



Artículos

UTOPÍA Y PRAXIS LATINOAMERICANA. AÑO: 25, nº EXTRA 6, 2020, pp. 71-80 REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE FILOSOFÍA Y TEORÍA SOCIAL CESA-FCES-UNIVERSIDAD DEL ZULIA. MARACAIBO-VENEZUELA ISSN 1316-5216 / ISSN-: 2477-9555

Disputes Between US vs Iran Regarding Nuclear Issues: Harian Analisa Coverage, Indonesia

Disputas entre Estados Unidos e Irán sobre problemática nuclear: Cobertura Harian Analisa, Indonesia

U ABDUL RANI

https://ordcid.org/0000-0002-1792-4758 arani.usman@ar-raniry.ac.id Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

M.S. HAMDANI

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8849-2307 hamdanim.syam@unsyiah.ac.id Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

S AZMAN

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2029-2963 azman@ar-raniry.ac.id Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Este trabajo está depositado en Zenodo: **DOI**: http://doi.org/ 10.5281/zenodo.3987572

RESUMEN

Una serie de fortalezas que juegan un papel importante para producir los hechos, como lectores, ideología, organización y reputación económica, son las variables que afectan el contenido de las noticias. El periódico Harian Analisa, cuyo dueño es musulmán y su audiencia es la comunidad islámica indonesia, afecta la ideología que posee este periódico como ideología de defensa para los ciudadanos musulmanes. Por lo tanto, se puede suponer indudablemente que las noticias presentadas en relación con la disputa entre Estados Unidos e Irán llevarán una defensa a Irán, ya que la mayoría de sus ciudadanos son musulmanes.

Palabras clave: Audiencia, Ideología de los medios, Problemática nuclear de Irán, Periódico Harian Analisa.

ABSTRACT

Several strengths play a part to produce the facts, such as readers, ideology, organization, and economic reputation are of those variables that affect the contents of the news. The Harian Analisa newspaper whose owner is a Muslim and its audience is the Indonesian Islamic community, affects the ideology possessed by this newspaper as an ideology of defense to Muslim citizens. So, it can be undoubtedly assumed that the news presented in it regarding the disputed between America and Iran will carry protection to Iran as the majority of its citizens is Muslim.

Keywords: Audience, Harian Analisa newspaper, Iran's nuclear issue, Media's ideology.

Recibido: 12-07-2020 • Aceptado: 18-08-2020



INTRODUCTION

Several types of research conducted by social scholars (Bennett: 2015, pp. 1-30; Tejkalová et al.: 2017, pp. 629-644; Wilson & Ibrahim: 2018), found that the news in a newspaper is not entirely free of value to the facts presented to the audience. The process of news production consists of the selection, the interpretation, and the fact presentation to the audience. Various powers and strengths play a part in creating news. According to Shoemaker & Reese (Shoemaker & Reese: 1996), an ideology of the organization and economic reputation of the media is of those influence the news content of a media. Koosha & Syams (Koosha & Syams: 2005, pp. 107-141) stated that in building a reality through news, media is grounded by the ideology of its producers and journalists. However, Fowler (1991) addressed that news imposes the value structure it represents and will produce meaning that builds an ideological representation of society.

How the media constructs ideological representations linguistically and how these representations use a lot of powers to shape the readers' interpretation of the facts presented. On the other hand, according to Wilson & Ibrahim (Wilson & Ibrahim: 2018), another consideration of the media in reporting a fact is to bring in the readers' interest in reading. So that many of the media are competing to use the fact packaging strategy as something interesting to be read by the public. It can be linked to the ideas suggested by Curtin (Curtin: 1999, pp. 53-90) and Shoemaker & Reese (Shoemaker & Reese: 1996), who alleged that the content of the news presented by media is also affected by economic factor. As suggested by Golding & Murdock (Golding & Murdock: 1991, pp. 15-32), that audiences have the freedom to decide the commodities based on their principle of benefits and satisfaction. Thus, the news that nuanced bombastic and dramatization of a fact was born.

THE PROFILE OF HARIAN ANALISA NEWSPAPER

The Harian Analisa newspaper which was born on March 23, 1972, is the youngest in North Sumatera comparing to other newspapers such as Mimbar Umum, Waspada, Bukit Barisan, Sinar Indonesia Baru, Medan Pos, and Garuda. When it was first published, the Harian Analisa newspaper was in the form of tabloid, a weekly publication that was published every Saturday. This condition lasted for one year. Starting on March 21, 1973, Harian Analisa became a daily newspaper which is published seven times a week. This newspaper has a motto: "Awaken People's Participation in Development".

The 1997's economic crisis in Indonesia had reduced the number of workers and made paper prices rice. Harian Analisa carried out publishing adjustment steps such as reducing the number of pages to 12 from the previous 18 pages. Harian Analisa currently publishes 24 to 32 pages and in certain editions is published up to 36 pages. It presents the news distributed in the form of rubrics including national news rubric, Medan city rubric, Aceh regional rubric, North Sumatera rubric, foreign rubric, economy, sports, and religious rubric.

On Sundays' edition especially, the audiences are presented with the rubric of tourism, lanterns, music, culture, and cheerful part, it also provides a column of criticism through the corner rubric named "Guit Deli". Harian Analisa newspaper has received several awards so far from various parties including the achievements of journalists at the regional, national, and international levels. Additionally, as a mass media that is close to the community, it cares about social, humanitarian, sports, religious activities as well as gives opportunities for students from tertiary institutions to conduct final project research.

According to Nurainun (Nurainun: 2017), the Harian Analisa newspaper also has a vision of "Being a printed media that helps to educate the nation". With the intention that the development and progress of Indonesian's nation should be supported by all parties, including the pers. The role of the press is very large in developing, advancing, and educating the nation. The national press has to play an active role in national development. The mission is "To support the development program while implementing the functions and roles of the press". The purpose of the mission is to participate in advancing the nations; disseminating positive, informative and educative information; broadening people's insight; delivering a message from the government and other parties that are positive and express the aspirations of the people; and defending the

interests of the people according to national life, having a state based on the philosophy of Indonesia (Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution). Harian Analisa newspaper has a motto: "arouse people's participation in development". The purpose of the motto is that it is expected through the news, writing, and photos presented, and these can motivate the community to be active and concerned about various development programs carried out by various governmental, private, and individual parties.

MEDIA, IDEOLOGY, AND AUDIENCE

Mass media coverage focuses on media relations with the structure of the mass media itself, including its relationship with the media system adopted by the state, developing internal systems in the mass media industry, media ownership and mass media relations as a social institution with other social institutions in communities such as state institutions, political parties, opinion leaders and the social culture of the local community (Gunaratne & Hasim: 1996, pp. 97-107; Villalobos & Ramírez, 2018: pp. 1012-1587; Villalobos et al. 2019: pp. 65-77).

According to Wilson & Ibrahim (Wilson & Ibrahim: 2018), it is often not realized that the reality conveyed by the mass media is different from the reality that occurs. Through news that is read by the public, a person is led to understand the reality that has been framed by the mass media. His understanding of reality depends on the reality reported by the mass media. Through the text delivered, the mass media can articulate in an integrated way the idea of how to perceive or understand reality. Various types of messages on mass media offer perspectives on various things, including being able to direct the audience about how to look at certain ethnicities, certain cultures, women, leaders, or certain communities. Mass media also offers to its audience the path taken by certain figures, for example, related to important decisions or policies taken, ways to pursue or maintain powers, and others.

Shoemaker & Reese (Shoemaker & Reese: 1996) confirmed one that influences mass media coverage is the ideology adopted by the media. Koosha & Shams (Koosha & Syams: 2005, pp. 107-141), defined ideology as a belief system that characterizes a group of community. It can also be interpreted as a belief system which then provides a reference is viewing and understanding reality. Media's ideology can be said regarding images or representations of the reality of society displayed by the mass media in various message packages. This means that the ideology of media is ideas or core values carried by the mass media through messages conveyed to the public whether it is in the form of news packages, advertisements, films, opera shows, or reality shows and so on. Media's ideology seems implicit in the form of meaning systems contained in symbol systems that can help define reality. Shoemaker & Reese (Shoemaker & Reese: 1996) said that the ideology of media is an important part of which can trace certain intentions about something reported.

The constructivists and positivists understand the tasks and functions of mass media differently. In the view of positivism, mass media is understood as a means of channeling messages. It is a means of how messages are spread from communicators (journalists) to the public (listeners, readers). Mass media is truly a neutral tool, having the main task of channeling messages, and it has no other purpose than that. A mass media reports an event the way it is with its fact and reality, neither added nor subtracted.

METHODS

In the view of constructivism, mass media is understood to be the opposite. Mass media is not only a message reporter, but it is also a subject that constructs reality, with the views, biases, and partialities. Here mass media is seen as an agent of social construction that defines reality (Bennett: 2015, pp. 1-30). This view rejects the argument that media is a place for free channels. According to Gunaratne & Hasim (Gunaratne & Hasim: 1996, pp. 97-107), the news presented in media not only depicts reality, shows not only the source of

the news but also shows the construction of the media itself. Through its various instruments, media has helped shape the reality that is packed in the news. It does not show the actual reality but also illustrates how the media has a role in constructing reality. Media are agents that actively interpret reality to be presented to the public. Media can choose which events should be exposed as news materials and which are inappropriate.

Media also choose people or figures as sources of the news based on their criteria so that the results of their reporting tend to be one-sided. Thus, media not only select events and determine news sources, but also define events and news sources. Media can also frame events with particular frames. These framed events are what the public hears and reads. The audience then will catch these issues through their respective cognitive processes.

This study uses a qualitative approach by analyzing the contents of the Harian Analisa newspaper using the thematic analysis method. According to Boyatzis (Boyatzis: 1998), the thematic method is the method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting themes contained in a phenomenon. Van Diik (Van Diik: 1995, pp. 9-36) said that thematic analysis is a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns and themes in data.

RESULTS

Nuclear issue on Harian Analisa newspaper, Indonesia

In reporting the issue of Iran's nuclear energy published on December 1, 2018, Harian Analisa newspaper used the theme "To Face Iran, the US is ready with Its Military Power. Citing a statement by the US State Department official, Harian Analisa reported that "the US will not hesitate to use military force against Iran". The statement was reported by Harian Analisa by showing the weapons which said by the US Department of State were sent by Iran to various countries and organizations supported by Iran. From this theme, Analisa wants to show that "military" power is one of the solutions used by the US to subdue Iran to comply with all US proposals, because according to the US, Iran has sent the weapons to its Middle Eastern allies such as Yemen and Syria. Quoting the statement of the US special envoy to Iran, Brian Hook, in the next paragraph Harian Analisa reported "we have been very clear with the Iranian regime that we will not hesitate to use military force when our interests are threatened. I think they understand that".

It can be seen from the news reporting that Harian Analisa wants to provide information to the reader that the US will not hesitate to use military power. The statement is a US assertiveness so that Iran complies with an agreement not to produce nuclear weapons and does not deliver it to its allies. The word "when our interests are threatened" is indicating that the US has an interest in the Middle East which is protecting Saudi Arabia and Israel. The US is interested in Saudi Arabia is because of the petroleum industry and is trying to moderate Saudi Arabia through secularization.

Hence, the news on December 3, 2018, entitled "Related to Missile Trials, Tehran: Iran does not Violate United Nations Resolution" reported that Iran's nuclear program is only defensive to guard itself against other countries' attacks. It can be seen in the following news:

The Iranian government said Teheran's missile program was defensive and did not violate resolutions of the United Nations. This statement propounded the Iranian government post-accusations of the United States that Iran performs new missiles. "Iran's missile program is defensive. There are no UN Security Council resolutions prohibit missile programs and missile trials by Iran, "said Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bahram Qasemi. (Translated from the Indonesian language)

The news of Harian Analisa above citing interviews from the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Bahram Qasemi. In the news of Harian Analisa uses the words "missiles". According to the meaning of the word "missile" is a dangerous weapon and is a threat to human comfort. Yet, on the other hand, Harian Analisa uses the word that Iran's nuclear is "defensive". By using such words, Harian Analisa conveys to the reader that Iran's nuclear is only defensive, only for self-defence if any other country plans to invade Iran. Then news reporting on the same day on another paragraph mentioned that:

The US president, Donald Trump, pulled Washington out of a nuclear deal and imposed sanctions against Tehran. Trump said the deal did not run because it did not include restrictions on the development of Iranian ballistic missiles or its support for armed proxies in Syria, Yemen, Lebanon, and Iraq. The US has taken a much harder stance against Iran since President Donald Trump pulled Washington out of Iran's nuclear deal and imposed sanctions over Tehran in early November, and even stating that the US will not hesitate to use the military power against Iran. (Translated from the Indonesian language)

Using the statement that "Washington came out of the nuclear deal", Harian Analisa wanted to convey that is happened because of Iran manufactures and enrich nuclear. America will also no doubt to impose "sanction" to Tehran. In the news, it is seen that Iran supports and sends "armed proxies" to Syria, Yemen, Lebanon, and Iraq. If analyzed further, it would appear that Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq were close Iranian friends. Thus the news gives the meaning that if Iran produces nuclear, it will strengthen weapons and will be influential in the Middle East. If that happens, then the Americans are not powerful anymore in the Middle East and will threaten the government of Saudi Arabia.

Harian Analisa news reporting on December 22, 2018, which entitled "Related to the US Sanction, Erdogan: Turkey – Iran Relationship is not distracted". By quoting Recep Tayyip Erdogan's (Turkish President) statement, Harian Analisa reported that Turkey and Iran need to prevent the US sanction inhibit neighbouring countries from achieving their bilateral target. Turkey and Iran as neighbouring countries and filled by Muslim majorities united to face the US to avoid the sanction given to Iran. The phenomenon shown in the news reporting is that apart from neighbouring with Iran, Turkey also establishes bilateral relations in politics and economy sectors. Therefore, Harian Analisa wants to convey to the readers that Turkey has the interest to support Iran so that Muslims especially those are in the Middle East, will unite. The following is a quote from Harian Analisa news:

"We have to prevent the US sanction on Iran which inhibits our target", says Erdogan in Business Forum Turkey-Iran at the capital city of Turkey, Ankara. He said Turkey is ready to do its part to achieve Iran's desired level of bilateral relations. None has to hope we end the trade and economic relations with Iran because of the sanction. Erdogan said he trusted the sanction on Iran could be transformed as an opportunity for both countries to enhance their bilateral relations." (Translated from the Indonesian language)

On the other hand, from the news reporting, Harian Analisa aims to convey to the readers that the US sanction on Iran will make Turkey and Iran more closely. Also, Iran invites Turkey entrepreneurs to invest in Iran. Then, the next paragraph cited the statement of Iranian President, Hassan Rouhani, Harian Analisa reported:

"Tehran face cruel and unfair embargo. The embargo will be a threat and damage. The embargo will decline trade volume and limit our relation. Nevertheless, we can plan well and turn this threat into an opportunity". (Translated from the Indonesian language)

The theme "Tehran face cruel and unfair embargo" indicated the collapse of the economy, sorrow, politics, culture, and religion. The sanction given by the US on Iran create a closer and harmonious relationship between Turkey and Iran. Apart from defending religion and human rights, the harmonious relationship will create a business, and the political opportunity of Turkey becomes capital in establishing Iran.

The mutually threatening situation between Iran and the US continues to be expressed on Harian Analisa. Through news reporting on 11 April 2019, Harian Analisa gave the headline "Iran: The World Does Not Forget the Crimes of Zionist". In the news terrace, Harian Analisa reported that "the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bahram Qasemi said the world would never forget the crimes conducted by the regime. In its news, Harian Analisa mentioned: "Zionist Israel is a killer regime of the massacre of innocent people when

the regime commits a covert murder to expel the opposition". The news theme gives the meaning that Israel is now ruled by people who like to murder innocent people. Thus, it makes Iran must take revenge.

Then, the news on 10 May 2019, Harian Analisa gave the title of news "EU urges Iran to Respect Nuclear Treaty". In the news, Harian Analisa said that the EU urged Iran to respect international treaties that curb the nuclear ambitions of the Islamic Republic, stating that they intend to continue trading with the country despite receiving US sanctions. From the news, it implies that Iranian nuclear issues received a positive and soft response from the European Union and wanted Iran to respect the agreement to continue trading. According to Harian Analisa, it happened because the European Union, especially the French, had close relations with Iran because it accepted Hayatullah Khomeini and gave political asylum for him. In Harian Analisa news exposure, it was stated that EU countries regret the dropping of sanctions. E.U. as a mediator in settlement of nuclear treaties as well as regrets the sanctions that the US gave to Iran.

In the next news reporting on 21 May 2019, Harian Analisa gave the headline stating "President Trump: Iran will end if it dares to attack". On the news terrace of Harian Analisa was reported that "President of the United States, Donald Trump has a recent warning to Iran amid the tension of both countries. Trump asserted that Iran would be destroyed if it attacks US interests." The embodied meaning of the words used in "Iran will be destroyed if it attacks the US interests" is Iran will face great risks, and the Iranian will face misery. The next paragraph was quoting US President Donald Trump's statement, Harian Analisa proclaiming "If Iran wants to fight, then it will be the official end of Iran. Never threaten the United States again". With such a proclamation, it will be depicted that the US-Iranian conflict is increasing. They threaten each other. The war between both countries will happen.

Then, Harian Analisa news on the next day was on 25 May 2019 given the title "If involved in a war with the US, President Rouhani: Iran will never give up". From that theme, on the news terrace, Harian Analisa cited the news source of Iranian president Hassan Rouhani reporting that "Iranian President Hassan Rouhani asserted that his country would not give up despite being bombarded, injured and arrested". The news gives implies that Iran does not retreat against its attitude to defend its independence even if its citizens die. The news sentence "will not give up though it is bombarded and its people killed, injured and arrested" gives the meaning that the Iranian leader and his people are ready to die when the US keeps attacking Iran. The next paragraph on the same news says that "Iran will not surrender humiliated in the face of US sanctions. Iran will defeat enemies through sacrifice and unity". This statement implies that the sacrifice and unity indicated that the Iranian people do not need to fear death and must unite to defeat the US because that is the appropriate way to defeat the US.

The Harian Analisa news on July 18, 2019, gave the title "Iran and US tension began to subside". In that particular news, Harian Analisa stated the US President Donald Trump as a symbol of the world king trying to persuade Iran not to use nuclear enrichment. US President Donald Trump said progress had been reached with Iran, which signifies tensions can subside in the Middle East. This is because Tehran is softened and wants to negotiate with the US.

However, in the same edition, the news of Harian Analisa by citing Iran's foreign ministry statement, Mohammad Javad Zarif reported that the Iranian state is open for dialogue if the US removes sanctions against Iran. The word "remove sanctions" implies that it is the main requisite for negotiation. This was stated by the US attitude toward Iran. The issue is assumed to be closely related to China's economic prospects. Recently, China is a strong economic force and feared to be an impact on the US economy.

DISCUSSION

Regarding the US negotiations with Iran, Harian Analisa reported on August 5, 2019, by giving the news headline "Trump invites Iranian Foreign minister". In its news reporting, Harian Analisa reported that the US President, Donald Trump reportedly sent an invitation to the Iranian Foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif. The US softened attitude is seen when Trump willing to negotiate with Rouhani. Then on 26 August 2019, Harian Analisa cited the statement of the US Senator, Rand Paul. In its news, Harian Analisa cited the US Senator who said "Trump repeatedly said he is ready for dialogue although referring Iran as a dangerous, corrupt, incompetent country as well as threatening US interests and regional security. Even though the last two years (2018), Trump announced that the US withdrew from the treaty, aimed to decrease Iran's nuclear production, as well as dropping a series of sanctions towards them. Even in the last two months, Muhammad Javad Zarif is also counted in as a US sanction target after being considered as a propagator from the Iranian top leader regime, Ayatollah Ali Khameini. From its news, Harian Analisa aimed to convey that the US had done the dialogue with Iran. However, on the other hand, Harian Analisa used the sentence "Iran is harmful, corrupt, incompetent and threatening US interests and regional security. Such a statement will bring another hatred from Iran to the US, whereas the previous sentence is said that the US and Iran are ready for dialogues. The words "corrupt and incompetent" are disparaging. But the words "threaten the interests of the US and regional" is to show Iran is important and powerful.

About the nuclear negotiations, the news of Harian Analisa was on the same edition (26 August 2019), giving the news headline, "Joining the G7 Summit, the Iranian Foreign Minister to Biarritz, France". In the news reporting, Harian Analisa conveyed that the Iranian Foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif flew to Biarritz, southern France to attend the G7 SUMMIT, in an unexpected and dramatic attempt to break the diplomatic deadlock over the disputed Iranian nuclear.

The diplomatic deadlock between the US and Iran becomes a global issue. The reality is that Iran is the oil-producing country in the Middle East as well as this Persia State stores the source of sciences and technology, especially nuclear. Nuclear availability in Iran cannot be detected by the West. However, they know the technology was developed by Iran. Nevertheless, the lobbies, negotiations, and diplomacy continued to be run by major countries, including France. Related to the arrival of Zarif to France, Harian Analisa cited the statement of Abbas Mousavi, the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman at Twitter reported the following:

"He was not expected to hold face-to-face talks with the US President Donald Trump, but his second presence in the same place sparked hope to relieve tension. Zarif has arrived in Biarritz, to continue to talk about the most recent steps between the Iranian and French presidents" (translated from the Indonesian language)

From the above news, exposure can be implied that Iranian nuclear talks spark new hope. The important point in the news is if Iran wants to negotiate then the US does not set the terms and conditions. It means that the US is eager to negotiate about the Iranian nuclear issue.

In the next news on August 28, 2019, Harian Analisa gave the headline "Before the sanctions are revoked, Iran does not want to negotiate with the US" On the news terrace, Harian Analisa by citing the statement of the Iranian president, Hassan Rouhani, reported that Iran would not negotiate with the United States (US) unless all sanctions imposed against Iran were revoked. From this news reporting, it can be interpreted that Harian Analisa wants to display a symbol of Iranian assertiveness. Nevertheless, Iranian Foreign minister still flew to France to hold a negotiation meeting with French President Emmanuel Macron.

CONCLUSION

The thematic analysis of Harian Analisa gained from the research results regarding the Iranian nuclear issues, and disputes with Americans provides two important points of interest, which are given the discussion.

Firstly, in terms of the news reporting the disputes between the US and Iran regarding the Iranian nuclear program, Harian Analisa wants to convey to the reader that the nuclear program that Iran does is reasonable because the purpose is for defending mechanism from enemy attacks who are willing to attack Iran. It can be seen on the thematic news on December 3, 2018, stated that the Iranian government said the missile program owned by Teheran was defensive, using the news source of the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Bahram Qasemi. Then another news is on 22 December 2018 in Harian Analisa, it said that the Iranian nuclear program does not make the relationship of another Islamic country, namely Turkey, is distant. Citing news sources from the Turkish president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, by proclaiming that Turkey and Iran as neighbouring countries and the majority of citizens are Islam unite against the US to avoid sanctions on Iran. Such reporting will have important implications in changing the mindset of the readers.

Such a proclamation, when connected with what Shoemaker and Resee (Shoemaker & Reese: 1996) and Koosha & Shams (Koosha & Syams: 2005, pp. 107-141), said that ideologies, organizations, and journalists (individual workers) would affect the reporting of certain mass media. From the news analysis on the United States conflict in Harian Analisa, and when associated with the background of this newspaper whose owner is a Muslim citizen, then the target audience is the people of Indonesia, is the majority of the Islamic faith. Then, it will open a great opportunity that the daily newspaper analysis is defending the Muslim community. The defence was caused by ideological factors, the organization (owner), and journalists working in the media. This assumption will strengthen the opinions of Shoemaker and Reese (1996), which was stated earlier.

Secondly is the economic interest factor that belongs to this media. From the thematic analysis, it is found that Harian Analisa news regarding the US and Iran conflicts is sometimes more likely to be bombastic. As news on 1 December 2018, Harian Analisa gave the title "to face Iran, US ready to use military power". Harian Analisa aims to bring out to the readers the news of conflict between the United States and Iran on nuclear issues. Then, the news on 25 May 2019 by quoting the statement of news source from the president of Iran, Harian Analisa gives the headline "If involved in a war with the US, President Rouhani: Iran will not give up". According to Lee (Lee: 2010, pp. 361-384; Stephenson: 2018; Rana: 2018, pp. 1-11), a conflict phenomenon has high news value. Conflict is always happening in human life and becomes something interested read by society. The issue of the chaos between the US and Iran are conflicts-related news. Then the chaos becomes interesting reported by the Harian Analisa because they are conflicted by two countries that have different ideological principles which are between Muslim and non-Muslim ideology, so it becomes interesting reported by Harian Analisa caused the majority of Indonesians are Muslims, including the community reader of Harian Analisa.

Thirdly, another picture that appears in the news of Harian Analisa is a tendency to give negative sides to the United States. In its news reporting, Harian Analisa has strengthened something that Iran did about the true development of nuclear programs. Harian Analisa has reported that Iran's nuclear program aims for self-defense for other countries' attacks. Hence, this tends to emphasize negative images for Americans. As news on May 21, 2019, by citing the United States President Donald Trump's statement, Harian Analisa gave the title "President Trump: Iran will end if dare to attack". In his statement reported by Harian Analisa that Iran will be destroyed if it attacks US interests. This news reporting implies that the United States is not doing any other well and wise methods to relieve conflict with Iran. It also implies that the American wanted to use violent ways to attack Iran. Thus, it will be depicted in the perception of Harian Analisa readers that the actions taken by the United States against Iran are cruel.

On the other hand, Harian Analisa expects these two countries (the US vs Iran) to create peace. As news on August 26, 2019, emphasized on the hopes that the US and Iran immediately be at peace. In that news, Harian Analisa gave a thematic emphasis on the subject of Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif flew to Biarritz, southern France to attend the G7 Summit in an attempt to break the diplomatic deadlock over Tehran's nuclear program in dispute with the United States.

From the discussion presented above, it can be concluded that the news reporting did by Harian Analisa regarding the disputes of the United States with Iran related to nuclear issues is much influenced by the interests of the ideology and the media economy. It was also influenced by the Indonesian state political system that changed from the authoritarian political system (New Order Era) to the Democracy political system (reform era). In this era of reforms, the media in Indonesia is so brave and eager to voice out the importance of the dominant interest which aims to influence its readers. This condition also leads to media having a desire to meet and influence public opinion through the media framing of an issue reported by the media including the opinion driving which is being framed by Harian Analisa regarding the conflicts between the United States and Iran on nuclear issues.

Therefore, in the conflict condition, the press should provide balanced, healthy information as well as providing a calm atmosphere rather than even propagating or provoking the public to get in the way of conflict. Ideally, the press or media should provide information that is honest, clear, and as wide as possible as to what is feasible and needs to be known by the public to help relieve and resolve conflicts. Although it cannot be denied that "most" media still blindly disseminate the facts related to the conflict.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BENNETT, J (2015). "Introduction the Utopia of independent media: independence, working with freedom and working for free". In James Bennett & Niki Strange (Eds.), Media independence, working with freedom and working for free, pp. 1-30. New York, NY: Routledge.

BOYATZIS, RE (1998). "Thematic analysis and code development: Transforming qualitative information". London and New Delhi: Sage Publications

CURTIN, PA (1999). "Reevaluating public relations information subsidies: Market-driven journalism and agenda-building theory and practice". Journal of Public Relations Research, 11(1), pp. 53-90.

GOLDING, P, & MURDOCK, G (1991). "Culture, communications and political economy". Mass media and society, 2, pp. 15-32.

GUNARATNE, S, & HASIM, MS (1996). "Social Responsibility Theory Revisited a Comparative Study of Public Journalism and Developmental Journalism". Javnost-The Public, 3(3), pp. 97-107.

KOOSHA, M, & SHAMS, MR (2005). "A Critical Study of News Discourse: Iran's Nuclear Issue in the British Newspapers". Iranian Journal of Applied Linguistics, 8(2), pp. 107-141.

LEE, ST (2010). "Peace journalism: Principles and structural limitations in the news coverage of three conflicts". Mass Communication and Society, 13(4), pp. 361-384.

NURAINUN, A (2017). "Analisis Perbandingan Isi Tajuk Rencana Surat Kabar: Studi Deskriptif tentang Isi Tajuk Rencana Surat Kabar Harian Analisa dan Waspada [Comparative Analysis of Newspaper of Tajuk Rencana: Descriptive Study of Harian Analisa and Harian Waspada]". Skripsi Strata 1. Medan: Universitas Medan Area.

RANA, KS (2018). "Bilateral diplomacy". The Encyclopedia of Diplomacy, pp. 1-11.

SHOEMAKER, PJ, & REESE, SD (1996). "Mediating the message: Theories of influences on mass media content". White Plains, NY: Longman.

STEPHENSON, B (2018). "Does America Spend Too Much on Diplomacy?". Foreign Service Journal.

TEJKALOVÁ, AN, DE BEER, AS, BERGANZA, R, KALYANGO JR, Y, AMADO, A, OZOLINA, L, & MASDUKI, B (2017). "In Media We Trust: Journalists and institutional trust perceptions in post-authoritarian and post-totalitarian countries". Journalism Studies, 18(5), pp. 629-644.

VAN DIJK, TA (1995). "Power and the news media". Political communication and action, 6(1), pp. 9-36.

VILLALOBOS ANTÚNEZ, J & RAMÍREZ MOLINA, R (2018). "El derecho a la autobiografía: dimensión iusfilosófica desde la perspectiva de H. Arendt y P. Ricoeur". Opción. Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, 34(18), pp. 1012-1587.

VILLALOBOS ANTÚNEZ, J; RAMÍREZ MOLINA, R & DÍAZ-CID, L (2019). "Bioética y biopoder: Perspectivas para una praxis pedagógica desde la ética de Álvaro Márquez-Fernández". Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana, Revista Internacional de Filosofía y Teoría Social, 24(87), pp. 65-77.

WILSON, S, & IBRAHIM, F (2018). "Diplomacy in Reporting: The Sulu Conflict in East Borneo". Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication, 34(3).

BIODATA

U ABDUL RANI: Rani is a PhD graduate from Padjajaran University, Indonesia, 2004. He is as Head of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting Department at the Postgraduate Program of Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Dr Rani's area specialization in Intercultural Communication, Public Relations, and Mass Media.

M.S. HAMDANI: Hamdani is a PhD graduate from the National University of Malaysia, 2013. He is a lecturer in the Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social Science and Political Science Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Dr Hamdani's area specialization in Journalism, Mass Media, and Communication Development.

S AZMAN: Azman is a master's degree graduate from Padjajaran University, Indonesia, 2011. He is a lecture in the Department of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting at Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh, Indonesia. He is interesting to research on Public Relations, Communication Management, and Mass Media