

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT EXCEPTION NEWS ALLOWING GIBRAN TO RUN IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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Abstract

The study entitled Discourse Analysis on the Indonesian Court Exception News Allowing Gibran to Run in the Presidential Election is a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of how British newspapers, i.e., Reuters and The Guardian reported what the Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi/MK) issued on the eligibility criteria for the president and vice president. The study is aimed at elaborating on the discourse side of the news articles by using Norman Fairclough's CDA with three dimensions: text analysis, discourse practice analysis, and social analysis. This study applies descriptive research by understanding the article and reading other supporting information. The linguistic study can be linked to the social analysis by the last element of CDA, which is sociocultural analysis. This explains the result of text analysis and discourse practice in the news report which mostly describes the controversy and impact of the court's decision that ruled that candidates under the required age of 40 could seek the presidency or vice presidency in the 2024 election, provided they have previously held elected regional office. The study provides insights into how British newspapers framed and interpreted the Indonesian Constitutional Court's decision on presidential candidacy eligibility, highlighting implications for media representation and public discourse.

Keywords: *critical discourse analysis; linguistics; journalism*

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has made it easier for people to communicate with one another. There is no longer any distinction between distance and time. People can converse swiftly and easily across borders. This is owing to internet technology and the rapid evolution of cellphones. Aside from communication, sharing information is also quite straightforward (Nasution et al., 2020). Someone in a country near the North Pole, for example, can readily acquire information about the South Pole area over the internet, allowing everyone to learn about what is happening in other countries simply by accessing online media.

Online media has helped to disseminate information and expertise across borders. As a result, some people may not need to travel to that country to learn about its culture and politics; instead, they can read the information supplied in news site articles (Hastomo & Aminatun, 2023). Not only does the media supply facts, but it also indirectly conveys ideology, perspectives, and potentially even opinions on current political events (Putri et al., 2023). For example, information regarding what is happening in Indonesia is conveyed by the international media.

As reported by the British media on October 2023, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia issued a ruling on the qualifications for nominating presidential and vice presidential candidates. The Constitutional Court (MK) granted the proposal of Almas Tsaqibbirru, a student at the Faculty of Law, University of Surakarta (Unsa), to nominate someone as president or vice president if he

had previously served as regional head or another state official elected through an election and was under the age of 40.

Furthermore, Reuters, the British media, published the article 'Indonesia Court Clears Path for Jokowi's Son to Run for Vice President' on October 16, 2023. It was written that the Indonesian Court (MK) issued a decision regarding the eligibility criteria for presidential and vice presidential candidates, which will pave the way for Joko Widodo's eldest son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, to run for vice president in next year's election.

While on October 17, 2023, The Guardian published an article titled 'Joko Widodo's son can run for Indonesian vice-president after controversial court ruling'. The Guardian's first paragraph stated that the MK made a controversial and exceptional decision that allowing President Joko Widodo's eldest son, Gibran Rakabuming Raka to run for vice president in the 2024 election. The media outlet explained that in a decision that has angered the president's critics, the Constitutional Court ruled that candidates under 40 can run for president or vice president in the February 14 vote, provided they have previously held the post of regional head.

What was reported by the British media piqued the author's interest in reviewing it from a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) perspective, because there are several words and sentences that show a variety of opinions that the journalist wishes to communicate. For example, it discusses contentious Constitutional Court verdicts regarding the eligibility criteria. Is there any representation with intended messages attached to the articles? Fairclough's textual and discursive models will disclose the journalist's perspective in the British articles. The author hopes that this research will contribute to discussions about discourse analysis in linguistics and journalism.

METHOD

The research subjects are news stories published by the most prominent British and global media outlets: Reuters with the headline "Indonesian court clears path for Jokowi's son to run for vice presidency" and The Guardian "Joko Widodo's son can run for Indonesian vice-president after controversial court ruling." This study uses descriptive qualitative research to understand and interpret the article as well as examine further supporting resources (Creswell, 2012). The authors identify some terms in the articles that imply the journalist's opinion and then classify them depending on the substance. Furthermore, the authors discuss its representation, relationship, and identity, interpret the text's production and consumption, and explain the sociocultural background beyond the text.

The study aims to analyze and reveal the discourse side of news items using Norman Fairclough's CDA, especially text analysis and discourse practice analysis of the news report which primarily describes the impact of the Constitutional Court decision that determined that individuals under the requisite age of 40 could seek the presidency or vice presidency in the 2024 election if they have previously held elected regional office.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the research, as summarized in Table 1, reveal a range of representations and implications from the media coverage of the Indonesian court's decision allowing Gibran to run in the presidential election. The table is divided into two main sections: Representation in Clauses and Representation in Combination of Clauses. In the first section, "Representation in Clauses," various individual statements from the media are highlighted. The Guardian describes the court's decision as a "controversial exception" and notes that it has "outraged critics of the president," with some questioning the "legitimacy" of the court. The potential impact of the decision is considered to be "wide-reaching," and it is seen as an "injustice" to young Indonesian judges, according to Reuters. Reuters also notes President Jokowi's efforts to "protect his legacy" after a decade in power and his expected support for his former rival Prabowo as the next president. The second section, "Representation in Combination of Clauses," focuses on how these individual statements are combined to provide a more comprehensive picture. Reuters reports that

the court's ruling on the eligibility criteria for top political posts will "pave the way" for Jokowi's eldest son to run for vice president in the upcoming election. This ruling is seen as an "entrenchment of patronage and dynastic politics," which stands in contrast to the democratic reforms achieved by Indonesia, the world's third-largest democracy. The judicial institution's decision is thus perceived as legitimizing "dynastic politics" in the country.

Table 1. Findings of Research

No	Text	Source
A	Representation in Clauses	
1	An Indonesian court has made a controversial exception	The Guardian
2	In a decision that outraged critics of the president	The Guardian
3	Court legitimacy in question , critics say	Reuters
4	The court's decision could have a wide-reaching impact	The Guardian
5	Age rule is ' injustice ' to young Indonesian -judge	Reuters
6	President keen to protect legacy after 10-year rule	Reuters
7	Jokowi expected to back ex-rival Prabowo as next president	Reuters
B	Representation in Combination of Clauses	
1	An Indonesian court issued a ruling on Monday on the eligibility criteria for the country's top posts that will pave the way for the eldest son of outgoing leader Joko Widodo to run for vice president in next year's election	Reuters
2	An entrenchment of patronage and dynastic politics would be at odds with the democratic reforms the world's third largest democracy has achieved	Reuters
3	The judicial institution has somewhat legalised dynastic politics in Indonesia	Reuters

1. Text Analysis

1.1. Representation in Clauses

The analysis at the sentence representation level will focus on word choices and the grammar written in the news articles, which can be used to interpret Reuters and The Guardian's journalist's points of view.

1.1.1. Controversial exception and outraged critics

The Guardian wrote in Paragraph 1 that "an Indonesian court has made **(1) a controversial exception**." The media outlet emphasized that the court decision is a contentious judgment, with the clause "an Indonesian court has made a controversial exception." In the headline "Joko Widodo's Son Can Run for Indonesian Vice-President after Controversial Court Ruling", the media also pointed out the "controversial" keyword. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, the word "controversial" means "an argument or dispute on a matter of opinion; a (typically heated) discussion involving contrary opinions". The "controversial" term is also a representation of the social context in which the Constitutional Court's (MK) decision has reaped pros and cons. There are those who protest, and there are also those who support. The Guardian's journalist is thought to have the aim of generating an exciting title with "controversial" diction, so that people are interested in the content and willing to read the entire thing.

Furthermore, the controversy comes based on the fact that the ruling has drawn criticism and protests, as the next line of the article says, "In a decision that **(2) outraged critics** of the president, the court ruled that candidates under the required age of 40 could seek the presidency or vice presidency in the Feb. 14, 2024 ballot, provided they have previously held elected regional office." The clause "In a decision that outraged critics" emphasized the same message as "a controversial exception."

The Guardian elaborated on how this can be a controversial issue. Firstly, the verdict was declared three days before registration for the 2024 presidential election. The second is Anwar Usman, the court chief justice, who is President Jokowi's brother-in-law. In other words, the chief justice is Gibran's uncle.

Kompas TV via the web www.kompas.tv released a study in which it was shown that 60%

of participants thought the Constitutional Court's judgment regarding the minimum age threshold for presidential candidates was unfair. This was unfair, according to SMRC Founder Saiful Munjani, because Anwar Usman, Gibran's uncle, presided over the trial and participated in deciding the verdict (Prayoga, 2023).

The author of the above post also wrote the clause "**allowing** President Joko Widodo's eldest son to leave." The word "allowing" implies that the decision was especially aimed at Gibran being able to register as a presidential contender. In fact, the court's decision text did not include these prerequisites for Gibran. However, it was assumed that due to the situational context regarding the decision, it was just three days before the candidacy registration and the petition from Surakarta University law faculty student, Almas Tsaqibbirru, which was approved by the Constitutional Court, contains the name Gibran. The text maker's presupposition is this was indeed Gibran's.

1.1.2. Court legitimacy and the wide-reaching impact

On the introduction highlight, Reuters wrote **(3) "court legitimacy in question**, critics say". Bivitri Susanti, a constitutional law expert from Indonesia's Jentera School of Law, said that the legal system has partially legitimized dynastic politics. In regard to the social context of Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), it can be found on Kompas.com a local media outlet, that Bivitri also pointed out that MK should dismiss all appeals to the minimum age limit for presidential and vice presidential candidates. She contended that the court must be consistent in dismissing seven proposals based on open legal policy, where the subject is made and amended by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR) as the law's framer (Ni'am, 2023).

The Guardian then quoted the Managing Editor of the Jakarta Post, Ary Hermawan, who indicated that the court's decision could have **(4) a wide-reaching impact**. "Concerns have been raised over whether the Constitutional Court can truly function as an impartial referee in the political race," Hermawan wrote. "We are entering uncharted territory here." There is no additional explanation from the Guardian regarding the impact, but it is believed that the decision will allow the youthful leaders, including Gibran, to compete in presidential elections.

Aside, public trust in the Constitutional Court's dignity and honor is thought to have deteriorated. The Jakarta Post's editorial column featured an opinion piece headlined "Salvaging the Constitutional Court". The local outlet explained how the Constitutional Court's judgment on the standards for presidential and vice presidential candidates has decreased the institution's public legitimacy. "While the court has clearly had its ups and downs in its 20-year history as a key legacy of the Reform Era, it was able to maintain a certain level of public legitimacy as the sole interpreter of the Constitution" (The Jakarta Post, 2023).

These pros and cons regarding the exception also occur within the MK judges. In paragraph 4, Reuters contended that M. Guntur Hamzah, one of the constitutional judges, made a statement saying that "a minimum age of 40 not only hampers but hinders the development of the young generation." The judge highlighted that the restriction on age would be an **(5) "injustice"** against younger Indonesians who have held government positions in the past. This is the way Reuters employs the cover both sides of journalism principles, pros and cons will be provided as well. The media outlet intends to show balanced information so as not to appear to accuse any one person or institution.

Meanwhile, another judge, as quoted from Detik.com, Saldi Isra, confessed that he was confused by the court's decision to change rapidly. According to him, who also serves as the Constitutional Court's Deputy Chief Justice, the modification is outside the scope of rational reasoning. "With regard to the new meaning of the norm of Article 169 letter q of Law 7/2017, I am confused and really confused about where to start this dissenting opinion. Because, since I was appointed as a constitutional judge in this Courthouse on April 11, 2017, or about six and a half

years ago, only this time I have experienced a 'strange' event that is 'extraordinary' and can be said to be far from the limits of reasonable reasoning: The court changed its stance and action in just a flash," said Saldi Isra (Tim Detik News, 2023).

1.1.3. Jokowi's legacy?

On the next introductory highlight, Reuters wrote key points that “President keen to **(6) protect legacy** after 10-year rule.” It was then elaborated in paragraph 3 that the decision fuels speculation that Indonesia's president of nearly ten years, also known as Jokowi, is attempting to retain power by endorsing Defence Minister Prabowo Subanto as his successor, with his eldest son and Surakarta city mayor Gibran Rakabuming Raka, 36, as his running mate. Thus, in the beginning highlight, the media also wrote that “Jokowi expected to **(7) back ex-rival Prabowo** as the next president”.

Reuters then explained the reasons why Jokowi is assumed to support Prabowo with Gibran for the election. In paragraphs 11 and 12, it was mentioned that Jokowi cannot run for a third term because he has already ruled the country twice, from 2014 to 2019 and 2019 until 2024. The president is eager to maintain his legacy after implementing a series of economic reforms and a huge drive to attract large-scale investment to be Southeast Asia's largest economy.

In the next paragraphs, Reuters also explained Jokowi's response regarding the accusation. Jokowi said that he refused to comment on the court ruling out of concern that it would be misinterpreted as judicial interference. Jokowi also highlighted that he has no involvement with presidential candidates. “I'd like to emphasize, I do not get in the middle of the business of presidential or vice presidential candidates.”

In speeches before the Constitutional Court verdict, Prabowo stated that if he were elected president, he intended to continue President Joko Widodo's projects. Prabowo then declared the name of the presidential election coalition team. It is known as the "Koalisi Indonesia Maju," which was also the name of Jokowi's presidential campaign team against Prabowo in the 2019 election. "I wholeheartedly want to continue his (Jokowi) struggle, and together with our team, the general chairman counseled even briefly, we agreed to our coalition, which we named the Koalisi Indonesia Maju," said Prabowo as cited in Tirto.id, who is also the defense minister in the "Indonesia Maju" Cabinet (Zahra, 2023).

Although Jokowi never stated the endorsement, gestures made months before the registration of presidential contenders fueled rumors about his support for Prabowo. One of these occurred during Jokowi and Prabowo's visit to PT Pindad in Turen, Malang, East Java. Ujang Komarudin, a political expert from Al-Azhar University Indonesia, stated that the symbolic photo of Prabowo driving the car in front of Jokowi who sat in the back was interpreted as a symbol of support in the 2024 presidential race. "I have said that some time ago since last Sunday, Jokowi met Erick Thohir and Prabowo at the Bogor palace, the three of them chatted which signifies that it is a symbol of support for the Prabowo-Erick couple," Ujang said (Redaksi Sulbarexpress, 2023).

1.2. Representation in Combination of Clauses

One clause can be merged or coupled with another to create a concept that can be comprehended and interpreted. Incorporation of clauses with one another, as well as propositions to others, does not occur automatically. However, it engages the author's perspective. In this analysis of representation at the level of sentence combination, the discussion focuses on the actuality of the type of shape made by the journalist through coherences in the text and the view conveyed by it. Furthermore, the cohesion devices, which are one method of producing coherence, will be examined when their use suggests the presence of a specific opinion held by the journalist.

1.2.1 Pave the way for Gibran?

Reuters wrote in paragraph 1 that “an Indonesian court issued a ruling on Monday on the eligibility criteria for the country’s top post that will **(8) pave the way** for the eldest son of outgoing leader Joko Widodo to run for vice president in next year’s election”. The sentence is a combination of clause 1 “an Indonesian court issued a ruling on Monday on the eligibility criteria for the country’s top post” and clause 2 “that will pave the way for the eldest son of the outgoing leader Joko Widodo to run for vice president in next year’s election”. In the headline “Indonesia Court Clears Path for Jokowi’s Son to Run for Vice Presidency, Reuters also highlighted the keyword “clears path”.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, “pave the way” is an idiom that refers to "if something paves the way for/to something else, it makes the other thing possible". The Jakarta Post selected the “opens door” keyword as their online newspaper headline “Constitutional Court Opens Door for Jokowi’s Son to Run in Presidential Poll” (Janti, 2023). This implies that the court’s decision will open the opportunity for Gibran Rakabuming Raka. The judge’s decision made it possible for Gibran, who was 36 at the time, to run for president and vice president. Previously, candidates had to be at least 40 years old. Thus, the challenges to these standards can be solved by including extra qualifications for having served as regional heads.

Several polls back up the conjecture that was previously indicated. The SMRC survey in the Kompas.tv news article stated that 61 percent of respondents believed the court’s decision was designed to clear the path for Gibran’s candidacy for vice president (Prayoga, 2023). Meanwhile, according to the Lembaga Survei Nasional (LSN) survey conducted prior to the MK judgment, Gibran is the second strongest candidate behind Erick Thohir to be the vice presidential candidate with Prabowo Subianto (Redaksi CNBC News, 2023).

Reuters then explained that Gibran has yet to publicly announce his plan to run for vice president. He did not immediately respond to a request for comment on the court’s ruling. In fact, Gibran then ran for vice president alongside Prabowo Subianto for the presidential election on February 14, 2024. Prabowo and Gibran gained the most electoral votes and were elected president and vice president, respectively, for the period 2024-2029 thought the outcome of the Constitutional Court hearing on April 22, 2024 about the presidential election dispute filed by Prabowo’s opponents, Anies Baswedan and Ganjar Pranowo, will determine the final verdict of the election (Muliawati, 2023).

1.2.2. Dynasty politics?

The constitutional court’s ruling has also further raised concerns about President Jokowi, who is accused of fostering dynastic politics in Indonesia if Gibran runs for vice president. Meanwhile, according to some local media sources, Kesang Pangarep, Jokowi’s third son, has lately been chosen as head of Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (the Indonesian Solidarity Party), which is thought to be aimed at passing the legislative threesold and joining the national parliament. In addition, Jokowi’s son-in-law, Bobby Nasution today has served as Mayor of Medan, North Sumatera.

The Reuters’s journalist, in paragraph 9, wrote the perspective, said that **(9) an entrenchment of patronage** and dynasty politics would contradict the democratic changes accomplished by the world’s third largest democracy since the fall of nepotistic strongman Soeharto a quarter of a century ago. Since the fall of Suharto in 1998, Indonesia has been in a democratic era, with direct general elections until the 2024 elections. This opinion was supported by Bivitri, “the judicial institution has somewhat legalised **(10) dynastic politics** in Indonesia.” The reporter also wrote that Jokowi has not formally supported Prabowo and last week he dismissed a query about whether he was aiming to build a political dynasty.

Gibran then ran for vice president alongside presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto.

Regarding this, Jokowi expressed his gratitude for his son's choice to run for office (Wismabrata, 2023). "The parents' only roles are praying and blessing. This is his mature decision and I avoid getting involved in matters that have been decided by my son," Jokowi cleared as cited in Kompas.com.

1.3. Representation in Combination of Inter Sentence

Based on the analysis of representation in combination of inter sentence, it was found how Reuters and The Guardian journalists construct a framework of information from beginning to end. They begin with the issue that the Constitutional Court's decision was controversial because it allowed Gibran to proceed with the presidential poll. This sparked debate because Gibran was the son of a president, and the Constitutional Court that issued the verdict was presided over by his uncle Gibran. The news narrative then highlights remarks of support and opposition to the decision. The next section describes how the ruling sparked discussion of a political dynasty in Indonesia and presupposes Jokowi endorsed Prabowo. At the end of the report, President Jokowi delivered a statement to clarify the situation..

Based on the above structure, it may be assumed that the author of the text has a tendency to present something as a bad issue, with an explanation of a problem and a debate. The media appeared to be on the side of those who opposed the Constitutional Court's judgment.

1.3.1 Fact vs Opinion?

In writing journalism work, the journalist may sometimes convey a fact or an opinion to the reader. Based on the above data findings, it can be examined that there are some keyword indicating facts, namely: controversial exception, outraged critics, legitimacy in question, and wide-reaching impact. While some opinion keywords are injustice, pave the way, protect legacy, to back Prabowo, entrenchment of patronage, and dynastic politics. The words that establish the fact is "when it actually really happened" with a clear explanation. For example, take the word "controversy". The Constitutional Court's decision is supported by some and rejected by others, resulting in a controversy. While the keyword "opinion" denotes that the validity of a statement cannot be validly verified whether it is true or not. It is still an opinion, supposition, or accusation. A political dynasty is an example of an opinion, because the truth cannot be ascertained. The understanding of the concept of dynasties is still debated. Is it if the president's father, the son who is running for vice president and is then elected by the people, is a dynasty? This is still questionable.

1.4. Relation and Identity Analysis

Fairclough distinguishes three categories of main participants in a text, specifically in media: journalists/reporters/editors, media audiences/readers, and public participants/politicians, public figures (Fairclough, 1995).

Journalists at Reuters and The Guardian serve as news conveyors, implying that the media functions as participants in information distribution. The Guardian and Reuters are both British media outlets. In addition to providing news directly to the public, Reuters is a media outlet whose content is frequently quoted by other outlets. Some Reuters content can be read and quoted for a fee or via subscription. The Reuters report is written together by local/Indonesian and British writers, namely: Stanley Widiyanto, Ananda Teresia and Fransiska Nangoy, and the additional reporting by Kate Lamb; editing by Kanupriya Kapoor, Martin Petty and Tomasz Janowski. While The Guardian is a free-to-read article. The Guardian's text regarding the Constitutional Court ruling was adapted from Reuters, due to the similarities in all of the texts. Staff and agencies in Jakarta are the ones that composed the text.

Meanwhile, visitors to the Reuters and The Guardian websites are readers who consume the content via laptops, tablets, or cellphones. The audiences that prefer read the article shortly with to the point messages.

A number of public figures in this discussion included Solo Mayor Gibran Rakabuming Raka, President Jokowi, vice president candidate and Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto, Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Anwar Usman, MK judges, legal expert Bivitri Susanti, and Ary Hermawan, a media representative from The Jakarta Post.

2. Discourse Practice Analysis

Still related to relation and identity analysis, this discourse practice analysis demonstrates how a writer creates a content plan, writes material, and publishes the news (Wodak, 2009). How does the reader consume, understand, and enjoy this text? Whether the text maker correctly conveyed the content. Are newsreaders receiving the stuff they expect to read?

It is unclear how the process works because there are no interviews with journalists from Reuters and The Guardian. However, in general, well-known media outlets will do research on news stories before writing them, based on previous evaluations of what viewers prefer, particularly what kinds of articles are widely read by users. Then the content will be created and released.

Because online media users typically only read the news for a moment, the Reuters and The Guardian pieces are conveyed briefly, simply, clearly, and directly. This is in contrast to magazine or novel readers, who enjoy reading items over time. Journalists aim to present engaging headlines that entice readers to read on. Especially with the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, which has resulted in the production of numerous interesting and competitive news stories. The title offered should be the most intriguing. The phrases "Controversial Court Ruling" and "Clears Path for Jokowi's Son" demonstrate this.

Readers are always drawn to the word "controversy". It's as if sugar had been invaded by ants. The phrase "bad news" is "good news" exists here. The disagreement over the Constitutional Court's ruling will determine whether it is good or bad news, depending on whatever point of view or party is involved. Meanwhile, Jokowi's name is well-known in international circles, since the 7th President of Indonesia is frequently included in lists of the world's top leaders. According to The Muslim 500, the former governor of Jakarta is among the world's most prominent Muslim personalities by the end of 2023. As a result, including Jokowi's name in the title is one technique for journalists to increase the reach of their stories.

Although the majority of the information emphasizes pros and cons, political dynastic concerns, and Jokowi's support for Prabowo, journalists try to convey the news objectively by including confirmation from President Jokowi. The news has followed journalistic standards, such as providing balance or coverage of both sides. The news covers the pro-trial judges' perspectives, with young people serving as leaders, as well as the thoughts of legal professionals challenging the court's judgment.

CONCLUSIONS

The text analysis reveals several concerns, including a controversial exception, outraged critics, court legitimacy, wide-reaching impact, and Jokowi's legacy. The representation in combination of clauses highlights key themes such as paving the way for Gibran, an entrenchment of patronage, and dynasty politics. Journalists construct their narratives by first explaining the problem, then discussing its cause and impact, and finally providing clarification from related parties. This structure suggests that journalists often present issues negatively at first, framing the problem and debate to capture the reader's interest. The media appears to favor those who oppose the Constitutional Court's judgment, as the text features more opposition opinions than factual statements.

This study has several limitations that should be acknowledged. Firstly, the analysis is restricted to the coverage of two British media outlets, Reuters and The Guardian, which may not fully represent the broader international media landscape. Secondly, the research primarily focuses on textual analysis without delving deeply into the reception and interpretation by different audiences. Future research could benefit from including a wider range of media sources and incorporating audience studies to understand how such news is perceived by the public. Additionally, exploring other forms of media, such as social media and television, could provide a more comprehensive view of the discourse surrounding the Constitutional Court's decision. The findings of this research have significant implications for understanding media representation and its influence on public discourse, particularly in the context of political developments in Indonesia. By highlighting the media's role in framing political events, this study underscores the importance of critical media literacy and the need for more balanced and nuanced reporting.

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