

DISSECTING THE ISSUE OF 'PERINGATAN DARURAT' IN INDONESIA'S MOST READ AND TRUSTED ONLINE NEWS MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

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This paper explores how online news outlets in Indonesia have covered the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" movement. By employing a corpus-assisted discourse analysis (CADS), the study examines how language and media framing subtly direct blame toward the DPR and the Jokowi administration for the perceived democratic backsliding and manipulations of election laws. A total of 68 news articles from two major online media, Detik.com and CNNIndonesia.com, published between August 21-22, 2024, were analyzed. Detik.com was selected due to its highest media reach in Indonesia, while CNN Indonesia was chosen for its high level of public trust. The data processing was conducted using Voyant Tools, focusing on frequency, concordance, and collocation analyses. The research reveals that terms such as "manuver DPR" and "RUU Pilkada" are frequently used in association with political manipulation, while "Jokowi" appears as a central figure, reflecting broader concerns over governance and democracy. The analysis shows how online discourse implicitly assigns accountability, shaping public opinion without explicit accusations. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that online news outlets in Indonesia do not report the Peringatan Darurat issue in a neutral manner but have a pro-democracy stance.

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1. Introduction

The increasing convergence of political activism and social media has become a defining feature of modern democratic engagement, where digital platforms serve as both a battlefield and a broadcasting system for various political causes (Alvin, 2022b; McNair, 2017). This phenomenon is exemplified by the recent viral trend of the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" (Blue Garuda Emergency Alert) that swept through various social media platforms in Indonesia, particularly on X (formerly known as Twitter) (Diahwahyuningtyas & Nugroho, 2024). This grassroots movement is not just a digital trend but a mass mobilization urging the public to vigilantly monitor the Constitutional Court's (MK) rulings and the upcoming 2024 regional elections (Pilkada).



Figure 1. Blue Garuda Emergency Alert

Source: Kompas.com (2024)

The origins of the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" can be traced back to a video produced by EAS Indonesia Concept, a YouTube channel known for creating fictional content inspired by the United States' Emergency Alert System (EAS) (Henry, 2024; Waworuntu, 2024). The specific video, titled "EAS Indonesia Concept (24/10/1991), ANM-021 (Mesem) - First Encounter," was uploaded on October 24, 2022, and featured a horror-tinged analog broadcast style that mimicked a malfunctioning national emergency broadcast. The video included familiar symbols of Indonesian nationalism, such as the red and white flag and the national anthem, "Indonesia Raya," only to be interrupted by a distorted image of a blue screen with the Garuda symbol and the ominous text "PERINGATAN DARURAT" (EMERGENCY ALERT), accompanied by eerie music. This fictional portrayal of a national emergency alert was later repurposed by social media users as a form of digital protest, symbolizing a call to action against perceived injustices in the political arena.

The "Garuda Biru Peringatan Darurat" post first appeared on the X account @BudiBukanIntel on Wednesday, August 21, 2024, at approximately 8:00 AM WIB (Caniago et al., 2024). The post gained traction when it was picked up and circulated by key influencers and activists who were critical of the government, for instance collaborative accounts, such as @najwashihab, @narasinewsroom, @matanajwa, and @narasi.tv shared this content on Instagram. This was also followed by filmmaker Ernest Prakasa; director Joko Anwar; the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI); comedian Pandji Pragiwaksono; comedian Bintang Emon; singer Fiersa Besari; and NGO Indonesia Corruption Watch.

Based on data also shown by Google Trends through the keyword search 'Peringatan Darurat', there was a very significant spike on 21 August. This certainly shows how serious attention was given by the public, a number of celebrities, and also the national press media.



Figure 2. Google Trending Graphic related to Peringatan Darurat

Source: Google (2024)

Furthermore, looking deeper, the Google Trend data also shows that this phenomenon is happening simultaneously throughout Indonesia. However, it cannot be denied that the focus of the largest concentration is on the island of Java.



Figure 3. Map Distribution of 'Peringatan Darurat' Interest in Indonesia

Source: Google (2024)

The timing of the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" trend coincides with significant political developments in Indonesia, particularly the ruling of the Constitutional Court on August 20, 2024, which altered the threshold for regional election candidacies. This decision, encapsulated in Case Number 60/PUU-XXII/2024, was initiated by the Labor Party and the Gelora Party, and effectively reduced the nomination threshold for political parties, aligning it with that of independent candidates. The ruling was anticipated to reshape the political landscape for the 2024 regional elections, especially in Jakarta, where dominant parties like the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) could now nominate candidates without forming coalitions. The court's decision was seen as a pivotal moment that could potentially disrupt the existing political order, which had been largely dominated by the Indonesia Maju Coalition (KIM Plus), backing the gubernatorial ticket of Ridwan Kamil and Suswono.

In response to the MK's ruling, the Indonesian House of Representatives' Legislative Body (Baleg) convened to discuss potential legislative responses. On August 21, 2024, Baleg proposed a revision to the Pilkada Law, which effectively circumvented the MK's ruling by maintaining the threshold requirement for political parties with parliamentary seats, while only relaxing the rules for non-parliamentary parties (Prabowo, 2024). This legislative maneuver, seen by many as a direct challenge to the Constitutional Court's authority, sparked widespread public outrage and further fueled the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" movement. The use of this digital protest symbolized a broader societal discontent with the perceived erosion of democratic principles and the manipulation of legal frameworks by political elites.

The viral nature of the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" movement underscores the powerful role that social media plays in modern political communication. Social media platforms like X, Instagram, and YouTube have become crucial arenas for political discourse, where citizens can collectively voice their concerns, mobilize support, and exert pressure on political institutions (Sandoval-Almazan & Ramon Gil-Garcia, 2014; Tillery, 2019). It empowers citizens by providing a medium for grassroots activism, enabling the rapid dissemination of political messages and fostering a sense of collective identity among like-minded individuals.

The viral hashtag #KawalPutusanMK (Guard the MK Decision) that accompanied the "Peringatan Darurat Garuda Biru" images served as a rallying cry for the public to actively monitor and safeguard the integrity of the upcoming elections. This hashtag not only trended on social media but also caught the attention of conventional media outlets or the press, which amplified the message and brought the digital protest into the mainstream political conversation.

The inclusion of the "Peringatan Darurat" in online news coverage underscores the issue's importance and the need for public scrutiny. Moreover, the media's role in framing the issue demonstrates its influence in shaping public perception (Stephani, 2024). Media framing, the process by which media outlets select and emphasize certain aspects of a story, has a profound impact on how individuals understand and respond to an issue. Frames can be strategically manipulated to convey specific meanings, often reflecting the interests of particular actors and institutions (Alvin, 2022a; Entman, 1993). This raises important questions: (1) What discourse around "Peringatan Darurat" is being constructed by online news outlets in Indonesia? (2) How is this discourse presented in online news reporting?

2. Method

This research employs the corpus-assisted discourse analysis (CADS) method, which integrates corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis to uncover power dynamics through language use. Following Stephani (2024), this research also applied the CADS method in three phases: constructing a corpus, conducting a linguistic analysis of the corpus, and performing critical discourse analysis.

In the constructing a corpus stage, we selected two online news media from two different categories which are the highest reach and highest level of trust in Indonesia. The highest reach of media is important because it indicates the extent to which these news outlets can influence a broad audience. Media with a wide reach are able to disseminate information to a large and diverse population, making them key players in shaping public discourse. Meanwhile, the level of trust in the media is important because it ensures that the content analyzed reflects credible and widely accepted perspectives, thereby providing a more accurate representation of the discourse being studied.

Based on report provided from Steele (2024), this research chose Detik.com, and CNNIndonesia.com. The weekly reach of online news in Indonesia shows that Detik.com leads with 50%. Meanwhile, CNN Indonesia is the most trusted, with a trust level of 60%. In each media, researchers used the Peringatan Darurat keyword in the search field of each news portal. the time period is limited from 21-22 August in accordance with the graphical data shown by Google Trends that the time period shows high public and media attention. A summary of the research corpus is as followed.

Table 1. Summary of the Research Corpus

Media Institution	News Selected	Words Count
Detik.com	33	24.993
CNNIndonesia.com	35	25.145
Total	68	50.138

Source: Data Processing Result (2024)

After constructing the corpus, linguistic analysis was conducted using Voyant Tools (Sinclair & Rockwell, 2016), focusing on three types of analysis: frequency, concordance, and collocation. Frequency analysis involved counting the occurrences of words within the corpus to understand the discourse it represents. This approach is effective because word frequency highlights the most prominent terms, indicating what language users, in this case, online news journalists, are emphasizing in their coverage of the Peringatan Darurat issue in Indonesia.

Next, concordance analysis, was performed to examine how specific words are used in particular contexts. Following that, collocation analysis was conducted and it refers to the



Figure 5. Frequency Analysis Word Cloud from CNNIndonesia.com

Source: Data Processing Result (2024)

Given that Voyant Tools is an automated text analysis tool, it is possible that some irrelevant terms might be included in the analysis. Similarly, when dealing with a collection of data, the same issue may arise. However, the recurring presence of words such as "pilkada", "dpr", "mk", and "indonesia" in both word cloud suggests that these outlets are focusing on the same core issues, particularly the political and legal developments leading up to the 2024 regional elections.

In order to have a better understanding about the key themes and focal points within the corpus, a frequency analysis was conducted. This analysis identified the 20 most frequently occurring words, which provide insight into the predominant topics discussed. The following table presents these results, excluding common conjunctions, articles, and pronouns.

Table 2. 20 Commonly Appearing Words in the Corpus

No	Term indonesia (English)	Count
1	dpr (People's Representatives Council)	680
2	pilkada (Regional Election)	664
3	mk (Constitutional Court)	438
4	putusan (verdict)	414
5	peringatan (warning)	402
6	indonesia	390
7	demo (demonstration)	364
8	darurat (emergency)	300
9	Jokowi	283
10	baleg (Legislative Body)	242
11	politik (politics)	173
12	komika (stand-up comedian)	167

13	2024	165
14	revisi (revision)	146
15	jakarta	145
16	konstitusi (constitution)	120
17	demokrasi (democracy)	98
18	aksi (action)	71
19	calon (candidate)	52
20	mahasiswa (university students)	90

Source: Data Processing Results (2024)

Based on the provided table, three main categories of words stand out: political institutions; social and civil movements; and political actor. In the first category, several key terms emerge, such as DPR (680), referring to the Indonesian House of Representatives, and Pilkada (664), highlighting the regional elections. Other political institutions like MK (438), the Constitutional Court, and Baleg (242), the Legislative Body within the DPR, are also prominent. Words like Putusan (414) and Konstitusi (120) relate to legal and constitutional matters, while Calon (52) emphasizes the presence of candidates in the election process.

The second category centers on social and civil movements, with terms like Demo (364) indicating civil protests, Peringatan (402) possibly referring to warnings, and Darurat (300) linked to emergencies, suggesting social unrest or political urgency. The word Mahasiswa (90) points to students, who are often active in civil movements, while Aksi (71) refers to actions, likely connected to protests.

Lastly, in the category of actors, the mention of Jokowi (283) indicates the role of key political figures in shaping public discourse. The inclusion of President Jokowi's name reflects his significant influence regarding this issue. The focus given by the media is not without reason. This is influenced by the situation and socio-political dynamics that have occurred and continue to develop in Indonesia. A report from the Economist Intelligence (2024) ranked Indonesia as a country with a flawed democracy. Some scholars have also emphasised Jokowi's role in reducing the quality of democracy in Indonesia. Under Jokowi's leadership, Indonesia experienced a significant decline in democracy, mainly due to the influence of old political elites and oligarchic practices (Asrinaldi & Yusoff, 2023; Taufik et al., 2023). Both highlight Jokowi's failure to fully embrace democratic norms, and instead adopted a repressive approach to maintain control over civil society and politics. This includes using intimidation, legal measures, and pro-government rhetoric to suppress opposition and criticism. Jokowi's administration is portrayed as one driven by political manipulation and a conditional commitment to democracy, which has led to the rise of authoritarianism in Indonesia (Asrinaldi & Yusoff, 2023; Taufik et al., 2023).

Concordance Analysis

Concordance analysis is a method used to examine the contextual usage of the term "Peringatan Darurat" by analyzing the words that appear directly before and after it. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of how the term is applied across various textual environments, highlighting its semantic associations and pragmatic functions within different contexts. Thus, the co-occurrence of words helps to define contextual meaning.

Table 3. Concordance of the Key Term 'Peringatan Darurat'

No	Left	Term	Right
1	ini merupakan bagian dari gerakan '	peringatan	Darurat Indonesia' yang viral di
2	Ramai Artis Gemakan	peringatan	Darurat Usai Pengesahan RUU Pilkada
3	besar ini bagian dari gerakan '	peringatan	darurat Indonesia' merespons manuver DPR
4	Duta Sheila on 7 'Bertitah', Ikut Serukan	peringatan	Darurat Abdel Achrian hingga Bintang emon mamat alkatiri arie kriting
5	ramai-ramai mengunggah screenshot 'Siaran	peringatan	darurat saat DPR diduga tengah aturan Pilkada sejak Rabu kemarin.
6	Demo ini bagian dari gerakan '	peringatan	darurat Indonesia' yang viral di
7	Sederet Musisi Tetap Suarakan	peringatan	Darurat di Panggung Konser
8	seluruh anggota yang mengawal demonstrasi '	peringatan	darurat Indonesia' tidak membawa
9	joko widodo jokowi kaesang pangarep	peringatan	darurat peringatan darurat indonesia
10	Gedung DPR/MPR, Lokasi Demo '	peringatan	Darurat Indonesia' tim CNN Indonesia
11	mpr demo peringatan darurat indonesia	peringatan	darurat indonesia demo gedung dpr
12	selebritis, hingga seniman turut menggemakan	peringatan	Darurat Indonesia di media sosial
13	Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI) mengunggah konten	peringatan	darurat. ADVERTISEMENT SCROLL TO CONTINUE
14	indonesia demo darurat indonesia ramai	peringatan	darurat apa itu peringatan darurat
15	ramai peringatan darurat apa itu	peringatan	darurat Yuk, daftarkan email jika
16	Demo ini bagian dari gerakan '	peringatan	darurat Indonesia' yang viral di
17	penulis, sutradara, komedian ikut menyuarakan	peringatan	Darurat usai pengesahan RUU Pilkada
18	banyak artis yang turut mengunggah	peringatan	darurat menyusul pengesahan RUU Pilkada
19	emotikon bendera Merah Putih Indonesia. "	peringatan	Darurat. Buk, negara kita darurat
20	Okky Madasari yang menyertai unggahan	peringatan	Darurat itu. "Buk, aku pamit
21	yang turut mengunggah tangkapan layar	peringatan	Darurat itu adalah Pandji Pragiwaksono
22	ini merupakan bagian dari gerakan '	peringatan	darurat Indonesia' yang viral di
23	Pendukung PDIP dan Anies Viral	peringatan	Darurat saat DPR Bahas RUU
24	Sentimen Netizen Amat Positif di	peringatan	Darurat, Penolak 1 Persen LIHAT

25	publik secara serempak mengunggah poster ' "	peringatan	Darurat' karena dianggap sesuai dengan
26	akun media sosialnya masing-masing. "	peringatan	Darurat. Buk, negara kita darurat
27	Okky Madasari yang menyertai unggahan	peringatan	Darurat itu. (tfq/isn) [Gambas:Video
28	siaran peringatan darurat apa itu	peringatan	darurat uu pilkada Yuk, daftarkan
29	Indonesia Sederet Musisi Tetap Suarakan	peringatan	Darurat di Panggung Konser Riu
30	Pertama Kali Pakai Sirene untuk	peringatan	Darurat? LIHAT SEMUA REKOMENDASI UNTUK

Source: Data Processing Result (2024)

The concordance data, drawn from Detik.com and CNN Indonesia, reveals a strategic use of the term “Peringatan Darurat” in relation to public demonstrations and political movements, particularly following the revision of the RUU Pilkada. The frequent pairing of the term with words like “viral,” “demo,” and “gerakan” indicates that the media has been instrumental in amplifying this issue, framing it as a significant public concern. By consistently highlighting the involvement of public figures, such as Duta Sheila on 7 and Bintang Emon, the media strengthens the narrative of mass mobilization and lends credibility to the movement. This approach encourages public attention to remain focused on the unfolding events and their implications.

Moreover, while the media does not explicitly direct blame, the frequent association of “Peringatan Darurat” with the DPR and its legislative actions suggests a subtle narrative of accountability. Terms like “manuver DPR” and “Pengesahan RUU Pilkada” point toward the DPR as the primary institution responsible for the political tensions surrounding the issue. In doing so, the media shapes public perception, implicitly positioning the DPR as the target of criticism without directly assigning responsibility.

Collocation Analysis

In this section, the collocation between keywords that appear in the two media that are the object of research will be dissected. The collocates graph visually shows how keywords and related terms frequently occur together in the text, forming a network where the terms are connected by their proximity to each other. This network is organized using a force-directed layout, which emphasizes the strength and relevance of connections between words.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse refers to various forms of communication—whether text, speech, or visual media—used to interpret and engage with the world around us (Berkovich & Benoliel, 2024). It includes a wide range of mediums, from policies and written documents to nonverbal communication and visual representations. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a method that examines how discourse both shapes and is shaped by social practices, focusing particularly on how power dynamics are embedded in language.

Through the application of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), three main themes were identified: Political Legitimacy and Power, Media Framing and Public Perception, Accountability and Subtle Blame Attribution. The first theme, Political Legitimacy and Power, explores how political institutions and actors, particularly the DPR and the Constitutional Court (MK), assert their authority in the public sphere. Media Framing and Public Perception highlights the media's role in shaping the narrative, especially around key issues like regional elections (Pilkada) and legislative decisions, influencing how the public understands these events. Lastly, Accountability and Subtle Blame Attribution examines how the discourse subtly directs blame towards political institutions, particularly the DPR, fostering a narrative of public dissatisfaction. Notwithstanding, the Role of Jokowi as the president also reflects the significant presence of in the discourse.

Political Legitimacy and Power

One key aspect of the discourse is the role of political institutions, particularly the DPR (House of Representatives) and the Constitutional Court (MK). The frequent mention of these bodies in both media outlets—illustrated through high-frequency terms such as "DPR," "putusan" (decision), and "MK"—indicates that media discourse is not only focused on the upcoming Pilkada but is also deeply intertwined with issues of political legitimacy and legal authority. The concordance analysis further reveals that the term "Peringatan Darurat" is often associated with the DPR's maneuvers in relation to the legislative process, positioning the DPR as a central actor in the political tensions leading up to the elections.

This aligns with Van Dijk's perspective (Berkovich & Benoliel, 2024), which posits that dominant power groups—in this case, the DPR—utilize discourse to maintain control and shape public perception, even in times of political crisis. The media's focus on the DPR suggests a critical stance toward the institution's role in bending electoral laws, particularly in the context of the MK's ruling on minimum age requirements for gubernatorial candidates.

Media Framing and Public Perception

Another important dimension of the discourse is how the media amplifies public sentiment and mobilizes social actors. Both Detik.com and CNN Indonesia focus on public demonstrations and the role of celebrities, as seen in frequent terms like "demo" (protest), "komika" (stand-up comedian), and "viral." This suggests that the media is not merely reporting on political developments but is also playing a pivotal role in shaping public opinion. The media's portrayal of celebrities and public figures rallying around the "Peringatan Darurat" narrative signals a deliberate attempt to galvanize public sentiment and bring greater attention to the political issue at hand. Consequently, media outlets have the power to construct certain realities by promoting particular viewpoints and actors to influence public perception. The emphasis on viral social movements and the framing of demonstrations as a legitimate response to government decisions suggest that the media is actively constructing the "Peringatan Darurat" as a grassroots movement, thereby legitimizing public dissent.

Moreover, according to Roslyng & Dindler (2023), in a developing discourse there is a framing influence in it. Framing theory emphasizes how political issues are constructed and represented, through media, which directly ties to how political legitimacy is conferred or contested in public discourse. Media frames present certain narratives while excluding others, thus influencing public perception of what is legitimate political authority.

In addition to their role in amplifying public sentiment, the media's coverage of celebrities actively participating in the "Peringatan Darurat" serves as a strategic component of their framing efforts. By highlighting the involvement of well-known figures, the media not only adds a layer of visibility to the issue but also underscores its significance in the broader political landscape. Celebrities, while not traditional politicians, function as influential political actors in democratic societies. Their public endorsements and statements can sway public opinion and give legitimacy to social movements. This phenomenon, often referred to as "celebrity politicians" (Street, 2019) blurs the lines between entertainment and politics, with media outlets using their presence to enhance the perceived importance of issues. In the case of "Peringatan Darurat," the inclusion of celebrities as vocal supporters emphasizes the urgency of the movement and positions them as key figures in mobilizing the public, thereby framing the issue as one deserving of widespread attention and action.

Accountability and Subtle Blame Attribution

While the media stops short of explicitly blaming the DPR or the government for the current political situation, collocation analysis reveals how terms like "manuver DPR" and "RUU Pilkada" are closely tied to notions of political maneuvering and legislative actions. This subtle framing implies that the DPR holds significant responsibility for the political and legal challenges that have contributed to the "Peringatan Darurat." Although DPR becomes an implicit target of public scrutiny, the media maintains a veneer of objectivity by avoiding direct accusations. This method of indirect blame attribution reflects the power dynamics between the media, the government, and the public, positioning the media as a mediator that shapes public discourse.

Furthermore, the presence of terms such as 'Jokowi' in word clouds and frequency analyses suggests that the media also attributes some responsibility to the president. According to Asrinaldi & Yusoff (2023), the Jokowi administration has faced criticism for authoritarian tendencies and democratic backsliding, particularly in the context of its handling of election laws and political reforms. The frequent media mentions of Jokowi and Pilkada indicate that the discourse extends beyond Pilkada alone, touching on broader concerns about the state of democratic governance under Jokowi's leadership. From a critical perspective, this reveals that the media's portrayal of these events is far from neutral, subtly shaping the narrative around political accountability.

4. Conclusion

This study sought to answer two key questions: (1) What discourse around "Peringatan Darurat" is being constructed by online news outlets in Indonesia? (2) How is this discourse presented in online news reporting? Based on the analysis of major online news platforms, Detik.com (the highest reach media) and CNN Indonesia (the highest trust media in Indonesia), it is evident that the discourse constructed focuses on political dissatisfaction from the public, particularly with the legislative actions of the DPR and the perceived democratic backsliding under President Jokowi's administration.

The term "Peringatan Darurat" is frequently associated with political maneuvering by the DPR (People's Representatives Council) and the revision of election laws, suggesting that the DPR bears significant responsibility for the political and legal issues that have prompted public outrage. The online news coverage ties this movement to broader concerns of

democratic backsliding under President Jokowi's administration, with frequent references to his policies and perceived authoritarian tendencies.

Moreover, by framing the "Peringatan Darurat" within a political protest narrative, the media positions it as a grassroots movement responding to perceived manipulations of power by political elites. The media outlets emphasize the mobilization of public figures and celebrities, further solidifying the discourse of a nationwide call to safeguard democracy. This discourse reflects a growing public concern over the state of democratic governance in Indonesia, with the "Peringatan Darurat" serving as a symbol of resistance against the erosion of democratic principles.

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