

## Coverage of the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII) Movement's Resurgence in tvOne's *Fakta* Program

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### ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the resurgence of the Indonesian Islamic Soldier movement, also known as the Islamic State of Indonesia (NII), which has reportedly pledged dozens of teenagers in Garut Regency. The re-emergence of the NII issue has gained significant media attention, particularly on the tvOne channel through its special program “Fakta”. This study aims to analyze the textual presentation, discourse practices and sociocultural aspects of the news coverage in the “Fakta” program on tvOne. This research employs a qualitative method based on Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews, literature studies, and documentation studies. The research results of the text dimension of the sentence representation aspect show various actions which explain that there has been a pledge of 59 teenagers or youths in Garut caused by a movement on behalf of NII. News writers also show the form of events to explain the actual existence of the NII movement. The situational aspect of the program also shows that the coverage of the NII issue occurred after the phenomenon of the pledge of tens of teenagers in Garut and it became the media spotlight. Meanwhile, the social and cultural aspects suggest that the program was shaped by Indonesia's multi-religious society, where public interest in religious and political issues is evident through the media's extensive coverage of such topics.

**Keywords:** *Critical discourse analysis, fakta tvOne, Norman Fairclough, NII, the pledge of teenagers.*

### INTRODUCTION

The Islamic State of Indonesia (NII) resurged in early October 2021, shocking the mass media and sparking various discussions among the government, observers, and the general public. In this case, 59 teenagers in Garut Regency were reportedly sworn in to join the Indonesian Islamic State network. The ongoing controversy, which lasted for more than a week, not only attracted the attention of the Indonesian government but also sparked widespread criticism from various segments of society regarding the rise of the NII movement in Garut Regency. Based on this background, the researcher is interested in analysing the construction of news coverage regarding the resurgence of the Indonesian Islamic State movement as presented by the television media, specifically tvOne in its “Fakta” program edition titled “Pledge among Teenagers, Does NII Rise Again?” which was broadcast on October 18, 2021. The *Fakta* program on tvOne aired a 38-minute and 21-second segment divided into five parts, featuring multiple speakers who explained the chronology of the pledge involving 59 teenagers in Garut and the recent activities of the NII movement. Interviews with several informants suggest that the discourse in the program was directed toward a single perspective—portraying the emergence of the NII movement in Garut Regency as being carried out by groups acting in the

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name of NII. Furthermore, the lack of legal clarity regarding the NII perpetrators has contributed to the ongoing ambiguity of the issue. The point of view presented by tvOne in the "Fakta" program involves complex discourse practices. In the program, all sources gave a single opinion to reject the NII movement and emphasizing that it must be stopped and abolished. This discourse certainly limits public views so that when NII is discussed, the first thing that appears in people's mind is an ideology that potentially threatens the Indonesian state's integration (Sarifah & Purwanto, 2020).

In response to the resurgence of the NII movement, the Indonesian Council of Ulema (MUI) in Garut Regency issued Fatwa (Decree) No. 4 of 2021, which prohibits individuals from joining the movement led by the successors of Sekarmadji Maridjan Kartosoewirjo within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Muhammad Yusuf Sapari, the Secretary-General of the Garut Regency MUI, stated that the teachings and activities of Kartosoewirjo's successors in advocating for the Islamic State of Indonesia were considered acts of rebellion, deemed illegal, and must be opposed by the state (Iqbal, 2021).



Figure 1: The decree of MUI Garut Regency  
Source: Iqbal (2021)

The research findings indicate that the primary focus of this study is to analyze the structure of the discourse created by tvOne in reporting on the resurgence of the Indonesian Islamic State movement in Garut Regency through the "Fakta" program specifically in the edition titled "Pledged among Tens of Teenagers, NII Rise Again?" Given the historical and social factors surrounding the long history of the NII movement in Garut Regency, this ideology has been opposed by both the Indonesian government and the majority of the Indonesian society. With the involvement of the tvOne in producing news in this issue, the researcher seeks to examine how the "Fakta" program on tvOne present and processes this issue for the public through the edition "Pledge among Tens of Teenagers, NII Rise Again?".

This study employs a critical discourse analysis approach using Fairclough's model. Critical discourse analysis is used to analyze language in relation to sociocultural aspects, allowing discourse analysis to be integrated within the wider community context (Latupeirissa et al., 2019). Fairclough conceptualizes language as a factor that influences social practice. First, language is considered as a form of action. Second, there is a reciprocal influence between discourse and social structure. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model consists of three dimensions: Text, Discourse Practice, and Sociocultural Practice (Rahman, Hidayat, & Alek, 2021).

This research is in line with a study titled “Media Construction and the Issue of the Islamic State of Indonesia in the Tempo newspaper coverage”. This study was motivated by the emergence of news reports related to NII in various media in Indonesia. One significant case occurred when Laila Febriani, a civil servant at the Ministry of Transportation, went missing on April 7 2011. She was later found on Friday April 8, 2011 at the *At Ta’awun* Mosque, Puncak Bogor. It was reported that “Laila was assumed to have disappeared after being kidnapped by the NII”. The results of the study revealed that the theme raised by Tempo newspaper primarily focused on exposing the NII movement. Tempo described the NII as a fraudulent organization operating under the guise of religion, and dangerous intentions to establish an Islamic state in Indonesia. In this case, the government was perceived as not taking serious action to dismantle the NII network (Karman, 2012). Morally, the NII turned out to be dangerous as it had infiltrated university campuses and the bureaucracy, causing public panic. Tempo recommended that, in addressing the NII issue, the government need to demonstrate a strong commitment to fully exposing NII activities (Rizki & Golubovic, 2020).

The second previous research study, titled “The Construction of Pseudoreality regarding the issue of terrorism-radicalism against Islamic boarding schools” explored the background of the radicalism-terrorism phenomenon in Indonesian Islamic boarding schools. This study presented the pros and cons of news broadcast in three major online media outlets: Kompas.com, Jawa Pos.com and Republika.co.id. The results revealed that an analysis of news narrative text descriptions from these three media outlets from 2016 to 2019 showed variations in coverage. Specifically, Jawa Pos.com published six news articles, Kompas.com published five news articles, and Republika.co.id published 7 news articles. Each media outlet displayed distinct characteristics in how they presented their messages. Second, the interpretation of the three media sources indicated the construction of pseudo-reality due to power relation between the media and the elite. The structure can be explained as follows: “Third, an explanation of sociocultural practices reveals the apparent actuality of radicalism and terrorism in Indonesian Islamic boarding schools” (Wazis, Hidayat, & Wahyudin, 2020). Each media outlet typically has its own market, regardless of the conditions chosen by the media, the attitude of media institutions, and the perspective of society. Islamic boarding schools have become a fundamental part of the content reality of these text (Mustika & Mardikantoro, 2018).

The novelty of this research lies in its analysis of news construction presented by tvOne regarding the history of the Indonesian Islamic State (NII) movement. This study focuses on examining news texts to explore critical linguistics, uncover power relations and ideological influences behind the media’s portrayal, and interpret the implicit meanings embedded in tvOne’s coverage. One alternative perspective is as follows: “News articles published by the media are based on actual events (Irianto, Sukarno, Joko, & Mursid, 2018). Following the selection phase, the media determines how the news will be presented. The editorial team chooses what to include or exclude from the text (Hikmat, 2018). This editorial process highlights that media cannot present news as a complete, objective reflection of reality. Instead, news is a constructed representation of events, shaped by editorial decisions (Ibrahim & Akhmad, 2014). The effects of media ideology can be seen in the production and reproduction of news, which often reflect imbalance of power that require critical examination through the lenses of context, history, power, and ideology (Suryana, 2021). Media representation plays a significant role in shaping public perception, influencing how individuals and society interpret the world. Consequently, every media outlet presents

information according to its own interests, using various elements such as headlines, news content, videos, or even satirical caricatures as tools for critique (Santosa, 2017).

The reason for this research was that only the Garut Regency MUI issued a fatwa regarding the resurgence of the NII, as reported on tvONE "Fakta" program: "We have thus created this Fatwa to serve as a guideline and legal reference for various parties, especially for the government as appropriate," MUI Garut.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *News Value*

One possible alternative is: "News value is a criterion used to determine if an event is important enough to be covered." Journalists must understand the essential elements of news when writing a story. News value, as a key element of news content, helps determine whether a story is worthy of publication (Norhayati & Awan, 2022). News practice can be classified into three categories: hard news, soft news, and in-depth news. In-depth news connects facts within a single framework. This category includes comprehensive news, interpretive news and investigative news, which are typically based on controversial events or issues (Fitriana, 2019).

### *Critical Discourse Analysis Using the Norman Fairclough Model*

Norman Fairclough's model of Critical Discourse Analysis seeks to integrate textual analysis with the broader social context (Aziz, 2019). Fairclough conceptualizes this theory as a model of social change, emphasizing discourse analysis that views language as a form of social practice. The following are key implications of Fairclough's approach to language: (1) discourse is a form of action; (2) there is a reciprocal relationship between discourse and social structure. Discourse is further divided into social structures, social classes, and social relations, all of which are interconnected (Eriyanto, 2017).

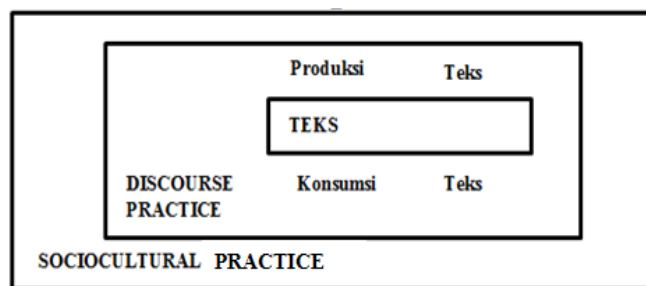


Figure 2: The critical analysis theory with Norman Fairclough model  
Source: Eriyanto (2017)

### *Text Dimension (Microstructural)*

A text is not only presented as an object being described but also as a means of defining the relationship between the objects is defined. The following are the three basic aspects of the text dimensions in Fairclough's model:

Table 1: The critical discourse analysis component of Norman Fairclough model on text dimension

Component	Observing point
Representation	How an event, person, group, situation, circumstance, or other things are presented and explained in the text.
Relation	How the relationship between journalists, audience or society, and news participants is shown and described in the text.
Identity	How the identity of journalists, audiences and news participants is shown and described in the text.

Representation is used to analyse how individuals, groups, actions, and activities are presented in the text. It examines how people, groups, or ideas are structured within clauses and their relationship across multiple clauses (Mustikawati, 2021). Representation in a clause relates to how language is used to depict individuals, groups, actions, and activities within a text. Fairclough identifies two main aspects that language users can utilize: (1) vocabulary - The choice of words used to present and describe something, indicating how it is categorized; (2) grammar - Whether the information is conveyed as a process or an event (Eriyanto, 2017).

#### *Discourse Practice (Mesostructural)*

Discourse practice refers to the process of creating and consuming text. From Fairclough's perspective, three important aspects are involved: (1) individual aspects of journalists - this includes their educational background, professional development, political orientation, economic influences within the media, and their ability to communicate news accurately.; (2) the relationship between journalists and the organizational structure - this involves interactions among editors, managing editors, and reporters; and (3) work practices or work routines in news production - This covers the entire process, from news gathering and writing to editing and final presentation in the media (Nurhadi, Marlina, & Firdaus, 2020).

#### *Sociocultural Practice (Macrostructural)*

This aspect focuses on the social context outside the media that can influence media discourse. One possible alternative is "Although sociocultural practices have no direct bearing on the production of texts, they can influence how texts are produced and interpreted." The mediation process involves two things: how the text is produced and how the audience consumes and perceives it, particularly from a patriarchal perspective (Fadli, 2021).

### METHODOLOGY

This study employs Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis method with a qualitative approach. The paradigm used is the critical paradigm, looking more deeply at the practice of discourse conveying texts within the context of social and cultural practices (Chu, 2021). Although the relationship between socio-culture and text is indirect, it is closely related to discourse practice. At the discourse practice level, in-depth interviews and detailed research in newsrooms are require, along with observations of the news production process, participation in topic meetings, division of tasks, and reporting (Rafiq, 2019).

The use of discourse analysis in this study is based on the characteristics of the Fairclough model, which integrates language in texts with social thought and practice to produce social change. One possible interpretation is: The implications of the text "Pledge of Tens of Youth, Does NII Rise Again?" represent a form of discourse and its reciprocal relationship with social structures beyond the text" (Wahid, 2019).

The three informants in this study included the assistant producers of the "Fakta" program on tvOne, a news anchor, and a tvOne contributor for the Garut region. Meanwhile, the three resource persons consisted of the chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council in Garut Regency, a journalist from LKBN Antara, and an academics from Al-Ihya Kuningan Islamic University. Data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews, observation, and literature review.





To ensure that the informants and sources have high credibility in providing information, the following criteria were established by the researchers: informants must have a deep understanding on the NII news content presented in the Fakta program on tvOne and must be directly involved in its production. Additionally, the selected informants include the Assistant Producer of the Fakta program, a News Anchor, and a tvOne contributor from the Garut area. This selection ensures that the information obtained is reliable and of high value.





## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *The Presented Text Dimension*

The researcher conducted an analysis of the audio narrative text from the "Fakta" program on tvOne, specifically the episode titled "Pledge among Tens of Teenagers, Does NII Rise Again?". This analysis is based on the text dimension assumptions from the Norman Fairclough's Critical discourse analysis. The linguistic aspects examined include vocabulary usage, semantics, and sentence structure, as highlighted by the news scriptwriter.

Table 2: Representation in subordinate clauses

Position	Visualization	Naration Text in Video	Diction Meaning in <i>KBBI</i> Android Version V Edition	Representation
Episode program title		Pledge among Tens of teenagers, Does NII rise again?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Pledge</i> <i>n</i> official inauguration; promotion; <i>n Isl</i> a statement of loyalty to a leader</li> <li>2. adolescent <i>a</i> started to enter adult period; proportional age for getting married. <i>a</i> young. <i>n</i> youth.</li> <li>3. rise <i>v</i> 2 awakening reemergence. <i>v</i> 3 appear</li> </ol>	The action description, shown by an activity that has occurred which was caused by the emergence of a movement on behalf of the NII and pledge among tens of youth in Garut Regency
SEGMENT 1 SOT Naration 1		There are 59 Garut people/ West Java/ assumed to be pledged/ Indonesian Islamic State//	There are 59 Garut people (S) in Garut/ West Java/ assumed to be pledged (P) by NII/ Indonesian Islamic State (O)//	Showing the form of events presented as many as 59 victims from the pledge of the NII group in Garut
SOT naration 1		Even Ministry of Religion assumed that the recruitment pattern executed by NII among Garut people/ West Java through Qur'anic teaching method//	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assume <i>v</i> predict; forecast (something will happen).</li> <li>2. Method <i>n</i> regular way used to carry out a job in order66 to achieve something with what is desired</li> </ol>	The description of events shows that the NII group spread through a recitation approach
VO naration 2		The emergence of Indonesian Islamic State or NII/ in Garut/ West Java/ attracted public attention//	The emergence of Indonesian Islamic State or NII (S)/ in Garut/ West Java/ attracted (P) public attention (O)//	Showing the mental process that displays common symptoms of the emergence of the NII group in Garut Regency

<p>VO naration 3</p>		<p>However/ The denial of Yosi Ismed about Al Mughni mosque that has never been swearing place / inversely proportional with the confession of pledge victim //</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Denial <i>n</i> process, way, the act of denying.</li> <li>2. proportional v2 equal, balance</li> </ol>	<p>The action representation, explains the opinions of both parties regarding the swearing place which was carried out at the Al Mughny mosque</p>
<p><b>SEGMENT 2</b></p>				
<p>VO naration 1</p>		<p>5th of October 2021/ Sukamenteri Sub-District Office/ Garut Kota District/ West Java/ held meeting attended by teenagers who claimed following the pledge ceremony by NII group!//</p>	<p>5th of Oktober 2021/ at Sukamenteri Sub-District Office (S)/ Garut Kota District/ West Java/ held a meeting (P) attended by teenagers (O) who claimed following pledge by NII group (K)//</p>	<p>The event representation form that explains the situation when the local government carried out <i>tabayun</i> or clarification</p>
<p>VO naration 1</p>		<p>In the process of meeting, one of the teenagers confessed that they took pledge in the mosque. Later It was found out that it was Wahyu who had taken <i>Bai'at</i> or pledge. //</p>	<p>Confession <i>n</i> process, way, the act of confessing or to confess</p>	<p>The action representation that shows a person took pledge of 59 teenagers in Garut</p>
<p>VO naration 3</p>		<p>Gumintang could no longer deny it when the other children pointed out that Wahyu was the person who led the pledge of the teenagers at the Al Mughni mosque //</p>	<p>Gumintang (S) could no longer deny (P) when the other children pointed out that Wahyu (A) was the person who led pledge of the teenagers at the Al Mughni mosque (Comp)//</p>	<p>Showing form of participation representing if Wahyu's existence as the actor of 59 teenagers pledge in Garut to join NII network</p>



**SEGMENT 3**

VO narration 1



The existence of *baiat* (pledge) Indonesian Islamic State Organization towards 59 under age teenagers in Garut organization / West Java/ becomes a sign of radicalism awakening in Indonesia//

The existence of *baiat* “pledge” (S) the organization of Indonesian Islamic State or NII (P) towards 59 under age teenagers (O) happened in the region of Garut/ West Java (A)/ becomes a sign of radicalism awakening in Indonesia (Comp)//

The mental process representation explaining the existence of NII movement in Garut signs the awakening of radicalism.

VO Narration 1



How can /the long issue has been a long concern only attracts an ordinary response //

1. Issue *n* problem needs to be more prioritized) (to be taken care about).
2. only *adv4* no more than

Referring to a mental process that explains that the existence of NII movement recently has become a casual problem so the government did not give an extraordinary response

VO Narration 1



Ken thinks that by giving religious suggestions to the teenagers, it is expected that the brainwashing process can be executed well. //

Ken (S) thinks that by giving religious suggestion (P) to the teenagers (O) it is expected that brainwashing process can be executed well (A) //

The condition representation shows that the religious approach done by NII movement to the unstable teenagers can be brainwashed easily

VO Narration 3



Ken Setiawan's story was also shared with “Fakta” Team about how he participated in NII activities //

Story *n* history about an event (life journey and so on) of someone’s life dan so on

Representing the person who indicated that informant has ever become part of NII

**SEGMENT 4**






VO Narration 1



After the death of Kartosuwiryo/ now the struggle for the Islamic State of Indonesia according to Aceng Miraj has many factions //

Faction *n pol* group inside a political party, consists of politicians who try to stand out in opportunistic ways or by encouraging divisions within their political parties, even within the country

The event representation showing that in the current NII movement there has been a split in groups which are divided into two parts known as *sabilillah* and *fiisabilillah* factions

VO narration 1		<p>For Aceng, the existing factions no longer fight for Islamic values as a whole                  //</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nope <i>adv</i> an article showing negation, denial and so on; nothing.</li> <li>2. A whole <i>a</i> (in perfect form) perfect as used to be (not changed, not corrupted, flawless, dan so on)</li> </ol>	<p>The denial representation shows that the current NII movement has not fulfilled the main objectives of the teachings formed by NII during the Kartosuwiryo era</p>
VO narration 2		<p>How can't/ Aceng did not deny that there were Muslims who did not want to join this group and would be made enemies and considered infidels                  //</p>	<p>How can't/ Aceng (S) did not deny (P) there were Muslims who did not want to join this group and would be made enemies and considered infidels (K)//</p>	<p>Showing the narrated representation of the strengthened situation, here is a statement regarding the NII movement which shows that anyone who does not join them will be considered as infidels</p>
<b>SEGMENT 5</b>				
VO narration 1		<p>The comfortable atmosphere of Garut Regency, covered in very cold mountain air, still holds long memories of the Islamic State of Indonesia                  //</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Still <i>adv1</i> is in progress of something.</li> <li>2. holds <i>v5</i> contains; there is something inside</li> </ol>	<p>The event representation form shows that Garut's condition, which has a long history of NII, still exists today</p>
VO narration 2		<p>For Dadan/ one of the activists in Garut Regency didn't bother about the 59 children who had been pledged                  //</p>	<p>For Dadan (S)/ one of the activists in Garut Regency didn't bother (P) about the 59 children who had been pledged (O)//</p>	<p>Showing someone in the situation form that considers the issue emergence of 59 teenagers pledge by NII is casual matter</p>
VO narration 3		<p>The Islamic State of Indonesia during the Kartosuwiryo era cannot be compared to the NII organization which is currently an issue in the region of Garut                  //</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compare <i>n1</i> equality; equal; balance.</li> <li>2. with <i>p9</i> conjunction for expressing harmony (similarity, suitability)</li> </ol>	<p>The representation which shows someone who explains that the ideology of NII Kartosuwiryo is not the same as the current NII</p>

*The Process of Text Production and Consumption (Discourse Practice)*

In this dimensional analysis, the researcher describes and analyzes the process of producing and consuming text related to the discourse presented in the “Fakta” program on tvOne, specifically the episode “Pledge among Tens of Teenagers, Does NII Rise Again?”. The data was obtained through interviews with credible and competent informants and resources persons in their respective fields. Regarding the production and consumption aspects of this text, the researcher collected data from Mohammad Suriadin (Assistant Producer of the “Fakta” program on tvOne), and Taufiq Hidayah (tvOne Contributor for the Garut region), and Sirojul Munir (Head of MUI in Garut Regency).

Mohammad Suriadin, Assistant Producer of the “Fakta” program on tvOne, explained in an interview the process of determining the coverage of the imprisonment of 59 youths in Garut by the Islamic State of Indonesia. He revealed that this issue was selected for coverage when it was widely discussed and had garnered significant attention from various parties.

... “based on the history, the Islamic State of Indonesia was founded by Kartosuwiryo who originally came from Garut.” Over time, the NII formed Regional Command (*KW*) to implement its movement across Indonesia. What I know from its early history is that NII consisted of up to *KW* 8, covering Lampung, Sumatra to Sulawesi. Later, *KW* 9 was formed by Panji Gumilang. Departing from there, the issue of NII has faded.

... “The issue is that, according to its history, NII has reintegrated into the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, including the children of its founder, Kartosuwiryo.” However, the NII issue suddenly appeared again, particularly in Garut, where the recruitment efforts targeted teenagers. They infiltrated community by posing as Qur’an recitation teachers (Suriadin, 2022).

In determining the issues and themes to be raised, it is evident that the selection was based on emerging discourse and hot issue in society. The theme and focus of the news arose after reports surfaced that 59 teenagers in Garut had been sworn into the NII. This was also confirmed by Taufiq Hidayah, a tvOne contributor for the Garut region.

... On October 5, 2021, an incident involving the NII pledge of allegiance by underage teenagers took place in Sukamentri Sub-District. At that time, the parents of one of the victims, Gilang, confronted the sub-district administration and local leaders. During the confrontation, Wahyu, the individual suspected of administering the pledge, was also present and was asked to provide clarification to the sub-district administration, as well as the police and TNI at the village and sub-district levels. It was then revealed that the pledge had been made to dozens of teenagers (Hidayah, 2022).

In this routine work pattern of the editorial office, Mohammad Suriadin, Assistant Producer of the “Fakta” program on tvOne”, explains the routine during the production of a show. According to him, there are three stages that are routinely carried out in the production of the “Fakta” program on tvOne.

...Before entering production, there is a pre-production phase where we determine the theme, define the angle, and identify the sources. After that, we proceed with production. However, what has been planned during pre-production may not always be fully realized in production. Once everything has been produced, we move on to post-production (Suriadin, 2022).

The presentation of multiple sources in a story enhances the credibility of the broadcasted program, as conveyed by Taufiq Hidayah.

... "The inclusion of multiple sources is essential in producing news material; all relevant perspectives must be represented. If the reporting is one-sided, it ceases to be news and becomes mere opinion" (Hidayah, 2022).

Additionally, Mohammad Suriadin clarified that the purpose of the "Fakta" tvOne show was to provide a variety of sources for news broadcasts in order to better serve the demands of media viewers.

... when we presented high-credibility resource persons, it creates a sense of exclusivity compared to other programs. I think that the delivery of information, and the angle we choose will reach the public. By presenting multiple resource persons, it means that all information spreading in society can automatically be answered by the resource persons (Suriadin, 2022).

Sirojul Munir, chairman of MUI in Garut Regency, believes that the NII movement, which was divided into KW (regional command or division of work areas), lacks the consistency of its predecessors, which implemented a broken link system.

... "they are easily detected by us, by the government of the Republic of Indonesia, and MUI. Their movement, which follows their battle strategy, should continue to uphold the organization's broken link system. Previously, members of different groups could not recognize one another, but now they must know each other" (Munir, 2022).

This aligns with the opinion of Feri Purnama, who considers the shows presented by tvOne to be in accordance with journalistic presentation rules.

... "tvOne, as a media outlet, was quite successful in presenting the facts on the ground, explaining various points of view from the mosque administrator, and individuals suspected of taking allegiance to statements from the MUI. Even the son of the NII imam, the founder of the NII Crisis Center, and observers of the Islamic movement were featured" (Purnama, 2022).

However, a different opinion comes from Budi Rahayu Dinigrat, who considers there to be deficiencies in the selection of resource persons conducted by the "Fakta" program on tvOne.

... why didn't TVOne present the NII representatives and ask them directly about their goal of inaugurating teenagers in Garut to provide balanced information? This way, people would be able to sort out the information conveyed. The public would understand the concept of *baiat* (pledge) from both the government's perspective and NII's version itself" (Diningrat, 2021).

On the other hand, Sirajul Munir, chairman of MUI in Garut Regency, revealed that the title made by the "Fakta" program on tvOne did not represent the condition of NII. He explained that the NII movement, which emerged with the pledge of 59 teenagers in Garut, was not a revival. Instead, the NII movement has consistently carried out its strategies to uphold the Islamic State of Indonesia since its inception.

... It is not the revival of DI/TII; only the strategy of struggle has changed. From the beginning until now, they have been operating steadily, some working underground, while others are more open (Munir, 2022).

#### *The Sociocultural Context Outside the Media (Sociocultural Practice)*

The analysis of the socio-cultural practice section is based on the assumption that the social context outside the media influences the texts produced within the media. In this case, the social and cultural community plays a role in shaping the discourse surrounding the news report "Pledge among Tenth of Teenager, NII Rises Again?" in the "Fakta" program.

According to the discourse analysis based on the Norman Fairclough model, there are three analytical levels within the Sociocultural Practice dimension: situational, institutional, and social" (Masitoh, 2020). The situational level refers to how the text is produced, highlighting the situational aspects at the time of its creation. Every text is produced within a unique and specific context, making each discourse different from another. If discourse is understood as an action, then it is an attempt to respond to a particular situation or social context (Masitoh, 2020).

As a private media outlet in Indonesia, tvOne is recognized for providing credible information. The Situational Level is crucial in understanding the discourse behind any information delivered by tvOne.

... the meeting that was held was a follow-up to a report from one of the parents who claimed that their children participated in the *Bai'at* (pledge) at the Al Mughni mosque (Narrated Audio 19 Segment 1)

Following that report, the local government took further action by conducting *tabayun* (clarification) between the victim and the perpetrator of the inauguration at the Sukamenteri Sub-district office, Garut Kota District. The results of the *tabayun* revealed that the pledge ceremony took place at Al Mughni mosque, which is located in Pajagalan, Sukamenteri Sub-District, Garut Kota District.

... Yosi Ismed's denial that Al Mughni mosque was ever used as a place for the pledge ceremony contradicts the testimony of the victim. One of the children who was a victim of the pledge incident, when questioned during the *tabayun*

(clarification) at the Sukamenteri sub-district office, confirmed that the pledge took place at Al Mughni mosque (Narrated Audio 18 Segment 1)

As explained by Mohammad Suriadin, the assistant producer of the tvOne program "Fakta":

... the method of recitation that was taught required giving (infaq). When the teenagers have no money, they were allowed to spend not from their own money, meaning they were permitted to steal. It was later revealed that the pledge took at one of the mosques in Sukamenteri. In fact, the youth who participated in the Qur'an recitation there were not natives of Sukamenteri; they came from outside the area and were gathered in one mosque. In the end, we conclude that these methods were indeed NII's recruitment strategies. Based on this, we decided to cover the story (Suriadin, 2022).

"The Islamic State of Indonesia is one of the movement groups that the Indonesian government consistently monitors". This aligns with the statement expressed by Budi Rahayu Diningrat, who argues that the existence of the NII movement lacks legal clarity.

...the issue of the NII pledge, when we see from the community's response, does not affect anything because it is considered a normal matter. The government's handling of the issue is also seen as normal, without any major consequences. (Diningrat, 2021).

At the institutional level, the researcher examines the relationship between the media and external factors beyond the text, such as the media economy, politics or media ideology, which influence the practice of discourse creation. In terms of the media economy, tvOne is a television network that relies on advertising revenue.

Media ideology, which is shaped by the economic and political sustainability of the media, can cause the news broadcast lack independence (Hasan & Mardikantoro, 2017). Every society adheres to a governing system that upholds certain values. Indonesia, as a multi-religious country, emphasizes coexistence and mutual on each other's beliefs. According to data from the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, the Muslim population in Indonesia reach 86.9%, or approximately 237.53 million people, out of the Indonesian population of 273.32 million (Kementerian Agama, 2022).

According to this statement, religious issues that go with ideology and politics are compelling topics to be raised by all media because they attract public attention and are considered to have high news value due to their relevance to the daily lives of Indonesian people.

... the media always highlights these issues because they resonate with many people, especially in a religious country where discussions on religious matters naturally attract public attention (Purnama, 2022).

The dominance of Islam in Indonesia significantly influences the country's cultural, social, and political system. For instance, when the NII movement appeared to declare itself as an Islamic-based state within Indonesian territory, it became a discourse that the media could not ignore (Slawomir, Dariusz, & Jakub, 2022). The NII movement, which was

considered a treasonous movement against the Indonesian government because it opposed the Pancasila system and ideology, made the issue of religion coupled with ideology and politics an interesting topic elevated by the media (Herfan, 2019). This incident was referred to as the Hudayibiyah incident by members of the DI/TII movement, prompting Kartosuwiryo's followers to re-established the DI/TII movement after his death. The Jihad Command is the name given to the newly formed DI/TII movement (Diningrat, 2021). The massive NII movement that is spreading throughout society makes an appealing topic for media coverage. The historical attachment between NII and its origin, namely Garut, makes the issue of NII in highlight. Religious issues that have connection with ideology and politics are a major draw for the public, as they are seen as relevant to their everyday experiences (Kanaker, 2020). However, in this context, the media plays a crucial role as an intermediary of various conflicting party opinions so that the participants involved will understand each other's opposing opinions. Additionally, this function is expected to help overcome prejudice and evaluate inappropriate attitudes that may have formed (HMZ, 2021).

The impact of this news is that some people are drawn to join NII for various reasons, such as the appeal of its religious ideology that promotes a state based on Islamic law, and dissatisfaction with the existing social and political conditions. NII often promises quick solutions to economic and social problems, which attracts those facing difficulties. Additionally, the organization's effective recruitment strategies, with a personal approach and strong community support, make individuals feel accepted. For some, the sense of brotherhood and solidarity within the group provides social fulfillment. Others join due to a lack of understanding about the negative consequences or illegality of NII, as well as an identity crisis that leads them to seek purpose or spiritual meaning, which they believe can be found in the organization.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the textual discourse presented by the "Fakta" program on tvOne episode "Pledge among Tens of Teenagers, Does NII Rise Again?" provide a description of events, circumstances, and actions aimed at convincing the media viewer about the pledge chronology involving 59 youths and teenagers in Garut. It also highlights the current condition of the NII movement in comparison to its existence during the Kartosuwiryo era. The content of the entire episode demonstrates that the "Fakta" program on tvOne provides significant space for news participants. This indicates that journalists play a role not only as media representatives but also as intermediaries conveying information about the pledge initiation of 59 youths and teenagers in Garut by NII and the current status of the movement.

The Discourse Practice in the episode "Pledge among Tens of Youth, Does NII Rise Again?" broadcast on the tvOne program "Fakta" was produced through a routine working pattern of the editorial desk involving pre-production, production, and post-production stages. In selecting issues and themes, "Fakta" tvOne bases its choices on the news value of the topics that develop each week.

The consumption of the news text "Pledge of Tens of Youth, Does NII Rise Again?" is influenced by the NII movement phenomenon in Garut Regency which is hard to be eliminated. NII has historical root in Garut Regency, ensuring that its existence will never fade. Moreover, NII is not just a movement or group but has evolved into an ideology. The tvOne program "Fakta" seeks to fulfill the need for public information regarding the truth behind

the pledge of 59 teenagers in Garut by NII. Therefore, the representation made by tvOne serves as an educational resource for the public.

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