FOREIGN MEDIA'S REACTION OVER POLITICAL DYNASTY IN INDONESIA

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to determine the perspectives of foreign media over the issue of political dynasty issue at the last presidential election in Indonesia. This study employed a qualitative approach. The data used is news from *South China Morning Post* titled *"Nepotism May Win Indonesia's 2024 Election"*. To analyze the political text, two theories were applied. They are appraisal theory (Martin & White, 2005) focusing on the affect as part of the attitude aspect, and the ideological square concept (van Dijk, 2006). Based on the analysis, the findings showed that the reporter felt anxious (insecurity as a part of affect) about Joko Widodo leading through political dynasties, because this could hurt Indonesia. To show his negative view, the reporter emphasizes negative points about "them" (Jokowi and his party). In contrary, The post editor felt secure (security as a part of affect) in Jokowi, despite political dynasties based on his past success and popularity. However, he still emphasized the negative sides of political dynasties, even though he liked Jokowi. Meanwhile, the Indonesian analyst felt fear (disinclination as a part of affect). He worried that political dynasties would damage trust and may cause a long-term chaos. Thus, he emphasized the negative of Joko's strategies, not his qualities.

1.INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election is marred by controversy, particularly regarding the Constitutional Court's perceived bias towards a vice-presidential candidate. This bias is evident in the Court's verdict on the minimum age requirement for candidates, which has fueled public and media speculation about a political dynasty at play. The alleged connection between the head of the Constitutional Court, the current President, and the vice-presidential candidate raises concerns about the integrity of the judicial system and its deviation from its core values of neutrality.

Indonesia, since its constitutional amendments in 1999-2002, has transitioned to a constitutional democracy, with a fundamental principle of constitutional supremacy. Elections are the cornerstone of this democracy, ensuring a fair and inclusive transfer of power (Suswantoro, 2016). The Constitutional Court, mandated by the 1945 constitution, plays a crucial role in upholding this principle through judicial review (Brinks & Blass, 2017). Constitutional review is vital for protecting human rights, promoting political stability, and contributing to societal order and economic development (Cox, 2015; Teguadda Alebachew Sete, 2019). However, the Constitutional Court's recent decision, perceived as biased, has undermined its credibility and

jeopardized its future effectiveness. Losing public trust erodes the Court's legitimacy and could further destabilize the political landscape (Geçer, 2018).

The media, acting as a critical watchdog, plays a vital role in informing the public about this political issue, presenting various perspectives on the presidential election and the political dynasty (Wlezien & Soroka, 2023). Through diverse platforms, including written news, online videos, and opinion pieces, media outlets strive for transparency in reporting (Majid & Amirulkamar, 2023). To gain insight into the international perspective on this issue, this research examines a video in *South China Morning Post*. It focuses on the affects in the text produced by three sources involved in it, the media persons and an expert source. This is to reveal how they view the fact of a political practice in Indonesia, especially the president's move to open a path for his son to be a running mate.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing research on political dynasties in Indonesia primarily focuses on legal and human rights aspects. Studies by (Rannie et al., 2023) and (Sufajar & Guridno, 2021) examine the phenomenon from a socio-legal perspective, highlighting the lack of legal barriers to political dynasties and the impact of kinship relations. However, these studies do not delve into public opinion or media representation of these dynasties. Other research, like (Pavlichenko, 2022) and (Sunarsih et al., 2022), utilize Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) but focus on different topics, such as the Ukrainian war and Indonesian presidential elections, respectively.

(Silitonga & Muqsith, 2023) highlight media conglomeration's influence on election neutrality, while (Anisa Agustin et al., 2022) analyze the construction and maintenance of political dynasties in Hulu Sungai Utara district. However, no existing research has comprehensively analyzed the role of media in shaping public opinion regarding political dynasties, particularly in the context of the upcoming 2024 Indonesian presidential election. This research aims to fill this gap by examining the media representation of political dynasties through *South China Morning Post* video. It will utilize the appraisal theory from (Martin & White, 2005) to explore the affect expressed towards political dynasties in these media sources, offering a novel perspective on this complex issue.

2.1 Appraisal

The appraisal theory (Kursan Milaković & Ahmad, 2023), an extension of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic, explores the interpersonal meaning of language, focusing on how speakers express attitudes and evaluations. It comprises three subsystems: attitude (evaluating people, things, and behavior), graduation (intensifying or mitigating the force of propositions), and engagement (indicating the speaker's commitment to the truth value of their propositions). By analyzing these subsystems, researchers can understand the underlying meaning and attitude expressed in language (Liu et al., 2022).
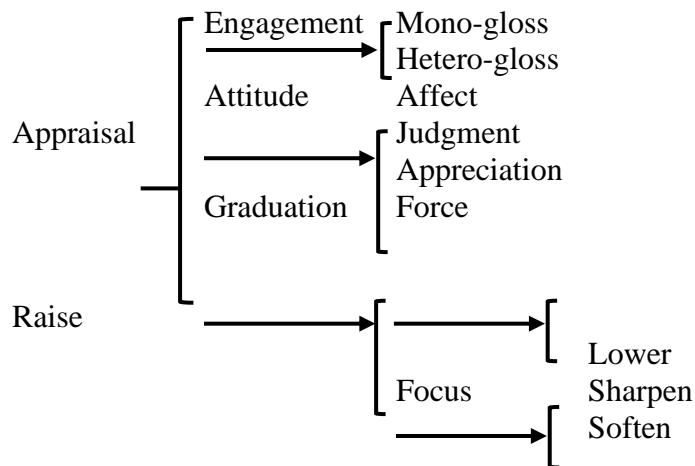
Building upon Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), the appraisal theory, developed by Martin et al. in the 1990s, provides a framework for understanding the interpersonal meaning of language. Recognizing the limitations of SFL's three meta-functions (ideational, interpersonal, and discourse) in discourse analysis, the appraisal theory focuses on evaluation, analyzing how speaker express attitudes, negotiate values, and indicate their emotional involvement. This process involves deciphering underlying meaning from the surface structure of language (Abdulrahman Almurashi, 2016).

The appraisal theory comprises three main subsystems:
1) **Attitude**: Evaluates people, things, and behavior through affect (emotional response), judgment (ethical evaluation of behavior), and appreciation (social value of objects).
2) **Graduation**: Modifies the force of propositions through intensification or mitigation, or focuses on semantic boundaries by sharpening or blurring them, reflecting the speaker's personal investment.
3) **Engagement**: Indicates the speaker's stance on the truth value of their propositions, demonstrating their knowledge or commitment to the ideas presented, and signaling the negotiability of their viewpoints. This subsystem encompasses both "mono-gloss" (unquestioned assertions) and "hetero-gloss" (acknowledging alternative viewpoints).

Appraisal Framework (Martin & White, 2005)

Although there are several subsystems in the appraisal theory (Martin & White, 2005), this study would only focus on the attitude, especially the affect, exploring the emotion of the reporters or other sources in the news regarding the issue of political dynasty in Indonesia.

2.2 Van Dijk's Ideological Square
Another theory used to analyze the discourse is the ideological square (van Dijk, 2006). Van Dijk's concept provides a valuable framework for understanding how ideology is expressed in discourse. The expression of discourse ideology appears in the four moves within this square:
1. Emphasize positive things about Us: This move involves highlighting favorable aspects of one's own group or identity. It reinforces a positive self-image and fosters group cohesion.

2. Emphasize negative things about Them: Here, the focus shifts to portraying the out-group (those not part of "Us") in a negative light. It often involves attributing problems or undesirable traits to the other group.
3. De-emphasize negative things about Us: In this move, negative aspects related to one's own group are downplayed or minimized. It aims to protect the group's reputation and maintain a positive image.
4. De-emphasize positive things about Them: Conversely, positive attributes of the out-group are downplayed or ignored. This reinforces the division between "Us" and "Them."

By analyzing discourse through this lens, we can uncover underlying beliefs, biases, and power dynamics. The ideologies can serve various purposes—both to dominate and to resist—depending on the social context (Fine & Sandstrom, 1993).

In the context of political discourse, Van Dijk's ideological square sheds light on how language is used to shape perceptions, reinforce power dynamics, and influence public opinion. Each quadrant tends to apply this way:

1. Emphasize positive things about Us (In-Group Bias): Political leaders often use this move to rally their supporters. They highlight achievements, shared values, and national pride (Savić, 2023). For instance, a presidential candidate might emphasize economic growth, national security, or unity within their party (Altohami & Omar, 2022).
2. Emphasize negative things about Them (Out-Group Derogation): Here, opponents are portrayed negatively. Political ads, speeches, and media coverage often employ this tactic. It might involve labelling opponents as corrupt, incompetent, or dangerous (Heibach, 2024). Such framing can polarize voters and reinforce partisan divisions (Akbar & Abbas, 2019).
3. De-emphasize negative things about Us (Image Management): Politicians downplay scandals, policy failures, or internal divisions. They spin narratives to protect their reputation. For example, a leader might minimize a controversial decision by emphasizing other accomplishments (Al-saedi, 2020).
4. De-emphasize positive things about Them (Minimization): When opponents achieve something positive, minimizing it is common. This maintains the "Us vs. Them" divide. For instance, if an opposing party passes a popular bill, some politicians might downplay its significance.

However, these moves aren't exclusive; they often overlap. Political discourse shape public opinion, reinforces biases, and influences voting behavior (Hoppe & Kassem, 2022). Analyzing it through the ideological square helps reveal underlying ideologies and power struggles (Glaser et al., 2014).

3. METHODOLOGY

This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze video from the *South China Morning Post* regarding the Indonesian Constitutional Court verdict. The news entitled "*Nepotism May Win Indonesia's 2024 Election*" was issued on February 10, 2024. There are three main sources of the texts in the video: a reporter, Anand Mathai (AM), a post editor, Dedi Dinarto (DD), a Lead Indonesia Analyst Global Counsel as an expert source. The data analysis followed (Miles & Huberman, 1994) interactive analysis model, encompassing data reduction, display, conclusion drawing, and verification. To interpret the data, the study applies appraisal theory (Martin &

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White, 2005) to analyze the linguistic features of the video, and (van Dijk, 2006) ideological square concept to uncover the media's ideological positioning regarding the political dynasty in Indonesia. Thus, at the first stage, the study would identify the parts of the text, words and phrases, representing the affects in the statement of each source (reporter, post editor, and the analyst). Here the focus is to gather their emotional expression and categorize them into three sub-system of the affect. Besides it is also to group them into positive or negative feeling. Next, the classification was presented in a table to facilitate the reading based on the ideology concept (van Dijk, 2006). Based on the negative and positive affect, it could conclude the ideology of the media, reflecting its position to support or challenge the political dynasty being reported.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research analysis is presented below in the form of a specific table and in the form of a pie chart to know the percentages of the data. The data first analyzed using appraisal theory from. To be more specific the researcher focused on the effect, a part of the attitude. It represents an emotion of text producer, speaker or writer, which is elaborated further into happiness, satisfaction, security and inclination with each's negative and positive polarity (Martin & White, 2005).

4.1 Reporter's Affect

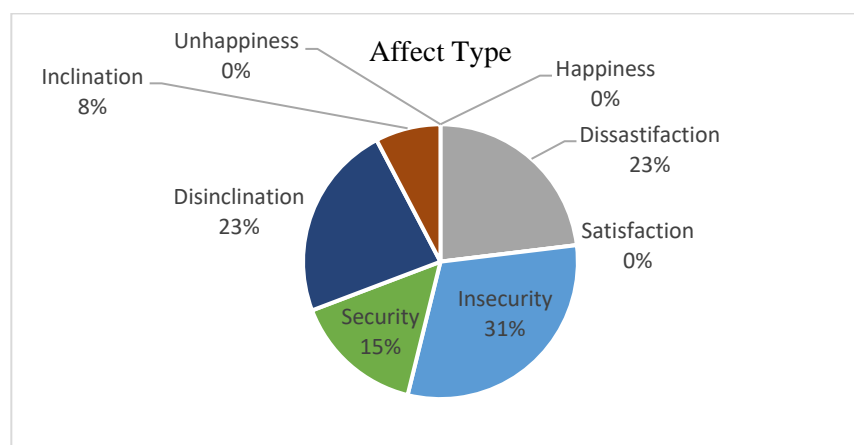| Appraisal	Sub-system	Polarity	Frequency	Overall Percentage
Affect	Un/happiness	Negative	0	0%
		Positive	0	0%
	Dis/satisfaction	Negative	3	23%
		Positive	0	0%
	In/security	Negative	4	31%
		Positive	2	15%
	Dis/inclination	Negative	3	23%
		Positive	1	8%
Total			13	100%

Affect is a component of attitude; it also refers to evaluations, both favorable and unfavorable, of sentiments towards a topic under discussion or the expression of emotions (Martin and Rose, 2003). There are positive emotions and negative emotions in the sub-systems of affect. Positive emotions divided into; happiness, satisfaction, security, and inclination. Happiness is the emotional response that someone has when they like something, such as love and cheer. When a need or desire is met, such as when interest or admiration are satisfied, satisfaction is typically felt. Security is concerned with maintaining social harmony, such as through trust and confidence. Hope and wishful thinking are related to inclination. The tendency-based response known as "desire."

Meanwhile, the negative emotions are the opposite of it, divided into; unhappiness, dissatisfaction, insecurity, disinclination. An emotional response to something one dislikes, such as hatred or suffering, is called unhappiness. Feelings of frustration over what we haven't achieved, such as boredom and annoyance, are related to dissatisfaction. Anxiety about potential societal events, such as unease and surprise, is referred to as insecurity. Disinclination is the emotion associated with fear, such as fear.

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In table 1, there are 4 insecurity accounted for 31%, 2 security accounted for 15%, 3 disinclination accounted for 23%, and 1 inclination accounted for 8%. It means, the most frequent sub-systems that appeared is insecurity (31%). Based on this, the researcher analyzed that the reporter used of insecurity in his discourse reflected the negative emotions he felt towards Jokowi's camp. One of his talks mentioned, "*The immensely popular leader was **once seen as a clean slate** among a crowded field of corrupt, political insiders. **But critics say he is attempting** to pave the way for his son to take the vice presidency in the coming election.*" The combined words of "*once seen*" and "*but*" there present the inner emotions of the reporter. He worried about the future governmental would be like, since the once clean slate leader (Joko Widodo) changed to abuse power for benefitting his family. Another talk of the reporter that reflected insecurity mentioned, "*Indonesia is **a relatively young democracy**, starting in 1998 with the **overthrow of the dictator**, Suharto, widely seen as one of the region's most brutal and corrupt leaders of the 20th century. Despite **ushering in a new era**, the years that followed saw **a series of elite families running Indonesian politics even, to this day**.*" The reporter expressed his insecurity about the political dynasty that has been running for a long time in Indonesia political scene and still happening until now. Even though, in history, as "*a relatively young democracy*", Indonesia has successfully "*overthrows the dictator*" and "*ushering in a new era*", but the still happening practice of political dynasty in a long run make the reporter even more worried for Indonesian political and governmental future.

The sub-system figures tend to reflect a negative emotion of the reporter to the phenomenon of political dynasty practice in Indonesia presidential election. This contrary to the identity of the addressee as a reporter, originally, he should be in a neutral position. However, he portrays emotional reactions that are not befitting his identity. This can be seen that the practice of political dynasty is something negative to be done.

4.2 Reporter's Ideology

Categorization	Frequency	Ratio
Emphasize Positive Things about Us	0	0%

Emphasize Negative Things about Them	8	57%
De-emphasize Negative Things about Us	0	0%
De-emphasize Positive Things about Them	6	43%
Total	14	100%

Following the analysis applying appraisal theory (White, 2015), the researcher employed the Van Dijk ideological square to elaborate the reporter's talk to reveal his positioning on the issue. This involved emphasize positive things about us, emphasize negative things about them, de-emphasize positive things about them, and de-emphasize negative things about us.

As proved from the affect analysis, the reporter frequently expressed insecurity meaning he has negative emotion towards Jokowi's political moves. He was worried about the Indonesian governmental future that could be negatively affected by his unfair behavior. The reporter disagreed about his way in forcing his son to be his political successor by whatever means it needs in his last period as Indonesian president. In order to benefit his family member, he intervened the Constitutional Court making-decision, which led to his son legible to be the vice president candidate because he passed the minimum age requirement. Based on the data of ideological square analyzation, the context, "them" refers to "Joko Widodo and his party" and "us" refers to "reporter (media sides)".

In terms of the ideology, as seen in table 2, the reporter emphasized negative things about them (57%). Furthermore, the reporter also frequently de-emphasizing positive things about them, occupying 43% percentage, slightly lower. This depicts how the reporter only has negative things to say about Joko Widodo's family behavior by engaging in political dynasties for the 2024 presidential election. Even when there are positive traits about them, the reporter does not emphasize it, but continues to dismantle or de-emphasizing the positive things they have, strengthening the negative views the reporter has about them.

The *South China Morning Post* reporter emphasized the negative things about them through the following speech. He uttered that, "*After winning a second presidential term, several of his family members entered politics, **veering from a previous stance on nepotism**. In 2020, his eldest son Gibran Rakabuming Raka, was elected mayor of Solo, and his son-in-law, Muhammad Bobby Afif Nasution, was elected mayor of Medan. His younger son, Kaesang Pangarep, soon joined the Indonesian Solidarity Party and was named its chairman. Critics have **accused** Widodo of **embedding his sons into the country's political scene.***"

The reporter reported the negative things Joko Widodo's family did after Joko Widodo succeeding as the Indonesia president for the second period that emphasized one by one Joko Widodo's family member entering the political scene. The emphasizing negative things about them is obviously done by the reporter as he strengthens this fact by adding a third point of view from the critics that they believe Joko Widodo abused his power by giving his son convenience to enter the politics in Indonesia. In the talks above, there are words "*veering from a previous stance on nepotism*" and "*embedding his sons into the country's political scene*", which reflected the feeling of displeasure towards Joko Widodo's decision bringing his family member one by one into politics. It is categorized as a dissatisfaction sub-system in the affect and further back the emphasize negative things about them (Joko Widodo's and his party). The reporter disappointed

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that obviously in his first period he did not advocated nepotism, but near the end of his second period all of that changed drastically.

Meanwhile, the reporter also de-emphasizing positive things about them in his speech by stating, "*The immensely popular leader was once seen as a clean slate among a crowded field of corrupt, political insiders. But critics say he is attempting to pave the way for his son to take the vice presidency in the coming election.*"

The above statement indicates that the reporter mentioned Joko Widodo is a good leader and his family is a clean state in politics since besides him, no one from the family joined the political scene. The reporter slowly debunked the positive things about them by delivering another point-of-view from the critics that his family members, specifically his son, decided to join the political field by being nominated as vice presidential candidate supported by Joko Widodo's power as a president. Originally, it is normal for his son to join the political scene, the abnormal one is that forcing his qualification to fit as vice presidential candidate by misusing his power that reflected through the changing regulation of the Constitutional Court decision about the minimum age for running as a vice president candidate. Hence, the reporter statement turns the original positive things about them into negative things that they have.

4.3 Post Editor's Affect

Appraisal	Sub-system	Polarity	Frequency	Overall Percentage
Affect	Un/happiness	Negative	0	0%
		Positive	0	0%
	Dis/satisfaction	Negative	1	11%
		Positive	1	11%
	In/security	Negative	1	11%
		Positive	3	34%
	Dis/inclination	Negative	1	11%
		Positive	2	22%
Total			9	100%

Affect is a key component of attitude. It refers to the positive and negative evaluations people have regarding their emotions and sentiments towards various topics, discussions, and expressions. Within the sub-systems of affect, there are two main types of emotions: positive and negative.

Positive emotions include happiness, satisfaction, security, and inclination. Happiness results from liking or enjoying something, such as experiences of love, cheer, or pleasure. Satisfaction arises when our needs or desires are fulfilled, for instance through interests being met or admiration being felt. Maintaining social harmony through trust and confidence promotes feelings of security. Inclination involves hopeful and wishful thinking. It is related to the tendency-based response known as desire.

In contrast, negative emotions are those on the opposing side of the spectrum. These consist of unhappiness, dissatisfaction, insecurity, and disinclination. Unhappiness is the emotional response to disliking something, such as hatred or suffering. Dissatisfaction stems from frustration over not achieving our goals, as seen through boredom and annoyance. Insecurity refers to anxieties about potential societal events and uncertainties like unease or surprise. Finally, disinclination is associated with fearful emotions such as fear. Hence, affect evaluates the favorable and unfavorable sentiments people hold in their attitudes. It does so through examining
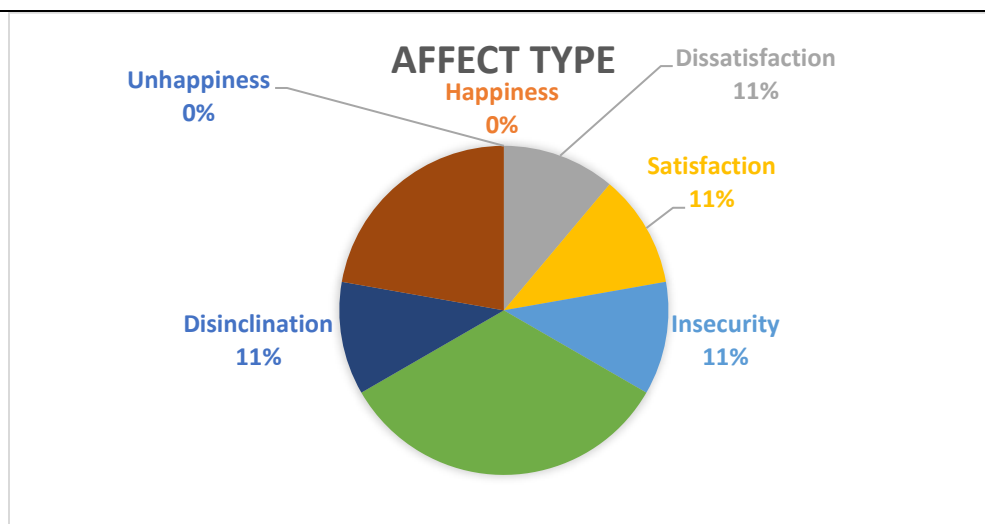
the interconnected subcategories of positive emotions on one hand, and related negative emotions on the other hand, that arise within people regarding various topics of discussion.

In table 3, the data shows that there are 1 dissatisfaction accounted for 11%, 1 satisfaction accounted for 11%, 1 insecurity accounted for 11%, 3 security accounted for 34%, 1 disinclination accounted for 11%, and 2 inclination accounted for 22%. The most prominent sub-system appeared there is security with the amount of 34%. It means the post editor demonstrated a more positive emotions towards Joko Widodo and the topic surrounding him. The choice of words he uttered was mostly positive and although there were negative ones, the combined amount of them cannot outweigh the positive emotion. The security he expressed reflected in the following speech, "*What you need to understand is that Widodo has been **incredibly popular** as a president. His **approval rating** has been as **high** as 80%, which is just you **amazing for any national leader**. So, the **people really love him**, and this seems to have been **transferred to his son**.*" The combined words, "*incredibly popular*", "*approval rating as high as 80%*", "*amazing*", "*people really love him*", and "*transferred to his son*", shows that the feeling of security that the post editor has towards Joko Widodo. Despite the political dynasty practice that was done by Joko Widodo and his party, he was known for a long time as a popular leader among the common people. The people have a high approval rating towards him and his performance over the past periods governing Indonesia. In addition, the people big love towards him, make his son also loved by them, so the reporter felt confident and trust that the reputation Joko Widodo build over the years will not easily shaken, making a huge amount of people still sided towards Joko Widodo and his party.

Another affect also expressed by the post editor, "*There are **a lot of elite families that have stayed at the top of Indonesian politics**, both at the national and regional level. **Joko Widodo** rose in large part to the national stage because he was **seen as a departure from that**. He came from a lower middle-class background, he was a furniture seller, and he was seen as very humble. **He didn't have any of these elite connections to political families or the military**.*" The post editor mentioned the security towards Joko Widodo, because at the beginning Joko Widodo rosed as the political leader in Indonesia on his own ability without political background. On top of that, he has a humble imaged portrayed in the mind of the common people. Hence, the post editor also expressed security towards Joko Widodo, in spite his political dynasty practice in his late period, the imaged he gained over the period help him accumulate a large number of loyal supporters.

4.4 Post editor's Ideology

Categorization	Frequency	Ratio
Emphasize Positive Things about Us	0	0%
Emphasize Negative Things about Them	4	67%
De-emphasize Negative Things about Us	0	0%
De-emphasize Positive Things about Them	2	33%
Total	6	100%

The researcher studied the reported data to understand the post editor attitudes. The researcher used the appraisal theory which looks at emotions, thoughts, and actions. To learn more about the post editor's point of view, the Van Dijk method was also used. This method examines how positive and negative things are talked about. One part is emphasize positive things about us (our own group) to make us look good. Another part is emphasize negative things about them (other groups) to make them look bad. There is also de-emphasize negative things about us, which means not talking about or downplaying good things about our group. Last, there is de-emphasize positive things about them, which means not talking about or downplaying bad things about other groups.

Based on the affect analysis, throughout the post editor talks, a large part of security was expressed. He has confident and trust about Joko Widodo ability in governing ability through his previous good track record in his first period and ability to gain a large number of loyal supporters despite his practice of political dynasty. Although he also has expressed a little negative emotion through his talk that mentioned, "Political dynasties have been a big part of Indonesian politics, pretty much since the beginning, since Independence", but the post editor feeling of dissatisfaction and insecurity was not directed at Joko Widodo. The negative emotions there was meant to be directed at the practice of the political dynasty itself that has deep rooted since the beginning of Indonesian political scene. In this context, "them" refers to "Joko Widodo and his party" and "us" refers to "the post editor (media sides)".

In table 4, the post editor only emphasized negative things about them (67%) and de-emphasizing positive things about them (33%) in the whole speech. The rest of Van Dijk

ideological square categorization was absent. This shows that post editor only delivers speeches about the topics as a third-party, not as the one who witnessed the political dynasty or Joko Widodo's family actions in hand. He was not expressing any positive things about his side because he did not pro or contra towards the presidential candidate. His role was as observer and the opinion giver.

Post editor emphasized negative things about them as he mentioned, "*Political dynasties have been a big part of Indonesian politics, pretty much since the beginning, since Independence.*" And "*Critics think that it's an especially bad look for him now to seemingly start his own political dynasty.*"

The statement above indicates that the practice of political dynasty in Indonesia happened a long time ago before the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. This emphasizes that the practice of political dynasty has happened and it is a negative thing that runs for a long time. This further strengthened that what Joko Widodo's family did was the practice of political dynasty that was seen as a negative act in politics long ago. Meanwhile, in the second statement, post editor delivered another view from critics to boost the fact of Joko Widodo's family practice of political dynasty in the presidential election and other parts of politics in Indonesia.

Nevertheless, post editor also de-emphasizing positive things about them by saying, "*There are a lot of elite families that have stayed at the top of Indonesian politics, both at the national and regional level. Joko Widodo rose in large part to the national stage because he was seen as a departure from that. He came from a lower middle-class background, he was a furniture seller, and he was seen as very humble. He didn't have any of these elite connections to political families or the military.*"

The words above at first show how the positive things about Joko Widodo help him to enter politics and have large connections. However, those positive things slowly became something that was not special or positive. It is just a normal thing.

4.5 Lead Indonesia Analyst's Affect

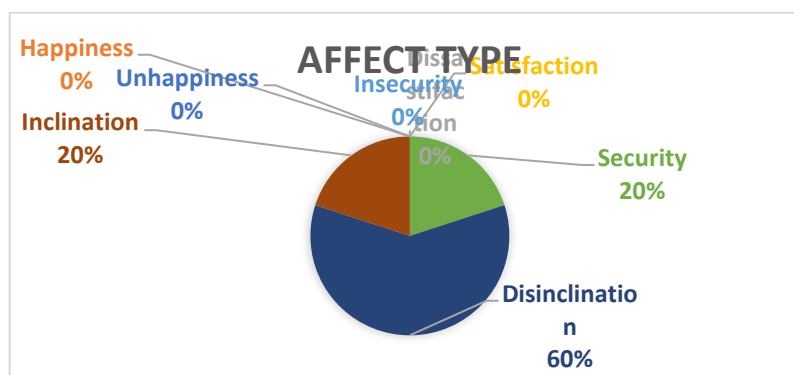| Appraisal	Sub-system	Polarity	Frequency	Overall Percentage
Affect	Un/happiness	Negative	0	0%
		Positive	0	0%
	Dis/satisfaction	Negative	0	0%
		Positive	0	0%
	In/security	Negative	0	0%
		Positive	1	20%
	Dis/inclination	Negative	3	60%
		Positive	1	20%
Total			5	100%

Affect is an important part of attitude. It's about the good and bad feelings people have towards different topics, conversations and expressions of emotion. In affect, there are two main types of feelings - positive and negative. Positive feelings included happiness, satisfaction, security and inclination. Negative feelings included unhappiness, dissatisfaction, insecurity, and disinclination.

Happiness comes from liking things like love and fun. Satisfaction is feeling good when your needs are met, like when you learn something interesting. Security means feeling trust and comfort with other people. Inclination (wanting something) is hoping and wishing.

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Negative feelings are the opposite. These include unhappiness, not being satisfied, feeling unsafe, and not wanting things. Unhappiness is disliking something. Dissatisfied (not being satisfied) comes from not getting what you want. Insecurity (feeling unsafe) means worrying about social events. Disinclination (not wanting things means feeling fears. So, affect looks at the good and bad feelings people have in their attitudes. It looks at related positive feelings on one hand, and negative feelings on the other hand, about different topics.

In table 5, there are 1 security accounted for 20%, 3 disinclination accounted for 60%, and 1 inclination accounted for 20%. The biggest percentages that appeared the most was disinclination with a total of 60%. It means the lead Indonesian analyst mostly expressed negative emotions towards Joko Widodo and his party behavior. In his speech, the lead Indonesian analyst reflected a negative emotion, specifically fear of something bad happening to Indonesia because of Joko Widodo behavior or decision. It was reflected through the following sentences, "*Building political dynasty appears to be a strategic move for Jokowi's political survival, post-presidency. Unlike many established politicians in Indonesia, Jokowi lacks a significant political influence or affiliations, partly because he doesn't have any political party, not like Prabowo or Megawati, who have their own political parties with loyal followers.*" He fears that because Joko Widodo does not have political or military background compared to other political figures, Joko Widodo will continuously do the practice of political dynasty as his main strategy to consolidate his position in the political field. Not only that, to further expands his political influence and power, he used his current power of him as the Indonesian president in favor to benefit himself by entering his family member to a political position. Furthermore, Joko Widodo ambition not stop there, but also used the practice of political dynasty to gathered more loyal political followers. All of his actions arouse the feeling of disinclination in the hearts of the lead Indonesian analyst even more, because apparently the practice of political dynasty might intensified and used continuously in the future.

4.6 Lead Indonesia Analyst's Ideology

Categorization	Frequency	Ratio
Emphasize Positive Things about Us	0	0%
Emphasize Negative Things about Them	4	57%

De-emphasize Negative Things about Us	0	0%
De-emphasize Positive Things about Them	3	43%
Total	7	100%

The researcher analyzed the reported data in an effort to understand the attitudes held by the lead Indonesian analyst. The researcher applied appraisal theory, an approach that examines the emotional, cognitive and behavioral components of attitudes. To gain additional insight into the Lead Indonesia analyst's perspective, the researcher also utilized the Van Dijk method. This framework looks at how positively or negatively different groups are portrayed through language. One rhetorical strategy employed involves accentuating the admirable attributes of one's own social group to paint them in a flattering light (emphasize positive things about us). Another strategy is accentuating the undesirable traits of opposing social groups to portray them critically (emphasize negative things about them). There is also a tendency toward downplaying certain details. One involves minimizing references to the esteemed qualities of opposing groups (de-emphasize positive things about them). Another involves omitting or understating any unappealing attributes of one's own social group (de-emphasize negative things about us). By analyzing what aspects of various groups were accentuated or downplayed through speech, this dual-pronged approach helped reveal the implicit ideological disposition or stance adopted by the post editor on the issues in question. The combined insights shed light on their overall attitude.

Based on the affect analysis, the lead Indonesian analyst mostly expressed disinclination towards Joko Widodo and his party. He fears their behavior bring bad impact to the Indonesia, since the practice of political dynasty going on in a long term and has been known publicly. In addition, the unfair means behind the practice of political dynasty also exposed to the public, affecting their attitude towards the legal institution. In a long term, the trust between the people and the government might strain and disappear. In this context, "them" refers to "Joko Widodo and his party" and "us" refers to "the lead Indonesian analyst (media sides).

In table 6, the Van Dijk ideological square that appeared frequently in the lead Indonesian analyst speech was emphasizing negative things about them (57%) and followed by de-emphasizing positive things about them (43%), only a little difference. The rest categorized in the ideological square was not present (0%). The emphasize of negative things about them shown in his statement that said, "*Unlike many established politicians in Indonesia, Jokowi lacks a significant political influence or affiliations, partly because he doesn't have any political party, not like Prabowo or Megawati, who have their own political parties with loyal followers.*"

The lead Indonesia analyst emphasizes that Joko Widodo has a weak foundation in the political scene compared to others, because he did not have a powerful political family background. Hence, this shows the negative of Joko Widodo's side, that to establish a prominent history of political background, step by step he builds allies with other people who have their loyal political parties to introduce his family one by one into the politics. This resulted in political dynasty practice in the Indonesia political scene. Although political dynasty practice has been going on in the long run, the action of Joko Widodo's side is the most obvious one because involving a neutral party, the constitutional court, disrupting the normal order.

Nevertheless, the lead Indonesian analyst also de-emphasizing the positive things of them to appeared normal and not special in his speech that said, "*I think Jokowi considered both as a*

promising candidate to continue his agenda, but I think the problem crops up when this proposal was rejected by Megawati as the matriarch of PDI-P." The speech above shows the disregard of the positive things that Jokowi's have. The once positive traits of him "a promising one" become a normal trait "not promising" again in his following words. Although the "not promising" words were not obviously emphasized by the words, it is implied.

This research builds on a study by (Rannie et al., 2023). They looked at why political dynasties happen and how they affect regional leader elections in Indonesia. While (Rannie et al., 2023) found dynasties formed due to weak party recruiting and rules, this study focuses just on the media perspective on the practice of political dynasty in the 2024 presidential election, instead of the reason behind the practice of it.

Another key difference is with the research of (Sunarsih et al., 2022). They analyzed how four Indonesian news outlets covered the 2019 presidential candidates fairly. Their study looked at four domestic news outlets' neutrality towards all the president and vice president candidates. Meanwhile, this study analyzes foreign media panels' perspectives on 2024 Indonesia presidential election. This study looks at foreign media panels' views of political dynasty practice in the 2024 Indonesia presidential election instead. It also examines the perspectives of reporters, editors and analysts separately rather than just the outlets overall. This more detailed examination gives deeper understanding.

(Silitonga & Muqsith, 2023) interviews of journalists are different from this study's direct analysis of video material regarding the 2024 Indonesia presidential election. Whereas they found company ownership hinders independence, this study only considers the influence of political dynasties, not industry dynamics.

Lastly, while (Sufajar & Guridno, 2021) local-level comparison of dynasties' impacts is broader in scope, it aids understanding of motives like pursuing economic and political gains for specific groups. However, this research focuses more narrowly on foreign perceptions of dynasties for Indonesia's upcoming presidential election.

5. CONCLUSION

To sum up, there are three people perspectives; the reporter from *South China Morning post*. Second, Anand Mathai as the post editor, and Dedi Dinarto as the lead Indonesian analyst. These three people expressed their perspectives on the practice of political dynasty in 2024 Indonesia presidential election. The results showed that the *South China Morning Post* media party (three of them) have no significant emphasize on what side they are on whether pro Jokowi camp or contra Jokowi camp, more like expressing view from a third-party. Hence, they not only express positive emotions on some of his beneficial ruling decision that contribute to the better development of the country, but also a negative emotion towards the act of political dynasty practice. Through the affect analyzation, there appeared that the reporter mostly reflected insecurity over the style of Joko Widodo in ruling the country. He anxious that something bad happened to the Indonesia society, since Joko Widodo normalize the practice of political dynasty. In order to expressed his negative perspectives towards Joko Widodo, he constantly emphasize negative things about them. In this case, "them" refers to "Joko Widodo and his party". However, unlike the reporter, the post editor of *South China Morning Post* apparently has different perspectives. He mostly indicates security towards Joko Widodo. The security came from the fact that in spite of Joko Widodo

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practice of political dynasty, he still retained a huge number of loves from people and known as an amazing leader due to his previous period achievements. However, despite his positive affect, the post editor also emphasize negative things about them (about Joko Widodo and his party). This refers to the negative things of Joko Widodo behavior of conducting the political dynasty practice, not about Joko Widodo qualifications and ability as leader. So, the emphasize of negativity here more on the political dynasty practice itself. Meanwhile, the lead Indonesian analyst mostly shows disinclination, which account more than half. He fears that the behavior of Joko Widodo of using the practice of political dynasty as his main strategies to obtained political influence brings bad impact to Indonesia, such as the lost of trust from the people towards the legal institution and government, leading to chaos (like internal friction) in a long term.

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