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## Social Construction of Journalists on Political News in Indonesia



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### ABSTRACT

It is generally believed that mass media efforts to define phenomena in society, including political aspect, is strongly influenced by social cognitions of the Journalists. Therefore, individual factors of Journalists also determine the highlighted news content by mass media. One of the major political events that has attracted attention of the Journalists in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia was election of the Governor and Deputy Governor for the 2018 to 2023 period. The research aims to analyze how the Journalists interpret their profession during the coverage of political news on the governor election in East Nusa Tenggara Province. In addition, it also intended to find out their motives to work as Journalist in Pos Kupang and Victory News Newspapers. This qualitative approach uses a phenomenological method. Data for this research were collected using in-depth interviews technique and document analysis. Data analysis followed the six steps according to Creswell. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there are two kind of motives that people working as Journalists. The first motive is the "because of motive" which includes a hobby of writing and life calling. The second motive is "in order to motive" as future orientation that consist of loving challenges and building social networks with many people. Second, the meaning construction on the profession as a Journalist includes political enlightenment to the public, keeping the professionalism of Journalists, professions with many temptations, and agent of change in society.

## INTRODUCTION

The existence of mass media is considered to have a very strategic position in people's lives. One of them, it plays a role in shaping a healthier democracy [1]. As one of the agents of change, mass media contributes in influencing mindset, perspective, perception, and even human behavior regarding the world or its surroundings. Mass media is one of the spreading information platforms to maintain social kinship in people's lives. However, it is also contribute to the negative impact on the public, especially in terms of behavior change [2]. This is because the construction of social reality cannot be separated from the role and work of Journalists. Journalist can influence their audience and attract their attention as they deliver the message directly [3].

A broad definition of Journalist refers to someone whose main task is to collect, write, produce and disseminate information to the public through the media [4]. Based on this meaning, it can be known that Journalists are people who work in mass media such newspapers, radio, television or online media. Information disseminated is usually directly related to the public interest.

One of the major political events that has captured the attention of Journalists in Indonesia is the election of candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor on 27 June 2018. This Democratic Party has placed two best candidates of Governor and Deputy Governor of East Nusa Tenggara Province namely Viktor Bungtilu Laiskodat and Josef A. Nae Soi who were elected on 5 September 2018. During political elections, the candidate pairs competed in terms of 'controlling' news in the local mass media in order to gain political support and public sympathy. The pair of Victor Bungtilu Laiskodat and Josef A. Nae Soi who competed in the election competed with two other couples namely Marianus Sae and Emilia Nomleni, as well as Esthon Foenay and Christian Rotok. Although they have won this political competition, but it becomes interesting to be deeply studied in relation to the construction of political reality covered by the two daily newspapers in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. The two chosen printed media as research objects were Pos Kupang and Victory News in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia.

As one of the pillars in a democratic country, the mass media plays a role of intermediary and oversees the course of democracy in a country including political practice [5].

Research with similar topics has been studied by several previous researchers. The following is a summary. First, research conducted by Saputra, Abdullah, and Fachruddin in 2015 with the title "News Construction on Regent of Muna Election (RME) in Kendari Pos Newspaper". This study aimed to analyze the text discourse and dimensions of cognition and social context written by the Journalists of Kendari Pos during the RME in 2015. The object of this research was all news during the election in November to December 2015. The results of this study showed that several elements of discourse were not met, including metaphors and expressions in the news text of the election during November until December 2015 which published in the Politics rubric. In the selection of the Kendari Pos daily issues, it was very selective and objective in choosing issues and events so that the absence of news causes conflicts and disrupts the smoothness of the RME. Although the presentation did not meet the rules of the news requirements, such as there was mistakes in the reporter in covering a news, causing lack of data on the news contained in print media [6].

Second, a study conducted by Thariq in 2018 entitled Professionalism of Local Journalists in covering the General Elections of the Regional Head of North Sumatera. The purpose of this study was to look at the level of professionalism of local Journalists in the coverage of this election in 2018. The method used a qualitative - descriptive approach, with observation and in-depth interviews techniques from two Journalists, an online media Journalist and the Chairman of Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI) of North Sumatra. The results of this study indicated that the professionalism of local Journalists has not shown significant encouraging developments. The meaning was still relatively the same as the 2013 and 2015 elections. Moreover, the simultaneous elections momentum had not been utilized by local Journalists to improve their professionalism in accordance with public expectations and the Press Council to Journalists. In addition, in the 2018 election, there were still Journalists who find it difficult to leave support for certain groups of supporters and candidates on the basis of shared ideology. However, the press council considers that there were no journalistic violations, even though the public believes that there was media bias in its reporting [7].

Third, a study conducted by Islami in 2018 entitled Journalists' Idealism in Serang City Election News in 2018 (Phenomenology Study of Serang Online Journalists). This study intended to determine the meaning of idealism in Journalists and the real conditions of Journalists related to idealism. This study used the momentum of the 2018 elections to attack the Journalists' ideals. The method of this research was phenomenology. Data collection

techniques used were in-depth interviews with five informants, observation and study of documents. The results showed that five informants interpreted themselves as non-idealistic reporters. The real condition of Journalists related to idealism in terms of the election in this study found that there was a jail practice and the process of covering election was not different from other coverage. In addition, it also found the two sides of press processing namely idealism and commercialism as well as there was existence of advertisements and the interests of Journalists [8].

Thus, the research aims to analyze how the Journalists interpret their profession during the coverage of political news on the governor election in East Nusa Tenggara Province. In addition, it also intended to find out their motives to work as Journalist in Pos Kupang and Victory News Newspapers.

## **POLITICAL NEWS**

In general, journalistic materials can be divided into two, namely news and opinion. Straight news, reportage, and features are classified as news. In contrast, opinion consist of editorials, articles, and column writing [9]. News is the main dish of a mass media, in addition to opinions. Looking for news materials and then compiling them is the main task of Journalists and the editorial section of mass media [10].

In terms of themes, political contestation is one of the issues with high news value. That is why political events have always been the main concern of mass media and general public. Hamad [11] argues that this condition is caused by two interrelated factors, namely: current politics is in the era of mediation, such as political interaction between the political elite and the public requires the mass media as a mediator who brings together the articulation of each party. Secondly, political events in the form of behavior and statements of political actors usually always have news value, even though these events are mere routine events.

Presently, many politicians who are running for power have made extensive use of various mass media for persuasive purposes. Likewise after becoming an official, the mass media is also effective to be used as a tools of communication with citizens [12].

Political news is a medium for community members and even the press itself to deliver political messages to political actors, both support and criticism. This is because the mass media principally holds the mandate as a watchdog, which is an independent monitor of the

oppressed power and tongue connector [13]. Political news is usually also used as an effort to shape public opinion, not only by politicians but also Journalists. According to Hamad, this effort to build public opinion automatically makes political reporting potentially biased in reality [11]. McQuail revealed that the reality published by mass media had been edited in the editorial room which was filled with internal orders from a network of media elements such as media owners, Journalists, socio-political-cultural situations and audiences [14].

Journalists who search for, gather coverage and write it down in the form of political news often find it difficult to maintain the objectivity of the message. This is challenge for Journalists to hold the principles and ethics of the news in order to be able to carry out its main function to convey information for public. Elections are a routine agenda that is held regularly in Indonesia. Elections in Indonesia are held to vote candidates for the parliaments, President, and Regional Heads. These elections are held once every five years. The election itself can be defined as an instrument of realizing popular sovereignty that intends to form a legitimate government and a means of articulating people's aspirations and interests [15]. Meanwhile, Sudarsono [16], stated that what is meant by elections is a minimum requirement for the existence of democracy and held with the aim of electing the People's Representative, Regional Representative, President, and to form a democratic government.

The elections are also a new breakthrough in the political system in Indonesia, particularly at the local government level. Before the election, the regional head was elected by members of the Regional People's Representative Assembly and did not directly involve the voters. Zuhro, et al [17] states that the elections are a momentum to carry out a succession of local leadership as part of participatory democracy implementation. Election as one of the democratic processes that exist in the political system in Indonesia has a very high significance in Indonesia's political development in the future. It creates not only a balance between local and central politics, but also strengthen regional autonomy in the principle of a unitary state. The current challenge that must be overcome is how to convince the public to elect their Regional Head based on the candidates' vision and mission. Their choice is not due to emotional closeness, identity politics, or other pragmatic considerations.

## SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY THEORY

Social construction is a term which associated with a social process through actions and interactions where individuals continually create a reality that is shared and subjectively experienced together. We live in a created reality, and that reality is not as real as we imagine. All that exists and we know is only limited to the social construction of reality. Such is the suspicion of Berger & Luckmann [18]. According to Von Glasersfeld, constructive cognitive notions appear in Mark Baldwin's writings which are widely deepened and spread by Jean Piaget. However, when traced, the main ideas of constructivism have actually been started by Giambattista Vico, an epistemologist from Italy. He is the pioneer of constructivism. The social construction theory of Berger and Luckmann has a major thesis namely humans and society are a dialectical, dynamic, and plural product on an ongoing basis. Society is a human product and vice versa humans are the results or products of society [19].

The assumptions of the Social Construction Theory are as follows. First of all, reality is social constructed. Reality is the result of social construction created by humans through the strength of social construction of the social world around it [20]. Secondly, knowledge is contextual. Our understanding of something comes from the results of our interactions with the environment. Each person gives meaning according to his experience in various ways depending on the context in which he is and works [21]. The third assumption is the relationship between human thought and the social context in which thought arises, is developed and institutionalized [20]. Then, knowledge is a social product. Knowledge is not something that is objectively found but is obtained through interaction with others in a certain time and place. Language and how language is used is powerful in determining meaning and influencing actions or actions [21]. Lastly, reality is different from knowledge. Reality is a quality found in reality that is recognized as having being that does not depend on our own will. While knowledge is certainty that realities are real (real) and have specific characteristics [20].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This qualitative research uses phenomenology method. This approach aims to understand the world and it's reality from the perspective of people who experience it directly or related to the nature of human experience, and the meaning attached on it [22]. In accordance with the



phenomenological method, data collection in this study was conducted using in-depth interview technique and document analysis. In-depth interviews with informants were carried out with purposive techniques taking into account the diversity of duration of work as Journalist, age, and gender. The results of the study were described as naturally as possible according to the perspective of the research subjects to maintain the authenticity of this study.

In addition to that, a document study was also carried out specifically to examine the construction of Journalist reporting before, during and after the governor election for the period of 2018-2023. This research was conducted in Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Informants in this study were 8 Journalists both from Pos Kupang and Victory News. The informants were selected purposively. There were several reasons for choosing the informants. First, they actively involved in political coverage during the governor election in East Nusa Tenggara Province for the 2018-2023 period. Another reason is these informants has been working as Journalist for more than ten years.

Data analysis followed the six steps according to Creswell [23]. First of all, the field data were prepared for the analysis. In this stage, all data were recorded and an interview transcript prepared. Second, all the data were read. In this step, the researcher wrote down general comments by the informants to gauge the depth of information that was already available. The third step was a more detailed analysis entailing coding. The coding was based on the research topic. The fourth was to create a theme based on the results of a categorization according to the research objectives. The fifth was to present the report in qualitative description or narrative form. The sixth was to interpret the available data.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Motive of working as a Journalist**

Being a Journalist has a variety of motives. The following are classification of Journalist motives for working in mass media.

#### **Writing as Hobby**

Most of the informants claimed that they interested in working as Journalists because of their hobbies as writer. Even among them saying that the hobby of writing has developed since they were teenagers.

Therefore, choosing a profession as a Journalist is considered to satisfy their desire to write. *"Being a Journalist had been my choice since senior high school. Even since then, I have often written. In Ende, there was a magazine for kids called "Kunang-Kunang". When I was in elementary school, I wrote something related to fishing in the village. It was only once but it made me aspire to become a Journalist"* (Polikarpus Siga, 07/08/2019).

A similar opinion was expressed by another informant, Andreanus Nong, a political Journalist in one of the daily newspapers in the Kupang City. He explained that his hobby in writing had encouraged him to love several national daily newspapers since he was a teenager. *"My intention to become a Journalist had been since 2006. Perhaps, since I was childhood I already had a talent to writing, hobby of literature, and love reading. When I was a child, I liked to read Kompas and Jawa Post Newspapers. So, at that time I was motivated to become a Journalist"* (Andreas Nong/06/07/2019).

What storied by the two Journalists were also confirmed by others. The results of in-depth interviews also tell the same thing. *"... writing is my hobby and my choice as a Journalist especially at Victory News; it was the right decision. For my initial goal of becoming a Journalist was to work at daily newspaper. I don't know what the day after tomorrow will be. But now it is the time make dream comes true"* (Polikarpus Siga, 07/08/2019).

### Life Calling

Another motive for the informants to pursue their profession as Journalist is a life calling. Even undergoing a profession in the press is considered as a matter of pride. This was expressed by the informant from the following results of interviews. Damianus Ola, in an interview on 11/07/2019 stated, *"Since, at that moment, I had been thinking that being a Journalist is as my calling, perhaps!"*. In line with Damianus Ola, another Journalist, Hilarius F. Jahang in an interview (07/02/2019) admitted that he also worked as Journalists because he was considered a conscience to give understanding and dissemination of information to the public.

One of very strong motives for Andreanus Nong to have a choice to become a Journalist was passion in press and journalism. *"Although working with small salary, I enjoy this job very much. It is my hobby and my passion. I love it very much,"* he said. What was conveyed by the two previous informants then confirmed by others. Life calling is one of the motives for Yes Bale to become a Journalist. *"Journalist is a reporter, so he is actually a life call, he is*



*not just because having no work. So he must find work, but it is a choice. When he chooses to be, performing the profession as a Journalist must obey the code of ethics, obey the conscience. Since it is undeniable that Journalists will meet many people, they will more interact with lots of people" (Yes Bale, 08/26/2019).*

### **Loving Challenge**

Another motive for informants to pursue journalism is their fondness for challenges. It was found in an in-depth interview with Maria Toda (08/07/2019), in which she emphasized that she became a Journalist because she was interested in finding new things. *"Even though I am now an editor, I occasionally go to the field for news capture when there are certain issues urgently captured. I like to find out new things. For some people, those things are unworthy and simple but it can actually contribute extraordinary things. This is the reason why I want to become a Journalist "* (Maria Toda,08/07/2019).

What have conveyed by Toda, also supported by other Journalists. According to Andreanus Nong (06/07/2019), his idealism encourages him to be a Journalist with various challenges.

The idealism as a Journalist then makes Journalists to love various challenges. As stated by Laurensius Goti (08/29/2019), working as a Journalist is like life for many people with all their ups and downs. *"For me, Journalist does not live for ourselves, but we live for many people. You can't be a Journalist if you only want to earn money. There are definitely challenges as Journalists. I like challenges"* (Laurensius Goti,08/29/2019).

### **Build Social Network**

Develop social networks with politicians and public officials is another motivating factor for informants to become Journalists. As Andreanus Nong admitted that he chose to become a journalist to establish relationships with many people; especially politicians and public officials. Therefore, his motive to be a Journalist was to build social networks. *"The happiness is we have connections, because politicians are those who have positions. When we interview them, it will make our connections wider and better"* (Andreas Nong, 06/07/2019).

The similar motive was also found when interviewing another informant, Hilarius Jahang (07/02/2019). He said that being a Journalist has social benefits in terms of increasing social

relations. *"Being a Journalist is a pride and challenge as well for me. The pride is for meeting lots of people, have lots of relationships. But actually becoming a Journalist today has many challenges. Many leave journalism because they cannot handle the challenge"* (Hilarius Jahang (07/02/2019).

Similar opinion was also admitted by Yes Bale (08/26/2019). He performed a profession as Journalist is identical to networking. Therefore, the reason he chose to become a Journalist was to meet and get to know many people.

### **Meaning Construction of the Journalists Regarding their Profession.**

Humans are creative creatures in which they always interpret their world and all of its contents into a meaningful thing [24]. It means the reality experienced by humans is always perceived as valuable and meaningful thing for them. Likewise, the task of covering political news during governor election event of East Nusa Tenggara Province in the period of 2018-2023 has its own meaning for Journalists. The following are some classifications of Journalists' meanings construction regarding their profession:

#### **Taking part to political education**

Having trust to cover news of governor election of East Nusa Tenggara Province in the period of 2018-2023 was interpreted by Journalists as a part of role in participating to enlighten political education to the public. According to Journalists, through the balanced presentation of news during the governor election event, they believe that they have part in carrying out political education for the people of East Nusa Tenggara.

The statement above was found in an in-depth interview with one of the informants. *"The news is not only balanced but it provides political education. Now it can't be only 5W (what, who, where, when, and why) + 1 H (how), but how news benefits the audience. What readers obtain from information? The main spirit is here. So, we have news standard that cannot be single informant and must be based on data. We know precision journalism, which is data-based journalism"*. (Damianus Ola, 11/07/2019).

The similar statement is also stated by other Journalists. Hilarius Jahang in the interview (02/07/2019) asserted that becoming a Journalist is a noble profession because it also enlightens the public. Having the task of covering political news like governor election is like

participating in educating the community of East Nusa Tenggara Province concerning political issues. *"Journalism is a profession that can educate many people, because Journalist is continuously writes the latest news. It must also convey the appropriate information to the reader; there are many processes that must be passed before a news read by the readers. For me, journalism is also a profession that can carry out social criticism, criticizing various things that get off track. Journalism to me also means need to improve knowledge continuously because we meet new various problems every day to be reported. So, we as Journalists also have to read a lot, or at least watching update information, so that we have information about the issues published"* (Hilarius Jahang, 02/07/2019).

The above statement is similar to Yes Bale (08/26/2019) emphasizes that: *"Media has a role for educating the voters to make them wise in deciding their political choices; not because of religion, tribe, but they consider the capacity, capability of someone. It is undeniable and we (Victory News Newspaper) have a degree of influence "*.

Based on the opinion of Journalists as mentioned above, it can be perceived that the construction of Journalists' interpretation about the role of covering political news is as a way of conducting political education to the public. Covering political news related to governor election event was interpreted as one form of responsibilities for Journalists contribute to political enlightenment to the public.

### ***Keeping Professionalism***

Having responsibility of political news coverage on the governor election event of East Nusa Tenggara Province in the period of 2018-2023 also perceived as guardians of integrity. For this reason, the informants perceived that challenges in maintaining professionalism and integrity are highly demanded during reporting. Journalist, Damianus Ola (11/07/2019), said: *"For me, being professional as a Journalist is indicated by not receiving money from resource person. By doing this, you maintain healthy relations with interviewees. Indeed, you cannot become rich with the journalism. If you are not professional, it means you degrading your own dignity as a Journalist"* (Damianus Ola, 11/07/2019).

Keeping professionalism in the construction of Journalists also means providing truly responsible information to the public. Not spreading slander, hoaxes, offending ethnicity, religion, and race is one example of maintaining the professionalism of Journalists. As stated by Alfred Dama (28/08/2019), as follow: *"I am as a Journalist who collects data using all*

*five senses; writing correctly without spreading hoaxes or slander, not offending ethnics, religion, and race and some elements causing new conflicts in society".*

Being a professional Journalist is very important. As *Andreanus Nong* (07/07/2019) argued that *"I personally committed myself to professional standards... When I do political coverage, I have to abandon everything refers to affiliation. For example, I like the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle. When I cover any issues related to this party, I have to desert the 'like' factor. When I write news; I do not write on my personal interests, but represent the interests of the public who want to get information about this political party"*.

### **A Profession with many Temptations**

Being a Journalist in general; more specifically covering political news is also interpreted as a profession with many temptations. One of the bids according to the informant is from the economic aspect. As *Yes Bale* (08/26/2019) said that, *"When we are in political coverage, you will face many temptations from various aspects. From the economic aspect, off course it will make us happier but what needs to be stressed is that political work is a job with focuses on spirit of ethos. As Journalists, we cannot support any candidates or pairs and vilify the others. We must be neutral"*. *Maria Toda* (07/08/2019) also has the same view. According to *Toda*, offers to get money from the resource persons were often found during coverage. *"We were not haphazard ... When we received money bygone; we usually handed over the money to the editorial secretary. Then, the editor will send the money back to the giver. We always avoid writing news for payment from resource persons. This way must be avoided"*.

### **Agent of Change**

Other meaning constructions by informants regarding the journalism are as agents of change in the community. According to the informant, working as a Journalist is similar to being an activist who acts as an agent of change. As stated by *Andreanus Nong* (06/07/2019): *"Journalists become a pillar for a better change. So, in any issues, they must become agent that brings change to community. It is very big moral burden because it has a role to change"*.

Since their role as agents of change in society, journalism is as important as upholding justice in society. *Maria Toda* (08/07/2019) gave an example that journalism is interpreted as a

prosecutor or judge profession. *"The Journalist is a profession that is equal to the profession of judges who seek to find justice and truth in the public interest," she said.*

Relating to above statement, it is demanding much moral responsibility in running journalism. Damianus Ola (11/07/2019) stated that what they write will influence the views of the public. As an agent of change, it demands betting on idealism, he added. *"... this profession for me is idealism area and also how it affects many people ... But in the media, once we write especially newspapers in unison with online media, so many people can give input, give advice; we influence many people, and moral responsibility is in there. So once we are wrong; it means we are cheating many people", Ola said confidently.* Likewise, Laurensius Goti (29/08/2019) also pointed the similar statement. According to Goti, agent of change is expressed when criticizing various public policies that are not pro poor. In this context, Journalists interpret their existence as mouthpieces and liaison between the community and the government as policymakers. Goti said, *"Happiness as a Journalist is when encouraging poor people to criticize public policies that are not in line with public needs. For example, when writing and publishing issues related to people's difficulties in accessing health and education, and other public facilities".*

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results of this research, it is obvious that in the perspective of professionalism, Indonesian Journalists construct their self-concept as adherents of the notion that the press is the fourth pillar in democracy [25]. In the context of Pancasila democratic, the presence of journalism has a strategic position as an important element of civil society in order to create conducive public sphere [26]. Moreover, the press also has a central role as a mediator which can connect between political elites and society [27].

Journalists both in the Kupang Post and Victory News daily newspapers had constructed themselves as parties who played a role in political education. In line with this, Van Dalen & Van Aelst claimed that political Journalists in democracies including Indonesia see their very big role in providing political enlightenment through reporting on political issues [28]. Therefore, in the context of politics in Indonesia, newspaper occupies a position as the main reference for the public in showing their political attitudes [29]. At this level, ideally, the role of Journalists as political communicators is not only limited to providing political information. Providing enlightening political education is one of the absolute responsibilities

of a Journalist [30]. In other words, Journalist is required to have ability to provide information literacy to the public [31]. Political Journalists are supposed to play the role of watchdog so that they always present critical political messages to the public [29]. In the context of political reporting, there are only two big possibilities. First, Journalists play a role in conducting political education to the public. But there could also be a second possibility where Journalists or the media provide political information by following market interest. If the media ignores the role of political education, the public needs to exert pressure on the press or the media. Therefore, media literacy is needed by the public to strengthen the realization of media democracy. If not, then the public has contributed to enrich the practice of transactions and economic interests to the media [32]. The construction of Kupang Post and Victory News Journalists as those who played a role in political education has created various interpretation of their profession. Thus it is clear that the conscious experience of Journalists triggers a variety of constructions regarding their meaning of the profession [33].

Looking at the conscious experience of Journalists related to the reality of their profession, we found that their communication actions are constructed based on the results of their subjective meanings. Schutz emphasized that the individual's subjective actions were constructed based on his conscious experience. Schutz further categorizes actions because human consciousness is in two categories. First, in-order-to motive aims for future orientation and because-motive refers to the past [34]. Based on two phases introduced by Schutz, the conscious experience and communication actions of Journalists for both Kupang Post and Victory News can be distinguished by two motives. In other words, the choice to become a Journalist can be divided into two categories namely because-motive and in-order-to motive.

For the because of motive, it includes hobby to write and life calling. These past motives make Journalists realize their past dreams. Meanwhile, the category of in order to motive aimed for future that is like the challenges, and the reason to build a network with many people. These two forms of motive categories that later become the basis for Journalists to construct their interpretations of journalism. This reality, according to Mulyana, is a phenomenological reality since it is understood as a process in which humans interpret consciously to what they experience. This means that the reality experienced by someone is a world for that person [35]. Based on the phenomenological reality, it is clear that language has an important role as a forum, means, and or channel in formulating the meaningful experience of a Journalist's awareness of the reality experienced [24]. Therefore, their



interpretation of the reality experienced also determines communication behavior in their daily lives. The world they mean shows and or represents the world they live in.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there are two kind of motives that people working as Journalists. The first motive is the “because of motive” which includes a hobby of writing and life calling. The second motive is “in order to motive” as future orientation that consist of loving challenges and building social networks with many people.

Second, the meaning construction on the profession as a Journalist includes political enlightenment to the public, keeping the professionalism of Journalists, professions with many temptations, and agent of change in society.




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