Hoax behind statements spoken by the Indonesia's Presidential Candidates of 2019 on the Second Debate using the propositional meaning

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the hoax statements from 2019 Indonesia"s presidential candidate in debate using propositional meaning. The purpose of this study were : 1) To investigate the statements which have indication of hoax. 2) To describe propositional meaning behind the statements by presidential candidate in debate. 3) To find out the influential factors that make hoax spread. The data were collected through the conversation from the 2019 Indonesia"s presidential candidate debate and analyzed using domain and taxonomy analysis. The researcher findings showed that 1) There are seven indicated hoax statements (9,8%) 2) There are 97,26% statements which have propositional meaning. 3) The most frequently factor that make hoax spread is factor A (social identity).

Keyword: Propositional Meaning, Statements, Presidential Candidates

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A. Introduction

The spreading of information or news through online media is not only done by news sites official which are already known by the public, but any internet users can spread information. Unfortunately, a lot of information or news is distributed individually or in groups which often times cannot be justified or indicated hoaxes. There are various of factors that cause hoax in society. Information becomes more valuable than money. By spreading information, people will have their own prides to be the source of an issue, especially when they are the first person who share the information.

Unfortunately, this act often does not follow by the responsibility of the impact that may happen after the spreading of the news. People tend to be more concerned with viral statements without the accuracy of that. This behaviour has been growing rapidly with the emergence of the internet. Using an internet connection, people will be much easier to

become a source of the information by writing on their social media or sharing the news from online news sites to their friends virtually. Information and communication technology is growing in line with the development of the times with a variety of media including online media. The term „hoax" is no longer a strange word. The high flow of information using new media as the channel appears to be the reason why such a word becomes a common term in social life. This hoax phenomenon in Indonesia can cause various problems. Moreover, the hoax has a very wide range, starting from the satire to sarcastic to those published through various information channels.

The researcher is about hoax which arise in the presidential candidate debate part II by proposition theory which is a sentence considered in propositional logic are not arbitrary sentences but are the ones that are either true or false, but not both. This kind of sentences are called propositions. If a proposition is true, then we say it has a truth value of "true"; if a proposition is false, its truth value is "false". So that, the title is Hoax Behind Statemenst Spoken by The Presidential Candidates in The Debate Part II Using the Propositional Meaning.

B. Methods

This research uses a qualitative research method. Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as "a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning" because this study focused on analyze and identify the statements by candidate 01 and candidate 02 in Second Debate of Indonesian Presidential Candidate. The location in the Sultan"s Hotel, Senayan, Jakart a on Sunday, February 17th, 2019. Data Sources from video which entitled Full Debat Kedua Capres 2019, Joko Widodo dan Prabowo Subianto by CNN Indonesia YouTube Channel. The researcher used two kinds of data, which are primary and secondary data. In the pimary data the researcher found and used all the conversation of Debate between presidential candidates. The secondary data is five research that have been reviewed before, some journals, internet, and the e-books. In collecting the data, the researcher used descriptive analysis which focused on response from presidential candidates. In this research, the researcher used only three steps of analysis according to Spradley. They are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, and component analysis.

C. Result

Table 1. Table of Hoax Statements and Propositional Meaning

Candidates	Data	Hoax Statements	Percentage	Propositional meaning statement	Percentage
01	37	6	16,21%	36	97,29%
02	36	1	2,70%	35	97,22%

The research find several statements indicated hoax in second debate of presidential candidates, where the statement dominance spoken about infrastructure by candidate 01. The table tell there are 37 data from candidate 01 and 6 hoax statements (16,21%) with 36 propositional meaning statements, it means 97,29% have propositional meaning. For candidate 01 there is 1 hoax statement from 36 data spoken in debate with percentage 2,70%. While 35 (97,22%) propositional meaning statements spoken by candidate 02

Tabel 2. Table of Factor Hoax Spread

Factors make that hoax spread					Total
A Social Identity	B Normative Influence	C Naive Realism	D Confirmation Bias	E Media Literacy	
7	-	-	-	-	7

Table 3. Table of Componential Analysis

No	Problems	Percentage
1	Statements indicate hoax	9,85%
2	Propositional meaning behind the statements	97,26%
3	The most influential factors that make hoax spread	Social Identity

D. Discussion

1. Statements Indicated Hoax by Candidate 01

"Seperti MRT Palembang dan di Jakarta itu butuh waktu untuk memindahkan budaya yang senang naik mobil sendiri ke masuk transportasi massa yang saya pelajari di negara lain butuh 10-20 tahun untuk memindahkan budaya itu" (00:25:31-00:25:52)

This statement indicated hoax.It can be proven through the site below: https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.tirto.id/kenapa-warga-jabodetabek-sulit-beralih-ke- transportasi-umum-efYl. So, the propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE

"Mengenai gant irugi, dalam 4,5 tahun hamper tidak ada terjadi konflik pembebasan lahan untuk infrastuktur karena tidak ada ganti rugi. Yang ada ganti untung. Karena porsi biaya pembebasan lahan sangat kecil porsinya 2-3%. Kenapa tidak ditingkatkan 4-5% yang saya perintahkan kepada seluruh kontraktor jalan agar porsi pembebasan lahan itu diberikan angka yang lebih besar sehingga tidak ada terjadi konflik-konflik pada masyarakat" (00:30:00-00:30:20)

The statement can be categorized as hoax since it is not as same as the true condition. The site:
https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.tirto.id/proyek-infrastruktur-jokowi-jadi-biang-konflik-agraria-b5yx. (2016). The propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE.

Then, the statement below is from energy and food theme which researcher find as indicate hoax:

"Supaya masyarakat tahu, produksi kelapa sawit itu sudah 46juta ton pertahun dan melibatkan 16juta petani."(00:41:40-00:42:00)

After analyzing the condition of the time in a official site, this is indicated hoa x because the researcher find: DirektoratJenderal Perkebunan: https://www.pertanian.go.id>   ... PDF ProduksiKelapaSawitMenurutProvinsi di Indonesia, 2015-2019 Palm Oil Production by ... 2015-2016: 31 juta ton, 2017: 37 juta, 2018 (while result): 40 juta ton, 2019 (while result): 42 juta ton. So, the propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE

The statement below also indicate hoax from candidate 01 related to natural resources and the environtment theme:

"Kenapa dalam 3 tahun ini kita bias mengatasi kebakaran hutan kebakaran lahan gambut, salah satunya adalah penegakkan hukum yang tegas terhadap siapapun. Sudah ada 11 perusahaan yang diberikan sanksi denda sebesar 18,3 triliun supaya semua takut urusan dengan kebakaran hutan ilegal. Karena penegakkan hokum kita tegas terhadap pelanggar- pelanggar perusak lingkungan. Yang kedua juga kita telah memulai membersihkan kembali sungai-sungai yang sudah tercemar oleh polusi. "(00:49:00-00:49:20). So, the propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE

The statement below also indicate hoax from candidate 01 related to segmen debat eksplorative about natural resource:

"Selain penghutanan kembali, kita juga melihat bebera patambang juga tela hmelakukan reklamasi kembali. Ada yang jadi pantai wisata, ada juga lobang galian yang telah dikerjakan tambang menjadi sebuah kolam ikan besar. Memang ada 1, 2 3 yang memang belum dikerjakan, tetapi sekali lagi dengan pengawasan pemerintah daerah dan pengawasan kementrian lingkungan hidup saya meyakiniini satu persatu bias selesaikan. Sekali lagi ini bukan pengerjaan mudah, tetapi yang saya lihat dilapangan ini bias dilakukan oleh provinsi, kabupaten dan kota" (01:05:00-01:05:45)

This statement categorized as hoax because different with true condition of the time. It prove by the site below:

https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.mongabay.co.id/2018/10/23/korban-ke-30-lubang-   bekas-tambang-batu-bara-di-kaltim-renggut-nyawa-lagi-/amp/. So, the propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE

"Bahkan bapak/ibu bisa tanya ke kampung nelayan di tambak lorok di Semarang. Jam 12 malam saya berdua dengan sopir berdua saja kesana. Untuk memastikan bagaimana kondisi nelayan yang bener. Karena betul bahwa banyak laporan kesaya yang tidak baik...Tapi saya ingin memastikan nelayan itu betul2 kondisinya seperti apa. Sehingga tengah malem saya berdua dengan sopir dating ketambak lorok ke kampung nelayan yang ada di utara kota Semarang. Saya ingin betul masalah2 itu masuk ke telinga saya langsung dan kita bias membuat kebijakan2 yg pas seperti tadi yang saya sampaikan bank mikro nelayan itu salah satu keluhan dari nelayan" (01:13:50-01:14:45)

This statement is not same with true condition of the time, so this sentence indicated as hoax. The researcher finds the site from twitter and on a site:

https://m.liputan6.com/news/read/3899954/cerita-di-balik-jokowi-diam-diam-ke-   kampung-nelayan-saat-tengah-malam. So, the propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE.

2. Statements Indicated Hoax by Candidate 02

The last statement indicated hoax below is from candidate 02 about infrastructure:

"Kalau kita bandingkan dgn indeks perkilometer infrastuktur jalan tol, lrt atau kereta api yang dilaksanakan di vietnam, di thailand, di malaysia di maroko semuanya itu 2x lebih efisien 2x lebih murah rata-rata dibanding di indonesia". (00:31:00-00:31:40)

This is indicated hoax because different with real conditions. Here is the site: https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.kompas.com/ekonomi/read/2019/022/20/051600326/menhub-lrt-kita-lebih-murah-dari-malaysia-dan-singapura. So, the propositional meaning of this statement is FALSE.

The table 2 above tell the amount of factor that influence hoax to spread, there are seven statements with factor social identity that cause hoax spread. Then, statement below is one of the statement which have indicated hoax and spread in public because social identity of presidential candidates in debate.

The table of component analysis above tells the amount of statements indicated hoax from the second debate of presidential candidate. From analysis the statements in debate from presidential candidates, the researcher find out the same factor which make the hoax spread easily from this debate. The social identity theory according to (Tajfel, 1982) is a part of self- concept which comes from their knowledge on their membership in a social group along with value and emotional significance of the membership. Social identity is related to involvement, care and pride of membership in certain group. After the debate there were many site spread the hoax in online news or social media. It makes public having various arguments. So that, this factor be the most behind the statement from two presidential candidates.

Among the 5 types of factor that cause hoax to spread, social identity is the only factor due to the presentase hoax statements in debate caunted as few. Moreover, the charisma of candidate 01 who is

running for president is good, so that it makes people to do not mind for a few mistake which he make in debate. In addition, the presentase of hoax statements is only 9,8% behind the second debate of presidential candidates. Nobody is perfect, everyone can make errors. So, it still can be accepted for public and also still can continue tobe presidential candidate.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings and analysis of the research, it can be concluded as follows: from all the statements by two presidential candidates in second debate there are seven statements (9,8%) indicate hoax from the second debate of presidential candidates. The dominant statements indicate hoax said by presidential candidate 01 which have six statements. Then one statement from presidential candidate 02. After that there are 97,26 % statements which have propositional meaning wheter true or false. And the most frequently factor that make hoax spread is factor "A" (social identity) that make hoax spread easily.

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