodern political economy hold the potential to undermine the economic and cultural frameworks that have so substantially improved the quality of life for the elderly during the modern era. Darryl in Polivka notes the pessimistic arguments of those who fear the "postmodern age" and its potential technological consequences [8]: Those very processes otherwise identified as "liberating," some argue, are leading to

greater misery, dehumanization, and cultural disintegration. Dick Hebdige, for instance, sees post-modernism as nihilistic, and the "post-modern age" as modernist but "without the hopes and dreams which made modernity bearable." Postmodernity is what comes after an age of illusion, optimism, and certitude; an age where the omnipotence of Faustian technology and its grounding in reason, science, and industry, made possible the writings of grand narratives and emancipatory projects: Marxism, Freudianism, and Liberalism, new moral and social orders.

Social media is a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0, and allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content [9]. Facebook is a part of social media network. Boyd and Ellison explained, a social networking site that allows people to build public profiles and establish explicit connections with others [10].

Designates of deconstruction by Jacques Derrida is a strict analysis of language in the philosophical and theological text [11]. Characterizes deconstruction is its notion of textually, a view of language as it exists not only in books but in speech, in history and in culture, especially the written language [12]. According to Derrida, there was nothing outside the text [13].

Elif Kutay Karaçor explains that public space is created to support human interaction and political debate which is useful in providing opportunities to interact by observing others [14]. Diversified public space since there are differences: according to ownership, control, access and use. Especially the last three decades. Mehta defines it as a space that is not controlled by individuals, the private sector, and is open to the public that focuses on control mechanisms, ownership features are defined as places that can be accessed by the public for their activities [15].

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study showed that there was an individual and group intensive communication that signaled the split between the two incumbents and the opposition. The status of opposition supporters Prabowo-Sandi still gives status in the text has always been provoked as stated by the presidential replace tag 2019. Liars' incumbent, Indonesian Communist Party, anti-Islam, supporters of religious oppression, economic failure, foreign employment and increased national debt. Supporters of incumbents with hashtags continue two periods, infrastructure works, village funds as equalization, and mental revolution.

Discussions between the two groups increased in intensity by using the term Tadpole is identic supporter Jokowi-Amin with Shucks is identic supporter Prabowo-Sandi. The term Tadpole group was identified with the incumbent group and Shucks was identical to the opposition. The campaign period is around six months, which ends with direct elections on April 17, 2019, and even today. The two camps were still attacking each other in discussions awaiting official results from the KPU. The most interesting term of Tadpole with Shucks represents the political actors of each camp. Political actors for a period of 6 months died from story texts. These Texts indicate the existence of an advantage of political actors to

provide constructive campaigns with reference to the vision and mission.

Searching the texts written in the status of leaving, traces of political actors, which are built with their views and experiences in accordance with the reality received and faced. These texts for researchers are dramas that illustrate the active role of business actors who assure that political actors who are supported are of better quality and better. The drawings of the Tadpole and Shucks show their attitudes, personality and outlook on life which clearly illustrate the differences in religion, politics, culture, ethnicity, and ideology.

The dismantling of the meaning of the text contained in Facebook status, signifies the two camps is to improve a better development. The critical view of Tadpole and Shucks seeks to provide an explanation of knowledge and resources that claim quality and good quality. Discussions in dramas seen on Facebook are developments in social media that have entered the postmodern era. The role of political actors does not know young and old. As reflected in the vice president candidate Ma'ruf Amin as a reference for the elderly and Sandi as millennial.

Schmitter and Karl said Democracy equates it with regular elections, fairly conducted and honestly [16]. Robert Dahl's in Dalton, Shin, and Jou said, democracy with the institutions and processes of representative government [17].

Paul Patton explains that: Explicitly Derrida's involvement in democracy with related concepts led to a discussion of deconstruction politics [18]. Deconstructive analysis of political issues that can be recognized, critics that, his work is a form of irrationalism and nihilism, which has no benefit for political purposes. Deconstruction based on moral or political judgments that are widely accepted is considered a negative procedure, and does not provide effective political action.

Politics according to Chris Barker explains that it is related to the issue of internal power at all levels of social interaction [19]. Whereas Heywood in Clare et al. classifies politics as [20]: (1) Art of government and state activities. (2) Public life - related to behavior and management of community affairs. (3) Expression and resolution of conflict through compromise, conciliation, negotiation and other strategies. (4) Strength - Politics is a process through the production, distribution and use of scarce resources in all social fields.

Denton and Woodward in Brian McNair provide a definition of political communication as a pure discussion about the allocation of public resources (Revenue), official authorities (who are given the power to make legal, legislative and executive decisions), and official sanctions (what is given or punished by the state) [21]. Furthermore, Doris Graber shows that political language, not only rhetoric but paralinguistic body language, and political actions such as boycotts and protests [22].

V. CONCLUSION

The drama of political actors using Facebook social media is a form of individual and community participation in interpreting democracy in the election of president and vice

president. Democracy is interpreted as a debate over the understanding of the two camps, namely incumbent and opposition. The incumbent explained the success of the work program, while the opposition criticized the failure of the development program. The act of Face Booker writes social status as a critical attitude towards knowledge and understanding of a reality faced by interpreting the political character of the actor and the vision and mission of the two groups.

Whiting and Williams in Saleem and Mengyan explain that human motivation uses social media: social interactions, information, time passes, entertainment, relaxation, communication utilities, convenience utilities, expressing opinions, supervision and knowledge [23].

The status writing of Face booker means a trace, and a deadlock as the meaning of deconstruction. Deconstruction is interpreted as a change in the presidential hashtag and Jokowi hashtag two periods. The Facebook status texts try to dismantle and re-establish a better order in the next five years of development through the democracy held by the General Election Commission.

Hashtag war shows deconstruction in interpreting democracy by dismantling positive and negative values from both sides, with mutual reciprocation of texts in social status, and leaving traces of the story of social reality as a form of presidential election drama.

Democracy with social media public space Facebook makes deconstruction and differences in the concept of political issues increasingly give the characteristic of the postmodern era. Democracy increasingly dismantles the veils of individual life, social and government that must be interpreted as ethics of social life. Democracy is interpreted as a drama of human life which is encapsulated in political and government systems, in achieving the benefits and objectives of human civilization.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

Political drama actor texts on Facebook social media in the context of democracy can provide critical enlightenment and understanding by dismantling the veils of ideology through the deconstruction of Jacques Derrida.

Markers, differences, traces and apories can provide critical text analysis, which can provide answers to debates in the presidential election. Deconstruction and democracy are processes of social construction that simultaneously provide innovation in political communication. Facebook is a public space as social media is part of the political campaign strategy important for political actors to increase the electability of public opinion and turn on effective dialectical communication.

Facebook is a public space and a place of social interaction in democratic participation that can motivate, and provide input and expenditure on the results of general election and become a reference for political communication in dismantling the veils of the ideology of society and government power.

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