

Ideology in Tv One and Metro Tv News: Referee's Decision in the Indonesian vs Uzbekistan Soccer Match

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the ideologies embedded in the news coverage of two national television stations, TV ONE and Metro TV, regarding the referee's decision during the semifinal match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan in the 2024 AFC U-23 Asian Cup. The research employs a qualitative approach using Critical Discourse Analysis and applies the ideological strategy framework proposed by Umar Fauzan (2016), which includes four strategies: emphasizing self-goodness, highlighting the faults of others, downplaying self-faults, and minimizing the virtues of others. The analysis reveals that both media outlets employed ideological framing strategies, yet with different approaches. TV ONE tended to frame the news with emotional and nationalistic tones, whereas Metro TV adopted a more analytical and institutional perspective. These findings demonstrate that media serve not only as conveyors of information but also as constructors of social reality through discourse. This study highlights the importance of critical media literacy for the public in navigating ideologically charged narratives.

Keywords: Linguistic Study, Discourse Analysis, Ideology, TV ONE Metro TV.

INTRODUCTION

In the digital era, mass media holds a powerful position in shaping public discourse, attitudes, and ideologies. No longer functioning solely as a source of information, media has become an influential platform that constructs narratives, frames reality, and often serves the interests of particular groups. According to Umar Fauzan (2016), mass media has become a daily necessity and is no longer just a passive transmitter of information. It actively constructs ideologies, both overtly and covertly, through news texts, visuals, and language choices. This phenomenon is increasingly evident in the context of national and international events, including sports journalism. One such event that attracted significant public attention was the 2024 AFC U-23 Asian Cup, particularly the semifinal match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan. The match sparked national controversy following several decisions by the match referees, which many Indonesian supporters and media considered unfair. The use of VAR (Video Assistant Referee), decisions related to penalties, disallowed goals, and red cards, all became central issues that were intensely discussed in mainstream and social media. As a result, public trust in the fairness of the game was questioned, and national media outlets began constructing narratives that either fueled public outrage or sought to offer balanced insight.

This research focuses on two prominent Indonesian media platforms, TV ONE and Metro TV, which framed the same match from slightly different ideological perspectives. TV ONE, known for its populist and emotionally driven news tone, highlighted the decisions of the referee as detrimental to Indonesia's national team. It emphasized perceived injustices and invoked nationalist sentiment. Meanwhile, Metro TV, a media outlet with a more analytical and institutional news approach, framed the referee's decisions within broader technical contexts, highlighting the actions taken by the Football Association of Indonesia (PSSI), including the official protest submitted to the AFC. Although both news outlets reported on the same events, the way they selected information, structured headlines, and delivered language reflected underlying ideological motives. The core of this study is not merely to recount media coverage of a football match but to reveal the hidden ideologies behind the discursive strategies employed by both stations. Drawing on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), especially through the lens of Norman Fairclough and Teun A. van Dijk, this research interprets how language and discourse reflect power relations, ideological intentions, and social structures embedded in media texts. One of the theoretical tools used in this analysis is the ideological framework by Umar Fauzan (2016), which includes four strategic components: (1) emphasizing our good things, (2) emphasizing their bad things, (3) de-emphasizing our bad things, and (4) de-emphasizing their good things. This framework is crucial in dissecting how TV ONE and Metro TV construct their news narratives to reinforce specific ideological stances.

Indonesia's media landscape is marked by plurality, with each television station having its own style, tone, and affiliations. The rivalry between TV ONE and Metro TV is not only about viewership but also about influence, over political opinions, social perceptions, and national discourse. While both stations claim to present factual information, their editorial decisions inevitably reflect the interests of their stakeholders, sponsors, or political affiliations. Therefore, this research also aims to expose how hegemony, as conceptualized by Antonio Gramsci, plays a role in how dominant ideologies are internalized by audiences through repeated and consistent framing of events. Moreover, the subject of referee decisions in football, although seemingly technical, becomes a rich ground for ideological struggle when presented in mass media. The match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan not only involved a contest of physical skill but became a site for constructing narratives of injustice, nationalism, and institutional accountability. Through discourse, media transforms a sports event into a cultural and political statement, often reflecting deeper societal frustrations, expectations, and collective

emotions. In essence, this study seeks to explore how TV ONE and Metro TV use their platforms to frame the same event differently and with varying ideological implications. It intends to show that no media coverage is entirely neutral, and that understanding the ideologies behind news narratives is crucial for fostering critical media literacy among viewers. Through this research, readers are encouraged to question what is reported, how it is reported, and more importantly, why it is reported in that way. By situating the analysis within the context of Indonesian media and using critical discourse theory, this study provides a meaningful contribution to the understanding of media's role in shaping public perception through ideological framing, especially in emotionally charged moments such as national sports controversies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study focuses on the critical discourse analysis of news coverage by two private national television stations, TV ONE and Metro TV, regarding the referee's decisions in the football match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan during the AFC U-23 Asian Cup 2024. To understand how ideology is constructed and conveyed through media texts, this section outlines the theoretical foundation across five key concepts: critical discourse analysis, ideology, media framing, the characteristics of each media outlet, and the notion of hegemony in media.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a linguistic approach aimed at uncovering the meanings embedded within texts or utterances in specific social and ideological contexts. According to Kompas.com (2024), discourse analysis is used to understand the meaning of texts, images, or language within social, political, and cultural contexts. This type of analysis goes beyond the surface structure of language to explore the social power embedded within it. In the realm of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), scholars such as Norman Fairclough and Teun A. van Dijk argue that language functions as a tool of power, capable of reflecting and reproducing social dominance. Van Dijk (2001) emphasizes that through discourse analysis, we can uncover ideologies embedded, consciously or unconsciously, within texts produced by writers or media institutions. In this regard, media are not neutral conveyors of information but ideological actors aiming to shape public consciousness. Wodak and Meyer (2001) further assert that historical discourse analysis allows us to trace how events or issues are repeatedly presented and become widely accepted social constructs. Thus, in this study, CDA is employed to interpret news texts not as neutral representations of fact, but as representations of particular perspectives and ideological interests.

Ideology in the Media

The term "ideology" is broad and complex. Within discourse analysis, ideology refers to a system of ideas, values, and beliefs that shape a person's or group's worldview. Umar Fauzan (2016) asserts that ideology is central to critical discourse analysis, as texts, conversations, and media narratives function as ideological practices intended to influence the reader's or viewer's social consciousness. In media contexts, ideology is often used as a tool for legitimizing power. Pramono et al. (2018) explain that ideology enables dominant groups to maintain and reproduce their power through mass media. By emphasizing certain issues and framing specific aspects of events, media can subtly and systematically influence public perception. A particularly relevant theoretical model used in this study is Umar Fauzan's ideological framework (2016), which outlines four key strategies in the construction of ideology:

1. Emphasize our good things
2. Emphasize their bad things
3. De-emphasize our bad things

4. De-emphasize their good things

This model is a primary analytical tool in this research, helping to dissect how TV ONE and Metro TV construct their narratives regarding the controversial referee decisions.

Framing in Media Coverage

Framing refers to how media select, highlight, and organize information in news stories to influence how audiences interpret issues. Framing plays a vital role in shaping ideology and public opinion. In the context of sports news, particularly when it involves nationalism, such as national football matches, framing is a powerful means of mobilizing emotion and public solidarity. According to Van Dijk (1991), the media frame information by selecting specific words, viewpoints, sentence structures, and even visuals that can generate certain ideological meanings. For example, TV ONE is known for using emotional and populist approaches in its reporting, while Metro TV often provides deeper analysis with a more neutral and contextualized tone. In the case of the Indonesia vs Uzbekistan match, the framing of referee decisions can be seen as a reflection of each media outlet's ideological strategy. Do the reports aim to ignite nationalistic sentiment? Or do they lean toward technical and objective analysis?

Characteristics of TV ONE and Metro TV

To better understand the framing approaches of these two media outlets, it is important to recognize their editorial backgrounds and institutional characteristics. TV ONE is part of the Visi Media Asia Group, which has long been associated with populist content. The channel focuses on breaking news, sports, and programming that appeals to audience emotions. In various instances, TV ONE delivers narratives that foster nationalism and influence public opinion through emotive and direct storytelling. In the case of the Indonesia vs Uzbekistan match, TV ONE framed the referee's decisions with language that appeared to favor the national team and criticize the match officials and opposing side. Metro TV, on the other hand, is under the Media Group and is known for its reputation as an informative, analytical, and moderate news channel. Metro TV presents itself as an educational and contextual media outlet. In its coverage of the match, Metro TV emphasized institutional responses, such as the official protest from PSSI, and examined the referee's decisions within the framework of match regulations and VAR technology. These differing editorial identities lead to varied framing strategies, each rooted in the ideological orientations of their respective organizations.

Hegemony and Power in the Media

Antonio Gramsci's (1971) theory of hegemony further enriches this analysis. Gramsci posits that power is not maintained solely through coercion but also through consensus, which is produced by dominant groups via ideology disseminated through media and social institutions. In this context, media become essential tools for spreading values and perspectives that are eventually accepted as "common sense." Thus, when TV ONE or Metro TV report on perceived unfairness in football, they are not merely delivering information, they are constructing hegemonic discourse that influences how the public perceives the match, the referee, and football governance institutions.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative research design with Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as its methodological approach. CDA is employed to investigate how ideology is constructed and embedded within news texts, particularly those published by TVOneNews.com and MetroTVNews.com, in response to the controversial referee decisions during the Indonesia vs Uzbekistan match at the 2024 AFC U-23 Asian Cup. The data sources consist of selected online news articles published by both media

outlets. The researcher collected and analyzed these texts by focusing on key components such as headlines, subheadings, quotations, language choices, and the overall narrative structure. The goal was to examine how each media outlet framed the issue and conveyed specific ideological meanings. For analysis, the study applies Umar Fauzan's (2016) ideological framework, which consists of four strategies:

1. Emphasizing our good things
2. Emphasizing their bad things
3. De-emphasizing our bad things
4. De-emphasizing their good things.

These strategies serve to identify how each media constructs narratives that promote certain ideological positions. The analysis includes textual examination (e.g., word choice, sentence structure), interpretation of ideological stance, and comparison between the two outlets. To enhance the validity and reliability, triangulation of theories (Fairclough, Van Dijk, Fauzan) is used, along with prolonged data engagement and reflexive interpretation. Since the research uses publicly available data, no ethical clearance is required, but all sources are properly cited to maintain academic integrity.

This study aims to reveal and compare how two private national television stations, TV ONE and Metro TV, frame the referee's decisions in the semifinal match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan during the 2024 AFC U-23 Asian Cup. The core focus is on how ideology is constructed, represented, and communicated to the public through news texts that appear objective but in fact carry implicit ideological interests. Using the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach and Umar Fauzan's (2016) ideological framework, the researcher examined the hidden dimensions of media language. The analysis of news texts revealed that each media outlet employs different approaches to framing the same issue, particularly the controversial referee decisions perceived to disadvantage the Indonesian national team.

RESULTS

TV ONE NEWS

**Polemik Keputusan Wasit Rugikan Timnas Indonesia di Semifinal Piala Asia U-23,
Pengamat Singgung Mental Usai Gol Ferarri Dianulir VAR**



Selasa, 30 April 2024

Reporter : Tim TVOnenews. Com

Editor: Langgeng Kusdiantoro

Jakarta, tvOnenesw. com

Football observer Akmal Marhali assessed that the polemic over referee decisions again harmed the Indonesian national team in the defeat to Uzbekistan at the U-23

Asian Cup. In the match won by Uzbekistan, the referee from China Shen Yin hao and the VAR referee from Thailand Sivakorn Pu-Udom were in the spotlight of the Indonesian people. According to Akmal, the AFC referee again harmed the Indonesian U-23 national team, after Garuda Muda lost 0-2 to Uzbekistan in the 2024 U-23 Asian Cup semifinal match, Monday (29/4/2024). The defeat also made the Indonesian public have to postpone the success of the Indonesian national team in qualifying for the 2024 Paris Olympics. Although there are still two more opportunities to qualify for the number one multi-sport party. The defeat was once Indonesian har Football observer Akmal Marhali assessed that the polemic over referee decisions again harmed the Indonesian national team in the defeat to Uzbekistan at the U-23 Asian Cup. In the match won by Uzbekistan, the referee from China Shen Yin hao and the VAR referee from Thailand Sivakorn Pu-Udom were in the spotlight of the Indonesian people. According to Akmal, the AFC referee again harmed the Indonesian U-23 national team, after Garuda Muda lost 0-2 to Uzbekistan in the 2024 U-23 Asian Cup semifinal match, Monday (29/4/2024).

The defeat also made the Indonesian public have to postpone the success of the Indonesian national team in qualifying for the 2024 Paris Olympics. Although there are still two more opportunities to qualify for the number one multi-sport party. Against Uzbekistan, VAR referee from Thailand Sivakorn Pu Udom did two things that hurt the Indonesian national team. First when there was a potential penalty for a foul on Witan Sulaeman, which resulted in a canceled free kick. After that, the Indonesian national team was again disadvantaged when Muhammad Ferarri's goal was not passed by referee Shen Yin hao. Because from the VAR display, it appeared that Ferarri was in a slightly offside position from a certain angle. of th U-23 Asian Cup 20Be "Sivakorn considers Sananta to have his feet in an offside position. This decision made our players' mentality fall a little because they did not expect Ferarri's goal to be canceled by VAR," Akmal said when contacted, Monday (29/4/2024). Uzbekistan was then able to break the deadlock through Khusaen Norchaev's goal in the 68th minute. When Indonesia was still trying to catch up, they actually had to lose captain Rizky Ridho, who was judged to have committed a hard foul on an Uzbek player and was rewarded with a red card. Abdulkodir Khusanov then doubled the Central Asian team's lead in the 86th minute, and the 2-0 score lasted until the long whistle sounded. "If you look at their goals, we see that they were created from substitutes. This means that Uzbekistan is quite effective in making substitutions," said Akmal. The Indonesian national team will still play the match for third place against the team that lost the match between Japan and Iraq, on Thursday (2/5/2024).(ant/Ign).

Tabel 1. TV ONE: The title "Polemics over Referee Decisions that Disadvantage the Indonesian National Team in the U-23 Asian Cup Semifinals, Observers Mention Mental After Ferarri's Goal Was Disallowed by VAR".

IDEOLOGY STRATEGY	TV ONE DESCRIPTION
<i>Emphasize Our good things</i>	Football observer Akmal Marhali considers that the referee's decision is detrimental to the Indonesian national team, which shows that there is support and sympathy for the Indonesian national team from local observers.
<i>Emphasize Their bad things</i>	- The decisions of Chinese referee Shen Yin hao and Thai VAR referee Sivakorn Pu-Udom are in the spotlight of the Indonesian people because they are considered detrimental to the Indonesian national team.

	- Controversial decisions such as not giving a penalty for a foul on Witan Sulaeman and annulling Muhammad Ferarri's goal for thin offside
<i>De-emphasize Our bad things</i>	There was no emphasis on the mistakes or shortcomings of the Indonesian national team in the match. The focus is more on the referee's decisions that are considered detrimental.
<i>De-emphasise Their good things</i>	Uzbekistan's success in scoring goals and winning the match was not overemphasized. Instead, there was more focus on the referee's decisions that were considered controversial.

Umar Fauzan (2016: 31) Ideological framework theory

METRO TV NEWS

PSSI Layangkan Protes ke AFC usai Pertandingan Indonesia vs Uzbekistan



Rabu, 1 May 2024 22:30

PSSI Exco member Arya Sinulingga revealed that his party sent a protest to the Asian Football Confederation (AFC). The protest was made after the Indonesia U-23 national team match against Uzbekistan in the semifinals of the U-23 Asian Cup 2024. "We hope there will be no more weird things like before," said Arya in the Primetime News broadcast, Metro TV, Wednesday, May 1, 2024. PSSI, said Arya, is optimistic that the Garuda Muda squad can win against Iraq. Even though the referee who was deployed was the same as the previous referee who was considered controversial. Previously, Referee Shen Yin hao was considered to have made a decision that was detrimental to the Indonesian national team when facing Uzbekistan in the U-23 Asian Cup semifinals. Yin hao was sharply criticized for making controversial decisions, including not giving a penalty because Witan was deemed not violated. In addition, Muhammad Ferrari's goal was disallowed in the 61st minute because Sananta was in an offside position. Furthermore, the decision to give a red card to Rizky Ridho in the 84th minute. The young Garuda captain was deemed to have violated Jasurbek Jaloliddinov.

Tabel 2. METRO TV: The title "PSSI Protests to AFC after Indonesia vs Uzbekistan Match

IDEOLOGY STRATEGY	METRO TV DESCRIPTION
<i>Emphasize Our good things</i>	PSSI showed proactive action by lodging an official protest to the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) after the match, which shows that they are trying to protect the interests of the Indonesian national team.

<i>Emphasize Their bad things</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decisions by referee Shen Yin hao and VAR referee Sivakorn Pu-Udom were considered detrimental to the Indonesian national team, including not awarding a penalty for a foul on Witan Sulaeman and disallowing Muhammad Ferarri's goal for a slight offside. - Other controversial decisions included giving a red card to captain Rizky Ridho, who was judged to have committed a hard foul on an Uzbekistan player.
<i>De-emphasize Our bad things</i>	There was no emphasis on the mistakes or shortcomings of the Indonesian national team in the match. The focus is more on the referee's decisions that are considered detrimental.
<i>De-emphasise Their good things</i>	There was no emphasis on the mistakes or shortcomings of the Indonesian national team in the match. The focus is more on the referee's decisions that are considered detrimental.

Umar Fauzan (2016: 31) Ideological framework theory

This study aims to reveal and compare how two private national television stations, TV ONE and Metro TV, frame the referee's decisions in the semifinal match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan during the 2024 AFC U-23 Asian Cup. The core focus is on how ideology is constructed, represented, and communicated to the public through news texts that appear objective but in fact carry implicit ideological interests. Using the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach and Umar Fauzan's (2016) ideological framework, the researcher examined the hidden dimensions of media language. The analysis of news texts revealed that each media outlet employs different approaches to framing the same issue, particularly the controversial referee decisions perceived to disadvantage the Indonesian national team.

DISCUSSION

Critical Discourse Analysis is an area of research study which supplies opportunities for the analysts to reveal the hidden ideologies behind simple words, Taiwo (2007). In the news analysis and news description table of TV One and Metro TV regarding the referee's decision in the football match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan, there are significant differences in the way TV ONE and METRO TV framed the news. TV ONE tends to emphasise aspects that are detrimental to the Indonesian national team, while METRO TV focuses more on in-depth and balanced analysis. TV ONE, as one of the leading private television stations in Indonesia, often emphasises the emotional side of the news, especially those related to national interests. In this case, TV ONE highlighted refereeing decisions that were considered controversial and detrimental to the Indonesian national team, such as not awarding a penalty for a foul on Witan Sulaeman and disallowing Muhammad Ferarri's goal due to a slight offside. This news is presented in a more dramatic style and tends to provoke viewers' emotions.

On the other hand, METRO TV known for its more analytical and in-depth news approach, presented the news with a focus on analysing the referee's decisions and their implications for the match as a whole. METRO TV not only highlighted controversial decisions, but also provided a broader context of the rules and VAR technology used in the match. This approach gave viewers a more comprehensive understanding of the situation. Based on ideological framework by Umar Fauzan (2016: 31), it can be seen that TV ONE and METRO TV have different ideological views in delivering this news.

TV ONE NEWS

- Emphasize Our good things

TV ONE emphasised the efforts and struggles of the Indonesian national team in the match, as well as the support of PSSI who protested to the AFC.

- Emphasize Their bad things
Refereeing decisions that were deemed detrimental to the Indonesian national team were highlighted, with an emphasis on the controversy and perceived injustice.
- De-emphasize Our bad things
The mistakes or shortcomings of the Indonesian national team in the match are not overemphasised, focusing more on the adverse refereeing decisions.
- De-emphasize Their good things
Uzbekistan's success in scoring goals and winning the match was de-emphasised, focusing more on the referee's controversial decisions.

The strengths of TV ONE can be seen from the emotional presentation of the news so that it can attract viewers' attention and arouse a sense of nationalism and emphasise support for the Indonesian national team and PSSI's efforts in protesting. On the other hand, the disadvantages are the lack of balance and analytics, where too much focus on controversy and emotion can reduce the objectivity of the news and does not provide enough context regarding the rules and VAR technology used.

METRO TV NEWS

- Emphasize Our good things
METRO TV emphasises in-depth analysis and balanced news presentation, providing a broader context to the situation.
- Emphasize Their bad things
Controversial refereeing decisions are still highlighted, but with a more analytical and less emotional approach.
- De-emphasize Our bad things
METRO TV tends to be more balanced in its news presentation, not overly covering the shortcomings of the Indonesian national team, but also not
- De-emphasize Their good things
Uzbekistan's successes in the match were still conveyed, but with more focus on analysing referee decisions and VAR technology.

METRO TV's strengths can be seen from its in-depth analysis, where the presentation of the news is more analytical in providing a more comprehensive understanding to the audience and presenting the news with more balance and not overemphasising one side. Whereas, the shortcomings are less emotional and interesting where the approach taken is too analytical so that it is considered less evocative of the audience's emotions because for some viewers, news that is too analytical feels less interesting than news that is more emotional.

The essence of this news is the controversy regarding the referee's decision in the football match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan, which is considered detrimental to the Indonesian national team. PSSI has lodged an official protest to the AFC in response to the decision.

TV ONE and METRO TV presented this news with different approaches, where TV ONE emphasised more on the emotional aspect and controversy, while METRO TV focused more on in-depth and balanced analysis.

By understanding these differences, viewers can see how the media can frame news in different ways to convey certain ideologies and influence public perception. Both

approaches have their own advantages and disadvantages, and it is important for viewers to be critical in absorbing the information presented.

This study has answered the research problems formulated, namely:

1. How did TV ONE and METRO TV frame the referee's decision in the football match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan?

TV ONE emphasised the controversy and emotion aspect, focusing on the referee's decision that was considered detrimental to Indonesia and PSSI's proactive action in filing an official protest to the AFC. And, Metro TV took a more balanced and analytical approach, providing in-depth analysis and broader context to the situation, as well as highlighting the importance of understanding the rules and VAR technology used in the match.

2. Was there a difference in news framing between TV ONE and METRO TV regarding the referee's decision?

1.

TV ONE emphasised the emotional side and controversy, aiming to attract viewers and evoke a sense of nationalism. Metro TV focuses more on balanced and analytical news presentation, providing a broader context and helping viewers to understand the situation more objectively.

Thus, this study has successfully answered the two research problems formulated. So, the ideology of TV One and Metro TV in the news produced about the referee's decision in the football match between Indonesia and Uzbekistan is to frame the referee's decision in a way that reflects their views and values. Another element or intention conveyed in the news could be to influence public opinion about the referee's decision and how it affected the outcome of the match. By framing the news in a certain way, these two television stations can influence viewers' perceptions of the fairness and integrity of the match, as well as influence their views of the parties involved. Overall, the ideologies generated from this research include the ways in which the dominance of dominant groups is reproduced and legitimised through mass media, as well as how media is used to influence and communicate power and dominance to audiences.

SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Suggestions

Based on the findings of this research, the following suggestions are proposed:

1. For Media Institutions

Mass media, particularly news broadcasters such as TV ONE and Metro TV, are encouraged to uphold the principles of objectivity and balanced reporting. While each media outlet may have its own ideological and editorial agenda, it is crucial that coverage of national issues, such as international football matches, involves responsible framing that avoids excessive emotional provocation or societal polarization. Editorial teams should strengthen their discourse literacy and ethical journalism practices to ensure that information presented educates the public rather than manipulates public opinion.

2. For Government and Media Regulators

Institutions such as the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) are expected to continue monitoring news content, especially in cases where ideological framing may significantly influence public perception. Regulatory policies should be extended beyond concerns of vulgarity or violence to address imbalances in framing and ideological bias, in order to preserve the integrity and quality of public information.

3. For Academics and Researchers

This study opens up broader opportunities for further exploration of media ideology comparison in different contexts such as politics, health, or education. Future researchers are encouraged to expand the object of study to include online news media, social media, or alternative media platforms to examine how ideological shifts and framing strategies evolve in dynamic and participatory digital environments.

4. For the General Public (Media Consumers)

The public, as media consumers, must develop critical awareness toward the news they consume. Reading from multiple sources, verifying information, and understanding that media language is not always neutral are essential steps in cultivating healthy media literacy. A critical attitude can prevent society from being drawn into engineered or biased narratives disseminated through media ideology.

B. Implications

This research presents several theoretical, practical, and social implications:

1. Theoretical Implications

The study reinforces the theory that language is a tool of power, not merely a means of communication. Through the application of Critical Discourse Analysis and Umar Fauzan's ideological framework, the findings demonstrate that media texts can function as hegemonic instruments that shape public perception. This highlights the importance of integrating language and ideology studies into applied linguistics and media curricula at the university level.

2. Practical Implications for Journalism

The study provides valuable reflection for journalists and editorial teams in content production. Awareness of how ideology is embedded through word choice, quotations, and source selection can strengthen journalists' sense of social responsibility in news reporting.

3. Social Implications

Amid increasing public polarization driven by biased reporting, this research urges the public to be active interpreters rather than passive recipients of information. It contributes to the development of a media-literate and discourse-aware society, one that is less susceptible to provocation or ideologically framed content.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to examine and compare how ideology is constructed and represented in the news coverage of two Indonesian television media outlets, TV ONE and Metro TV, regarding the referee's decisions during the Indonesia vs Uzbekistan semifinal match at the 2024 AFC U-23 Asian Cup. Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Umar Fauzan's (2016) ideological framework, the study revealed how each media outlet builds its narratives and employs language to shape public perception. The findings show that while both media reported on the same issue, they adopted distinctive narrative approaches. TV ONE used a more emotional and nationalistic tone, portraying the referee's decisions as harmful to Indonesia and focusing on the psychological impact on players. This approach aimed to build national solidarity by evoking public sympathy and outrage. In contrast, Metro TV used a more analytical and institutional tone, highlighting official actions taken by PSSI, such as filing a protest to the AFC. Its coverage emphasized procedures and regulations, reflecting values of professionalism and institutional credibility.

By applying ideological strategies, emphasizing “our” strengths, highlighting “their” flaws, downplaying “our” weaknesses, and ignoring “their” strengths, both outlets constructed biased narratives in different ways. Neither discussed the Indonesian team’s performance shortcomings or acknowledged the opponent’s success. The study reinforces that media not only transmit information but also construct social reality through language. Media discourse plays a critical role in shaping public opinion, emotion, and ideology. Ultimately, this research contributes to applied linguistics, particularly in media discourse studies. It highlights the importance of media literacy and encourages critical awareness of how ideology operates behind seemingly objective reporting.

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