

Jokowi's Dynasty Political Issues in Online News

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ABSTRACT

The issue of dynastic politics emerged during the simultaneous regional head elections in 2020. Many candidates for regional heads were political relatives. This study aims to describe how the media Tempo.co and Republika.co.id framed the political issues of the President Jokowi dynasty towards the participation of Gibran and Bobby in the 2020 regional head election. The framing model used in this research was the Zhongdan Pan and M. Kosicki model, which focuses on the framing of news narratives in the mass media. This research employed a qualitative method by analyzing three news published in the Tempo.co media and three news items in the Republika.co.id media, which were analyzed with four elements of framing as an analytical tool, namely script, syntactic, thematic, and rhetorical elements. The results of the research indicate that the inequality in the use of news sources has an impact on the use of the news dominance space. There were differences in the construction of the reality of the dynastic political issue, with Tempo.co constructing the reality of the President Jokowi dynasty's political issue as an extraordinary issue and violating political ethics. Meanwhile, the Republika.co.id framed it as a common and legitimate issue in a democratic country. Based on the findings of this research, it is possible to conclude that the views of the political ethics of the mass media differed, resulting in differences in the delivery of information by the media that allow for an imbalance in the information received by the public.

Keywords: Framing Analysis, Jokowi, Political Communication, Reality Construction

1. INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous regional head election in Indonesia in 2020 were attended by 124 regional head candidates who have a background of kinship and family ties to incumbent officials in regional and central government [1].

Gibran Rakabuming Raka, the eldest son of President Jokowi, took part in the political contestation of the 2020 simultaneous regional election as a candidate for mayor of Surakarta. Gibran's candidacy became the media spotlight because it was unusual for a member of the presidential family who is still in office to run in the regional head election [2].

Gibran Rakabuming Raka was officially promoted as a candidate for mayor of Surakarta by the political party that supported President Jokowi in the presidential election last period, namely PDIP, whose seat as mayor of Surakarta was occupied several decades ago by President Jokowi [3]. The promotion of President Jokowi's son-in-law, Bobby Nasution, as a candidate for

mayor of Medan in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election was also highlighted by the media and the public [4].

In terms of political ethics, Ujang Komarudin, a political observer at Al Azhar University stated that the nominations of Gibran and Bobby must have led to opinions on dynastic political issues and violated political ethics even though their candidacy was valid because those who were nominated in dynastic politics had never been in a political party and had no political experience in the political party and the government, and their candidacy was considered rushed [5].

The theory of reality construction was applied in this research. Essentially, everything written in the mass media is attempting to tell a story, situation, event, or things that are related. The emergence of political news in the media is also known as an attempt to construct reality, which is the construction of political reality in the mass media. The construction of political reality results in the formation of meaning in the news, which can be used to generate political power [6]. In addition,

researchers also used framing theory. Framing has an important role in political communication so framing theory can be used to describe how the media constructs the events of dynastic political issues.

The mass media serves as a means of political communication. In general, political communication is not limited to general election events; political communication through mass media can be associated with communication channels, campaigns, and democratic processes to disseminate political messages to the public to gain mass support [7]. The media is not a free channel; the media have constructed what we see in such a way that it is not surprising if we see news reported by one media that appears different in another media. The reality of mass media can be known through framing analysis, which is a construction process in which the reality of mass media is built with a specific meaning [8].

According to previous research "*Political Dynasties and the Incumbency Advantage in Party Centered*," dynastic politics is a common occurrence in democratic countries such as the Philippines, America, and Norway, and this will undoubtedly be reported by the media [9]. Another study, "*Dynasty Politics in Media Reporting (Framing Analysis of Banten Governor Ratu Atut Chosiyah's Dynasty Political Issues in Kompas and Tempo Daily)*," found that the issue of dynastic politics existed in the local government of Banten Province and was framed by the media as a symptom of contentious political communication.

The similarity of this research with the previous study is that they both attempt to describe the framing of news related to dynastic political issues in the news. The scope of the research phenomenon distinguishes this research from the previous study. Previous research only examined how news framed dynastic political issues that occurred in a province, whereas this research broadens the subject to include dynastic politics in the presidential family, which places his son and son-in-law in two strategic positions as mayors through the 2020 simultaneous regional election [10].

Previous studies relied on printed media such as the Kompas daily newspaper and the Tempo daily newspaper, whereas this research was based on two online mass media. Online mass media is an option because in the current era people are into the development of information technology so the emergence of online mass media is considered the right choice to access the news. Online media journalism is more practical when compared to conventional print media journalism [11]. Online media has the characteristic of publishing schedules anytime, anywhere, quickly, reaching all corners of the globe, and being documented, actual, and up to date. This will have implications for how news is written in online media, allowing information to reach the public faster

than traditional print media. Online media also relies more on news headlines to attract an audience, so the use of titles and even news sources have a significant impact on the selling value of news in online media [12].

Tempo.co and Republika.co.id were chosen as research objects because they are online mass media portals that have been verified by the Press Council as the national online media in Indonesia, and Tempo.co has also won an award at IPMA 2021 in the national daily newspaper and best editorial categories [13]. Another reason for selecting the Republika.co.id media is that its owner is a Minister from Jokowi's administration, namely Erick Thohir, who affiliated to support Jokowi's - Ma'ruf Amin's candidacy in the 2019 presidential election [14]. Furthermore, the ideologies of the two media differ; Tempo.co is known as a media with a democratic ideology and a nationalist side, whereas Republika.co.id is known as a media with an Islamic value; *rahmatan lil alamin*, and politeness side [15]

1.1. Dynastic Political Issues

Dynastic politics is a political practice carried out by people who have family ties in political power intending to keep political power within the family circle [16]. The study, titled "*Indonesian Election 2009: Consolidation of Populism and Party Dynasties*", concluded that dynastic politics remain prevalent in Indonesia, despite the fact that dynastic politics are harmful to democracy. In modern politics, dynastic politics is defined as a political practice involving kinship relations, making it relatively easier to fight for those who rely on the practice of dynastic politics [17]. According to the Kompas Research and Development survey on dynastic politics in the 2020 regional elections, 60.8% were fed up with dynastic politics. The survey was conducted over the phone on July 27-29, 2020. A total of 553 respondents over 17 years old from 145 regencies/cities in 34 provinces were involved in this study, with a margin of error of 4.17% [18].

The 1945 Constitution regulated the freedom of the people of the state, including the issue of democratic freedom, in Article 28J paragraph 2, which states that citizens are allowed to exercise their rights and freedoms and must be subject to legal restrictions, claim recognition, and respect for the rights of others to freedom [19]. Referring to Article 28J paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, which discusses democratic freedom, the Constitutional Court issued Decision No. 33/PUU-XIII/2015, which states that the practice of dynastic politics is a legal practice and in accordance with the constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia [20]. The public is becoming increasingly concerned about the Constitutional Court's decision to legalize the practice of dynastic politics.

This is supported by data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, which showed that from 2005 to 2014 approximately 59 regional heads and deputy regional heads won regional head elections while still having blood ties to incumbent politicians. However, the widespread practice of dynastic politics is thought to foster abuse of power and authority by incumbents, such as rampant cases of corruption in regional budgets, which are feared to harm Pancasila democracy [21].

The practice of dynastic politics has sparked public concern because it has emerged in several Indonesian local governments. Bontang City, East Kalimantan, and Banten Province are two areas where dynastic politics are still practiced. In Bontang City, dynastic politics has been practiced for about 20 years. Andi Sofyan Hasdam - Neni Moerniaeni and Andi Faisal Sofyan Hasdam, the couple's children, have become a political family that has always existed in Bontang City [22]. Meanwhile, in Banten Province, the issue of dynastic politics was raised when Governor Ratu Atut Chosiyah was reported to have distributed certain positions among his younger siblings, children, and relatives. The issue of dynastic politics in Banten Province was apparent when Ratu Atut Chosiyah became a suspect in a corruption case and dragged his younger brother, Tubagus Chaeri Wardana, in the same corruption case [23]. Different studies state that the consequences of dynastic politics are undoubtedly money politics, which will result in the mismanagement of state finances [24].

The negative impact of dynastic politics is mentioned in studies in various countries in the world, including Indonesia, namely the emergence of an illiberal, oligarchic, elitist, and corrupt democracy [25]. In America, dynastic politics is also regarded as impure. The United States Constitution states that a country's leader is to be chosen by popular vote, not by blood. However, democracy in the United States is only associated with family businesses such as the Bush and Kennedy dynasties [26]. Not only the United States and Indonesia, other countries that use a democratic system, but also legalize the practice of dynastic politics and form a political dynasty are the Trio Kim Dynasty from North Korea, the Bush Dynasty and the Kennedy Dynasty from America, Nehru Dynasty – Gandhi from Sri Lanka, and Bhutto Dynasty from Pakistan [27].

1.2. Reality Construction and Media Framing

Reality construction refers to the process by which events, people, values, and ideas are first formed in a certain way in the mass media that lead to the construction of a larger reality [28]. Currently, the news is one of the media products that portray a picture of reality; however, news cannot be a selective construction made up of factual information; rather, news must be given meaning through the use of specific frames, points of view, and perspectives [29]. The news

that appears in the media in a news report is not a reflection of reality, but rather the formation or construction of reality [8]. According to the explanation above, the reality is formed by the interaction of individuals with other individuals. The author of the book *"Construction of Political Reality in Mass Media"* argued the reality construction process is based on the principle that every event related to politics is an attempt to construct mass media and form political power in society. The construction of news in the media is usually seen through the lens of how the media shapes reality for society [6]. Based on the preceding explanation, it can be concluded that the media has constructed an event through the news to be conveyed to the public so that people only know about events through the media's news construction [30]. This fact served as the foundation for researchers to determine what reality was depicted by Tempo.co and Republika.co.id in constructing news on dynastic political issues in President Jokowi's family.

Framing theory was used to find out media ideology when constructing news. The news that appears in the mass media is not completely changed but is only subtly deflected and given the appearance of a little hyperbole or protrusion, which is known as framing. In other words, framing is a method of presenting reality in the mass media, specifically by how the media constructs and interprets reality [31]. The framing analysis used in this research was the Zhongdan Pan and M. Kosicki model. Zhongdan Pan and M. Kosicki's model includes four news text structures that will be analyzed as framing devices: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetoric. This model assumes that the news published in the media has a frame that functions as the center of the idea and the frame is related to the meaning that will be accepted by the community as an audience, namely how the community or audience interprets an event, which can be seen from the framing devices that appear in the news text.

Based on this explanation, researchers were interested in conducting research on how the online mass media Tempo.co and Republika.co.id framed events related to dynastic political issues, particularly news related to the Jokowi family dynasty's political issues in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election.

2. METHODS

This is a qualitative research that employed a text analysis approach. The research was limited to news text analysis, which was done using framing analysis. Framing analysis is a method for describing how the media frames reality (events, actors, or groups) [8].

The subjects and objects of this research were the articles published in Media Tempo.co and Republika.co.id concerning the issue of dynastic politics

in the President's family, particularly those concerning the nominations of Gibran and Bobby in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election. The data sources used were both primary and secondary data. The primary data sources were news related to the political issues of the Jokowi family dynasty published in Tempo.co and Republika.co.id media, while secondary data sources were books, journal articles, and all communication science literature used as a reference to obtain credible research results [32].

This research's unit of analysis was verbal text and visual text in the form of images, which became a concern in framing research [33]. To collect news and journals about dynastic political issues and communication literature, two techniques were used: documentaries and literature studies. The data analysis was done using framing analysis of the Zhongdang Pan and M. Kosicki model, which examined four elements in the news: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetoric.

The source triangulation technique was used to check the validity of the data by comparing various related sources [34]. Following the collection of the news based on the sample criteria, the findings were cross-checked to various journals that discussed the practice of dynastic politics in the Jokowi family, as well as literature studies on dynastic politics. The triangulation of sources assisted the researchers in revealing how the media constructed dynastic political issues in the Jokowi family in a valid and proper way.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The media constructs messages to form news based on its ideology, perspective, and character. Tempo.co and Republika.co.id are two Indonesian national online mass media outlets that take different approaches to publishing events in the form of news. Based on the sample criteria, this research analyzed 6 news texts taken from both media.

3.1. Results

3.1.1. Framing Analysis in Tempo.co

In the first report entitled "*Searching for a Reason for the President's Son and In-law*", which was published on June 29, 2020, the syntactic element used was news lead to explain the risks of Gibran and Bobby's nominations that the supporting parties would face. Sources were observers and businessmen, namely Adi Prayitno and Yunarto Wijaya. The script element in the news fulfilled the 5W+1H principle. The thematic element presented was the news that emphasized the opinions of sources related to the complexity and risks of dynastic political issues that would be faced by the PDIP as the party that promoted Gibran-Bobby in the 2020 simultaneous elections. To highlight the topic of

the news, the rhetorical element displayed a photo of Gibran.

The second report titled "*The Smooth Way of Politicians' Relatives*" was published on July 20, 2020. The syntactic element in this news lead explained the number of regional head candidates who came from politicians' relatives, and the participation of Gibran-Bobby in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election contestation was increasingly highlighted by the media. The sources used in this report were researchers of survey institutions, namely Dedi Kurniansyah and Adjie Alfaraby. The script elements displayed in the news also met the criteria of 5W+1H. Thematic elements in this news explained the opinions of sources and facts related to the nomination of candidates who were related to politicians who were currently in power. Furthermore, President Jokowi's son and son-in-law also participated in the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections contestation, this, according to the sources, made the atmosphere of dynastic politics in the 2020 election palpable. To highlight the character in the news, a photo of the president's son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, was shown in the news.

The third news entitled "*Gibran-Bobby Lead the Quick Count in the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Election, Jokowi is called Breaking the Record*", published on December 10, 2020. The syntactic element in this report was a news lead that explained the headline "breaking a record" which was intended for President Jokowi. The script element in this news fulfilled the completeness of the news, namely 5W+1H. Thematically, journalists wrote down facts and sources' opinions regarding Gibran and Bobby's votes in the 2020 simultaneous regional election contestation, which explains why both of them outperformed their opponents in the poll. The journalist presented the opinion of sources who argued that President Jokowi was considered to have set a new record in history because there had never been a case previously. The rhetorical element recalled a photograph of Gibran Rakabuming Raka with President Jokowi.

3.1.2. Framing Analysis in Republika

The first news entitled "*Jokowi Denies His Family Builds a Political Dynasty*" was published on January 18, 2020. The syntactic element in the news lead wrote a headline explanation that Jokowi denied that he was accused of carrying out dynastic politics or building a political dynasty. The source in this news is President Jokowi. The script element in this report fulfilled the element of 5W+1H. The thematic element of the whole news featured the reason President Jokowi denied that he was establishing dynastic politics, namely it was the voters who determined the victory of Gibran and Bobby in the election. The rhetorical element resulted in a

photo of President Jokowi aimed at emphasizing the news side.

The second news titled "*Gibran - Bobby Participate in Regional Head Election, Amien Rais Calls Nepotism*", was published on August 13, 2020. It contained an explanation of the headline in the form of criticism of Amien Rais who mentioned nepotism to Jokowi's side. According to Amien Rais, with the contestation of Gibran and Bobby, there was a big influence of President Jokowi to attract the voters in the 2020 election. The sources in this report were Amien Rais and President Jokowi. The script element fulfilled the element of 5W+1H. The thematic element in this news was Amien Rais's criticism toward Jokowi against the nomination of Gibran and Bobby in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election which was considered to legalize the practice of nepotism and violated ethics and political morals that led to dynastic politics. However, this report also gave rise to President Jokowi's opinion that he denied accusations of carrying out dynastic politics. The rhetorical element in this report also featured a photograph of the source, namely Amien Rais.

The third report titled "*KSP: The Victory of Gibran - Bobby is Far from the Political Dynasty*" was published on December 13, 2020. The syntactic element was the news lead that explained the opinion of the head of the president's staff office related to Gibran-Bobby's victory. The source in the news argued that the victory was far from the political dynasty because their victory was simply an indication that both candidates were trusted by the people. The news source was one of the presidential staff office experts, namely Donny Gahril Adian. The script elements were presented in 5W+1H. The thematic element, namely the news, emphasized the expert's opinion of the presidential staff office regarding the political accusations of the Gibran and Bobby dynasties. The office of the presidential staff did not confirm the existence of dynastic politics in the presidential family. The rhetorical elements used were the pictures of Gibran and Bobby.

3.2 Discussion

The framing analysis of the Zhongdan Pan and M. Kosicki model was used as an analytical tool in this research. Two interesting findings were discovered through an analysis of four framing elements, namely script, syntax, thematic, and rhetoric. The first finding is the imbalance in the use of news sources, and the second is the construction of dynastic political issues.

3.2.1. Imbalance of News Sources

From the results of the framing analysis, the use of sources is one aspect that catches the researchers' attention. The source is one of the elements that must

appear in the news; the accuracy of the news can be known through the source [12]. The use of sources in the reports of Tempo.co and Republika.co.id shows a difference. The dominance of sources in political reporting can affect the values of political power in the news [35].

Tempo.co has a tendency not to give room for opinion to President Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby who were accused of carrying out dynastic politics, even though the headlines mentioned the names of Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby; "*Searching for a Reason for the President's Son and In-law*" published on June 29, 2020; "*The Smooth Way of Politicians' Relatives*" published on July 20, 2020; and "*Gibran-Bobby lead the Quick Count in the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Election, Jokowi is called Breaking the Record*" published on December 10, 2020. Meanwhile, in terms of the syntactic element, namely the use of news sources, researchers discovered that the sources used by Tempo.co in the three news texts came from political observers, businessmen, and teaching staff. Previous research indicated that headlines have an impact on the value of news that is not solely related to the audience's interests. Currently, the benchmark of news value in online journalism is measured by headlines that can attract a large number of views and clicks in order to benefit the economic interests of media company owners [36]. On the other hand, the rhetorical elements in the three Tempo.co news texts showed a visual form in the form of photos of Jokowi and Gibran. Although the third news headline, "*Gibran-Bobby lead the Quick Count in the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Election, Jokowi is called Breaking the Record*", mentioned Bobby's name but the rhetorical element did not show Bobby's image. This shows that Tempo.co Media tended to highlight Gibran because of his kinship with President Jokowi.

The second media, Republika.co.id, tends to provide space for an opinion from President Jokowi's side on accusations of dynastic political issues. This is shown by the analysis of framing in syntactic elements, especially the use of sources and headlines. In the three reports used as samples, namely "*Jokowi Denies His Family Builds a Political Dynasty*" published on January 18, 2020, "*Gibran - Bobby Participate in Regional Head Election, Amien Rais Calls Nepotism*" published on August 13, 2020, and "*KSP: The Victory of Gibran-Bobby is Far from the Political Dynasty*" published on December 13, 2020, Republika.co.id used sources written in news headlines. The three news texts also used headlines that showed excerpts from the sources' opinions. Rhetoric elements displayed in the news also represented the entire content of the news.

In journalism ethics, the journalistic code of ethics has regulated the importance of news verification. News verification is an important element in the production of

messages, and the source is something journalists can use to verify the accuracy of the data in the news, so the source must be clear [36]. According to the findings of a previous study titled "*Media, Information, and Political Participation: the Importance of Online News Sources in the Absence of a Free Press*", using news sources to attract political participation is important [37]. The use of news sources is critical because it affects news credibility and accuracy [38].

One of the characteristics of online mass media is that the published news must always be up to date, so online journalistic workers must publish news as soon as possible [39]. This causes limitations on online media so that news sources do not cover many parties and Tempo.co media preferred to use sources from other parties such as political observers, teaching staff, and did not give space to parties who were the subjects of the news, namely President Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby. Tempo.co media was more inclined to use other sources in conveying the political issues of President Jokowi's dynasty. Meanwhile, Media Republika.co.id chose to keep providing space to other sources, who were the subject of news coverage of dynastic political issues. There were 3 paragraphs of President Jokowi's statements in the news "*Jokowi Denies His Family Builds a Political Dynasty*" and 1 paragraph in the news titled "*Gibran - Bobby Participate in Regional Head Election, Amien Rais Calls Nepotism*". Although the headlines in Media Republika.co.id mentioned sources from other parties, the parties who were the subjects of the news appeared in the news.

3.2.2. Construction of Dynastic Political Issues in Tempo.co and Republika.co.id

The form of political ideology in news reporting in the mass media can be seen from the use of essential news values, such as the use of words, relational values contained in news sentences, the use of expressive values contained in words, and the use of metaphors so that the construction of reality in the media can be known through framing analysis [40].

Media Tempo.co, with its democratic ideology and independent stance, believed that dynastic politics violated political ethics and could harm Pancasila democracy. The news published in the Tempo.co media was constructed from a perspective consistent with the ideology of Tempo.co, so that the three news texts that we analyzed had a tendency to accuse President Jokowi of engaging in dynastic politics that violated political ethics. This is evidenced by the presence of the phrase "the smooth path for a politician's son" which was addressed to Gibran and Bobby, and "break the record" which was addressed to President Jokowi in the syntactic elements of reporting on the Tempo.co media.

Meanwhile, Republika.co.id through the Islamic ideology of *rahmatan lil alamin* with the side of politeness in publishing news more subtly framed the published news so that dynastic politics was packaged in a polite manner and did not seem to run into political ethics. According to the findings of the study titled "*The Online Islamic Media Journalism in Indonesia: The Trend Analysis of Political News*", media with an Islamic perspective are not too sharp in reporting political news [41]. Republika.co.id had a perspective that what President Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby were doing was not fully carrying out the practice of dynastic politics and was legal if it was done in a democratic system in Indonesia. The rebuttals to President Jokowi's accusations of dynastic political practices were even written in two news stories that became research samples, namely "*Jokowi Denies His Family Builds a Political Dynasty*" and "*Gibran - Bobby Participate in Regional Head Election, Amien Rais Calls Nepotism*".

The news is presented in the media following objective reality. The two online media's news sources and framing are not representations of reality but have been constructed by journalists from the perspective of media politics and ideology [29]. The difference between the two media in constructing news related to dynastic political issues can be seen and compared with previous research "*The Pattern of Joko Widodo's Political Dynasty Practices*" which concluded that President Jokowi used his capacity as president to increase Gibran and Bobby's electability in the 2020 election candidacy. This means that President Jokowi engaged in dynastic politics during the nomination of his son and his son-in-law [42]. Another study on the political issue of President Jokowi's family dynasty, titled "*The Interplay of Incumbency, Political Dynasty, and Corruption in Indonesia: Are Political Dynasties the Cause of Corruption in Indonesia?*" found that President Jokowi engaged in dynastic politics by approving his son, Gibran, and son-in-law, Bobby, in the 2020 simultaneous election candidacy [43].

Tempo.co, with its democratic ideology and independent stance, considered the political issue of President Jokowi's dynasty in the 2020 regional head election to be an external issue so that the news narrative reflected actual reality. Meanwhile, Media Republika.co.id, with its politeness side and the Islamic ideology of *rahmatan lil alamin*, presented news narratives with a more subtle frame in conveying accusations of dynastic politics, so that several rebuttals from Jokowi's side who claimed he did not carry out dynastic politics were also presented.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the research, it can be seen that there was a difference in how mass media constructed the news of the political issues of the President Jokowi

dynasty. Among the differences were the use of news sources and the construction of the reality of the political issues of the Jokowi dynasty in the 2020 regional elections in Media Tempo.co and Republika.co.id.

The first difference is related to unequal access to news sources. Tempo.co media preferred sources with political concerns, such as political observers and political science teaching staff, but ignored the person who became the subject of the news. Thus, the dominance of the news space tended not to give space to President Jokowi, Gibran, and Bobby as the news subjects. Meanwhile, Republika.co.id, even though it used the sources out of the news subjects, it still provided more space for the subject of the news.

Second, Media Tempo.co and Media Republika.co.id constructed the reality of dynastic political issues differently according to the ideology and political ethical views of each media. Media Tempo.co interpreted the reality of the dynastic political issue carried out by President Jokowi in the 2020 simultaneous regional head election as a reality and that the relationship between President Jokowi with Gibran and Bobby gave them privileges when running for the 2020 simultaneous regional head election. It can be concluded that the Tempo.co media constructed the issue of dynastic politics as an extraordinary issue and violated political ethics. Meanwhile, Republika.co.id media constructed the issue of dynastic politics in President Jokowi's family as a common issue in democratic countries. It can be concluded that Media Tempo.co and Media Republika.co.id had different ideologies and views related to political ethics, resulting in a difference in the construction of news published by the two media.

This research is limited to text analysis so that it focuses on the information conveyed by the mass media. There is a need for further research that can investigate or analyze media through media organizations as communicators and audience analysis as message recipients. The researchers believe that it is necessary to complete studies on dynastic political issues that have been carried out in the Jokowi family.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed equally to this research.

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