



## Disclosing Behind Mosque and Musalla Loudspeaker Policy Report: Analysis of Kompas.com and Detik.com

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### ABSTRACT

Mosques and Musalla Loudspeakers Policy, and the analogy of the azan with barking dogs by the Minister of Religion, Yaqut Cholil Qoumas has drawn pros and cons from various party. The pros and cons are inseparable from the influence of online news media. This study tries to answer questions related to news tendencies and the background of the pros and cons of the Policy Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla. This study analyzes news related to Mosques and Musalla's loudspeaker Policy on the two most influential online news media in Indonesia based on SEMRUSH, namely Kompas.com, and Detik.com. Content analysis is used for this study, carried out two weeks after the policy was issued, from February 21 to March 6, 2022. The study results found that The informant's affiliation greatly contributes to providing a pro or con statement. News tendency is influenced by who and what interests are behind these two big media. This reporting trend is shown through the appointed Informants, the titles and narratives presented, and the topics of news discussion.



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The causes of the pros and cons of the Minister of Religion's policy are due to differences in perceptions in interpreting the policies and statements of the Minister of Religion Yaqut Cholil Qoumas by the informants.

## INTRODUCTION

The mosque and Musalla loudspeaker policy issued by the Minister of Religion Yaqut Cholil caused a "perfect storm" to a certain extent. Two incidents occurred on this issue; both are sensitive topics in Indonesia. This issue has become a hot topic in society, not only because of the policy raised but also because of the analogy of Azan and dog barking given by the Minister of Religion, Yaqut Cholil, when explaining the purpose of this policy. Records of long history show that religion is still a sensitive issue in Indonesia. The roots of the problems are varied, from differences in views, beliefs, reference groups, and opinions (Febriandi, 2018). These differences need to be properly acknowledged, causing conflict to arise.

Differences are still tricky for some people to accept so they can create resistance among groups. (Annisa & Ulfatun Najicha, 2021; Zattullah, 2021). For this reason, Indonesia makes Pancasila a "staat fundamental norm" or the basic norms of the state in building rules and models in the form to be able to unite and protect the diversity that exists in Indonesia (Mahfud et al., 2022).

The difference is sunatullah as outlined in the letter Al-Hujurat verse 13:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَاهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

"O mankind, indeed We created you from a male and a female and made you into nations, and tribes so that you might be acquainted. Verily, the most honorable of you in the sight of Allah is the one who is most pious in the sight of Allah. among you. Verily Allah is All-Knowing, All-Knowing."

This verse shows that Allah SWT reminds all mankind without exception not to feel better and higher because of certain ethnic groups, religions, or groups (Tihul, 2021). Diversity is a necessity, and Allah SWT created humans with distinct characteristics. Indonesia already possesses an ideal philosophical and juridical foundation to protect societal differences. However, the interpretation and implementation of the state foundation related to tolerance for diversity are still considered lacking and shown through the conflicts in Indonesia (Munif, 2018; Mupida, 2019; Wibisono, 2021).



The mosque and Musalla loudspeaker policy has become a heated polemic because this issue is considered blasphemy (Safitri & Atikurrahman, 2023).

On the one hand, the case of the policy itself has received an adverse reaction from several Muslim communities in Indonesia because it is perceived as restricting Muslims (Nancy Alicia Nelwan, 2023). On the other hand, the analogy of the call to prayer and the barking of dogs adds to the mounting issue of this policy. This condition is what makes this issue become a “perfect storm”. This policy does not seem to be welcomed by all Indonesians. The pros and cons related to this policy cannot be avoided. The policy on loudspeaker use has existed since 1978 and is regulated through the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Community Guidance Number. Kep/D/101/178. But why is it still causing pros and cons to Indonesians?.

The pros and cons can be seen through the flow of online news media, in this case, Kompas.com, and Detik.com. These two media become Indonesia's largest and most widely accessed online news media today (Alrizki & Aslinda, 2022). New media is currently leading the way in disseminating information. New media have led to novel societal challenges (Rosenberg et al., 2020; Saputra et al., 2020; Workman, 2014). New Media allows users to create, upload, and access various content. In the post-truth age, popular opinion, anecdotes, and personal convictions tend to have more influence over public opinion than actual information and reliable data. (Celik et al., 2021; Rahmadiva et al., 2023).

Individuals can learn more about other people's perspectives or receive information from various informants by interacting and communicating on new media (Malik et al., 2017). This may improve the critical perspective of any expert or authority's information posted on media (Flew, 2005; Torres et al., 2018).

Online news media are a growing source of information providers, owing to the rapid advancement of information media technology (Celik et al., 2021; Tomaselli & Tomaselli, 2021). Mainstream media outlets such as newspapers, radio, and television no longer control the flow of information (Chung, 2017; Fortington et al., 2018). ‘New media’ are characterized by a shift from signs in the sand to hand-held cyber-tracking devices, “from book to screen”, from “traditional print-based media to the new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)” (Tomaselli & Tomaselli, 2021). The ‘new media’ are dominated by ‘the screen’ and ‘the image.’ These two things caused a revolution in the use of both media and audiences. (Cho et al., 2022; Yu et al., 2022).

Media can spread the news as well as rumors. Conversely, media can also distribute healthy messages to reduce fear, modify social cognition in a positive direction, nullify rumors, and increase the confidence of general people towards the local and national authorities (Tomaselli & Tomaselli, 2021). This depends on the interests and goals of the media, which we know as media agenda-setting. Every online news media has distinct points of view or techniques for writing news (Achmad et al., 2022). These differences in viewpoints can be influenced by



various things, such as interests, power, informants, and the ideology of online news media (Muthaqin et al., 2021).

Viewed from a communication perspective, the pros and cons of this loudspeaker policy can be explained through two perspectives from the online news media agenda setting: the affiliation of the Informant and news tendency. The contribution of the Online News Media and the affiliation of informants appointed by the media related to the Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers become factors in the emergence of pros and cons. This happens because there are diverse opinions from various parties on the news of each media. The researcher saw that the affiliation of the informants was a factor that played a significant role in the formation of opinions for and against the loudspeaker policy of the Mosque and Musalla. Habibie (2018) explained that media has a dual function, which carries the interests of the organization and the community. Balancing interests in the media is still a problem.

Previous research shows that the pros and cons of online media have also occurred in various cases. The pros and cons of vaccination during COVID-19 have become a phenomenon that cannot be avoided in new media (Karolina & Zarkasi, 2022; Pramana & Setia, 2020). The pros and cons of the stay-at-home policy also occur because public opinion varies (Rustam, 2022). Pros and cons in the media also occurred in rejecting Ust Abdul Somad's preaching, which was influenced by various factors, one of which was interest (B. Rahmawati & Muhid, 2019).

Research related to the issue of loudspeaker policy has also been widely praised. In their research, Nelwan looked at the mosque and prayer room loudspeaker policy from the perspective of online media framing in Detik.com and Republika.com and found different news framing (Nancy Alicia Nelwan, 2023). Billah found that Kompas.com and Detik.com have different views and frames related to the loudspeaker policies of the Mosque (Billah & Febrianita, 2023). Safiti looks at this issue from a semiotic perspective, using an analogy where language entities in the community are dynamic, wild, and sometimes acrobatic from the initial goal (Safitri & Atikurrahman, 2023). Sirait (2021), in his research, saw that a policy launched by the government needs to be communicated properly and clearly to the parties concerned. This communication must also be made to all parties involved or will be involved in implementing the policy.

Online news media cannot be denied having different interests and goals. This, of course, will affect the content and trend of the news. The impact of the power of the agenda-setting of the media can be seen through two perspectives, namely how the media use their power for the interests of certain groups and the interests of the general public (Geiß, 2022a, 2022b; Langer & Gruber, 2021). Zhang's research in The New York Times shows that news related to the Covid-19 lockdown in Wuhan, China, is more influenced by political interests than health issues and scientific dimensions (Zhang, 2021).

Meanwhile, the framing analysis by Irom related to the Rohingya Crisis



shows that news content plays a central role in shaping public perception, so it can affect the actions, assistance, and policies that will be taken to help Rohingya refugees (Irom et al., 2022).

Based on previous research, studies on the pros and cons of online media have been widely discussed, but more from a holistic perspective on the phenomena of pros and cons. Several studies related to the loudspeaker policies of mosques and Musallas have also been discussed through framing and semiotic studies. This research aims to provide a new perspective on studying online news media through a different lens. Researchers attempt to examine the pros and cons of these loudspeaker policies from a more specific viewpoint, focusing on informants and content. The research aims to analyze the pros and cons of the Policy Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musallas through two perspectives of online news media agenda setting: the affiliation of the informant and news tendency.

## METHODOLOGY

This research is an online literature review related to the pros and cons of the loudspeaker policy in Mosques and Musalla. Qualitative content analysis methods map and analyze media tendencies in reporting. Content analysis is used as a research method by making valid inferences that can be re-examined from context-based data (Krippendorff, 2022). Content analysis is a systematic technique for analyzing the meaning of messages and ways of expressing messages

(Darmiyati Zuchdi, E. D., & Afifah, 2021).

The news analyzed was coded on the name of the media, period, and news topic. Content analysis was carried out on the two largest online news media in Indonesia based on SEMRUSH 2022, namely Kompas.com, and Detik.com. According to SEMRUSH, the online news media Kompas.com and Detik.com are the top two positions as Indonesia's most frequently accessed media. The reporting period is limited to two weeks since the Policy Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla were issued from February 21 until March 6, 2022. Coding categories were determined with the help of previous research (Irom et al., 2022; Kurniawan & Fitri, 2022; Prawira et al., 2021; D. Rahmawati et al., 2021; Sucipta & Kurniawan, 2021).

This study tries to answer questions related to news tendencies and the background of the pros and cons of the Policy Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla. These research questions will be answered and presented through analysis conducted on the affiliations of the selected informants, statements of informants, and news narratives. The tendency of this news will be shown through three categories: pro (agree), neutral, and con (disagree). So that the news analyzed can be balanced, the keywords in the search for news on the two media have been determined as follows: *Kementerian Agama; Menteri Agama; Aturan; Peraturan; Pengeras suara; Azan; Masjid Toa; Musalla; Yaqut Cholil*. The type of news analyzed is limited to text-based reporting. This research uses a qualitative approach and



is described descriptively to provide an in-depth explanation and analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

During the news analysis process, it was carried out from February 21 to March 6, 2022, 33 text-based reports were found on the online media Kompas.com and Detik.com related to the issue. The results of this study indicate different tendencies in the reporting of the Guidelines for Policy on the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla in Kompas.com and Detik.com media. This difference in trends can be seen through the affiliations of the selected informants, the informants' statements, construction, and narrative of the news related to the policy.

### 1. News Informant

There were no significant differences between the two online media - Kompas.com and Detik.com- in selecting informants for reporting on the Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla. Kompas.com media tends to use informants who are affiliated with the government. It was found that 11 informants provided opinions on the Minister of Religion's policy. The affiliation of the informants on the Kompas.com media consists of 5 informants affiliated with the Government, three from the Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) means Indonesian Mosque Council, 1 from the Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Indonesian Religious Council, 1 scholar, and 1 public. Kompas.com, in each of its reports, raised the opinion of one informant. So that the information conveyed in each report focuses on one opinion or statement. The description of Kompas.com news informant affiliation can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Kompas.com News Informant Affiliates

| No | Informant           | Affiliation   | Number of News |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. | Yaqut Cholil Qoumas | Minister of Religion  | 7              |
| 2. | Djaja Jaelani       | Head of Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) Bekasi Region          | 2              |
| 3. | Syamsul Yakin       | Deputy Leader of Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Depok Region | 1              |
| 4. | Heli Slamet         | Head of Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) South Tangerang Region | 1              |
| 5. | Syawaludin          | Head of Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) Central Jakarta        | 1              |
| 6. | Buya Syafii         | Scholar   | 1              |
| 7. | Mohammad Idris      | Mayor of Depok  | 1              |
| 8. | Muhadjir Effendy    | Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture     | 1              |



|     |                          |  |   |
|-----|--------------------------|--|---|
| 9.  | Edi Rusdi Kamtono        | Mayor and Head of Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) Pontianak Region      | 1 |
| 10. | Kamaruddin Amin          | General Director of Islamic Community Guidance, Ministry of Religion | 1 |
| 11. | Tim Cek Fakta Kompas.com | General  | 1 |

Source: Researcher Content Analysis (2022)

Table 1. shows that the selection of informants by Kompas.com media is not diverse. It is shown through 82% of the informants from the government, namely 9 government-affiliated informants and 2 non-government affiliated informants. No informants were found from the community, activists, mass organizations, etc. In addition, of the 11 informants appointed, there were no informants with contra-affiliation with the government.

The selected informant affiliations tend to be pro-government. This indicates that the media coverage of Kompas.com is to inform the government's Policy on the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla by the government to the public. Meanwhile, in Detik.com media, the

selection of informants for reporting on the Policy on the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla tends to be more diverse. It was found in several media reports that Detik.com did not only mention one informant but compared one with other informants. The speakers selected by Detik.com come from various affiliations, namely the government, parties, mass organizations, and scholars. When viewed from the affiliation of news informants, Detik.com also tends to choose informants who are affiliated with the government, as indicated by the number of informants from the government, which 14 and 11 are from non-government. The description of Detik.com news informant affiliation can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Detik.com News Informant Affiliation

| No | Informant                        | Affiliation  | Number of News |
|----|----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1. | Bukhori Yusuf                    | Commissioner VIII DPR PKS Fraction                         | 1              |
| 2. | Dadang Kahmad                    | Head of PP Muhammadiyah                                    | 1              |
| 3. | Anwar Abbas                      | Vice chairman Majelis Ulama Indonesia                      | 1              |
| 4. | KH Abdussalam Shohib (Gus Salam) | Vice chairman PWNU Jatim                                   | 2              |
| 5. | Ace Hasan Syadzily               | Deputy Chairman of the Commission VIII DPR Golkar Fraction | 1              |
| 6. | Marwan Dasopang                  | Deputy Chairman of the Commission VIII DPR PKB Fraction    | 1              |
| 7. | Imam Addaruquthni                | Secretary General of DMI                                   | 1              |
| 8. | Dadang Kahmad                    | Head of PP Muhammadiyah                                    | 1              |
| 9. | Ahmad Fahrur Rozi (Gus Fahrur)   | Head of PBNU   | 1              |

|     |                                 |   |   |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 10. | Apep Saefullah                  | Deputy Leader of Fatwa and Legislative Law<br>Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) | 1 |
| 11. | Uu Ruzhanul Ulum                | Deputy Governor of West Java  | 1 |
| 12. | Rafani Achyar                   | MUI Secretary of West Java  | 2 |
| 13. | Dessy Ratnasari                 | Head of DPW PAN Jabar   | 2 |
| 14. | Yaqut Cholil Qoumas             | Minister of Religion  | 1 |
| 15. | Muhammad Aqil                   | Head of Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan<br>Produk Halal (BPJPH)                 | 1 |
| 16. | Romadhon JASN                   | Chairman of PB HMI  | 1 |
| 17. | Muhadjir Effendy                | Coordinating Minister for Human<br>Development and Culture                  | 1 |
| 18. | Imang Abdul Hamid               | Leader of the Islamic Boarding School<br>(Ponpes) Al-Jawami                 | 1 |
| 19. | KH. Ahmad Muwafiq               | Ulama Nahdatul Ulama (NU)   | 1 |
| 20. | Tholabi Kharlie                 | Dean of the Faculty of Sharia and Law (FSH)<br>UIN Jakarta,                 | 1 |
| 21. | Habib Hanif Alatas              | PA 212  | 1 |
| 22. | Dirjen Bimas Islam<br>Kamarudin | Ministry of Religion  | 1 |
| 23. | Niam Soleh Asrorun              | Secretary of Fatwa MUI  | 1 |
| 24. | Novel Bamukmin                  | Deputy Secretary General of PA 212  | 1 |

*Source: Researcher Content Analysis (2022)*

The comparison of Table 1. and Table 2. shows that these two media tend to be dominated by informants affiliated with the government. There are interesting differences between the two media shown by the informant domination and the affiliation. First is the difference in informant dominance. That is, Table 1. on the Kompas media shows that Yaqut Cholil as minister of religion, has a news portion of 7. This informant dominates the news regarding this policy. while detik.com media in Table 2. shows the balance of the news portions for each informant.

Second, it is shown through the informant affiliation. The selection of informants on Kompas.com media did not find any contra-affiliation informants with the government. While Detik.com has 4 informants with contra-affiliation with the government. This can be seen

through the political background, as well as the affiliation of the carrying institution. Researchers, in this case, see that affiliation with the government has an influence on the policy response issued. The selection of informants in this news can also show the interests and goals of the media towards the issue.

Based on the affiliation of the informants, Kompas.com tries to provide a positive narrative of the Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla Policies through the appointed informants. Through this category of news informants, it can be seen that Kompas.com has the aim of informing and tends to support related policies. This is shown through the number of news stories that raised Yaqut Cholil Qoumas as an informant, which was 7 reports. This number is more than half of





Kompas.com's coverage of the policy issue. The rest, other informants who are affiliated with the government are also more commonly found. By not choosing informants who are against the government, it can show that the Kompas.com news brings the government's interests. The choice of affiliation that supports this can be interpreted that Kompas.com is trying to construct an opinion that supports the policy.

On the other hand, Detik.com raised more diverse informants from various affiliates. This shows that Detik.com strives to present news from multiple perspectives. An interesting thing in Detik.com's news, which was not found in the Kompas.com media, was that PA 212 was appointed as a news informant. PA 212 is well-known as a community organization that often voices its disapproval of the current government.

Detik.com does not only offer to inform regarding the policy. But also how this policy is responded to by the community, both in the pro-government community and in the cons. Through the affiliations of the selected informants, it can be seen that Detik.com does not only bring the interests of one party. However, through the affiliations of the selected informants, it can be seen that Detik.com strives to present news based on facts and what is happening both at the government and community levels.

## 2. News Tendency

The content analysis on the trend of reporting on the Policy on Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla is seen through three aspects, namely the statement of the informant, the narrative of the news or article, and the topic of the news. The tendency of the informant's statement and the news narrative is shown by the pros, cons, and neutrality of the issues discussed. The results of the study show that in two online media, Kompas.com and Detik.com, there are significant differences in their tendencies. Differences in the aspect of the news focus and the point of view of the news narrative in these two media were also found.

The news analyzed in the Kompas.com media amounted to 15 news. Judging by the categories of informant's statements, it was found that more informants agreed and supported the Minister of Religion's policy. Of the total news analyzed, 9 are neutral, 5 are pro, and 1 con. The statement of the Minister of Religion, Yaqu Cholil, on this issue is found in all the news presented. The first four reports published by Kompas.com highlighted the Minister of Religion Yaqu Cholil's statement. The rest, in 10 other reports, made the statement of the Minister of Religion Yaqu Cholil as clarification, explanation, and supporting information. An explanation of the trend of the informant's statements and the Kompas.com news narration can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Kompas.com News Tendency

| No | News Title | Date | STT* | Article Tendency |
|----|------------|------|------|------------------|
|----|------------|------|------|------------------|



|     |  |            |         |         |
|-----|--|------------|---------|---------|
| 1.  | Menag Yaqut Terbitkan Pedoman Penggunaan Pengeras Suara Masjid-Mushala, Begini Perinciannya      | 21/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 2.  | SE Menag: Takbir Idul Fitri dan Idul Adha Gunakan Pengeras Suara Luar hingga Pukul 22.00         | 21/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 3.  | SE Menag: Volume Pengeras Suara Masjid Maksimal 100 Desibel, Suaranya Tidak Sumbang              | 21/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 4.  | SE Menag: Ini Aturan Gunakan Pengeras Suara Luar dan Dalam di Masjid                             | 22/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 5.  | DMI Bekasi Sambut Baik SE Menag soal Pedoman Penggunaan Pengeras Suara Masjid                    | 22/02/2022 | Pro     | Pro     |
| 6.  | Penggunaan Pengeras Suara Masjid Dibatasi, DMI Kota Bekasi Akan Lakukan Sosialisasi              | 23/02/2022 | Pro     | Pro     |
| 7.  | MUI Depok Berikan Respons Positif atas Pedoman Penggunaan Pengeras Suara di Masjid               | 23/02/2022 | Pro     | Pro     |
| 8.  | Penggunaan "Loudspeaker" Masjid Dibatasi, DMI Tangsel: Supaya Orang Lain Tak Terganggu           | 23/02/2022 | Pro     | Pro     |
| 9.  | Penggunaan Toa Masjid Dibatasi, DMI Jakpus Belum Ambil Sikap                                     | 24/02/2022 | Pro     | Neutral |
| 10. | Ramai soal Pedoman Penggunaan Pengeras Suara di Masjid, Ini Pesan Buya Syafii untuk Para Pejabat | 25/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 11. | Pemkot Depok Sebut Pembatasan Penggunaan Pengeras Suara Masjid Perlu Dikaji Ulang                | 25/02/2022 | Cons    | Neutral |
| 12. | Muhadjir Minta Pengurus Masjid dan Musalla Pahami SE Menag soal Pengeras Suara                   | 25/02/2022 | Pro     | Neutral |
| 13. | Menag Terbitkan Pedoman Penggunaan Pengeras Suara Masjid, Ini Kata Wali Kota Pontianak           | 25/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 14. | Kemenag Gandeng DMI Benahi Akustik Pengeras Suara Masjid-Mushala                                 | 27/02/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |
| 15. | [HOAKS] Menag Yaqut Melarang Azan  | 05/03/2022 | Neutral | Neutral |

\*STT: Informant's Statement Tendency

*Source: Researcher Content Analysis (2022)*

Judging from the category of article tendencies in Table 3, it shows that the Kompas.com media mostly builds neutral news narratives. No articles were found that led to disapproving content, or disagreed with the Minister of Religion's policies. The news topics raised by Kompas.com are mostly information on the Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla Policies which have just been published. A total of 4 news items contain the rules and guidelines in the Official Letter of the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla.

In addition, reports were also found on the topic of tolerance and diversity, policy responses at the regional level, appeals by the government, and clarification of fake news (hoax).

Kompas.com's news structure tends to be the same from one news to another. In almost all news reports, the first thing that was presented was the information that the Minister of Religion Yaqut Cholil published the Official Letter of Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers and the opinions of key informants regarding the policy. The



news then closes or ends with information related to the Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers. The closing narratives of the news found are in the form of established rules, reasons for issuing the rules, and information on the issuance of Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla. Kompas.com in its reporting also places a lot of emphasis on discussing diversity, tolerance, and respect between religious communities.

Kompas.com in its reporting is more to inform, namely providing information in one direction by presenting one new perspective. The repetition of information related to the policy can be seen in almost all related news. This is interesting because this pattern can indicate that Kompas.com does not only provide instant information, but also reaches out to socialization. Information that is continuously repeated in the news presentation can indicate the purpose of the news. The main objective seen in the Kompas.com news is to inform and socialize the Official Letter of Policy on the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla. In the Kompas.com media news, only 1 contradictory statement was found by the informant, but in the news narration, there was no contradictory narrative tendency.

The positive response from the informants, who are often presented with narratives that tend to be neutral or pro, shows that Kompas.com is trying to build a positive opinion in the community regarding the policy. The presentation of Kompas.com news seems uniform and neutral and supports this policy. Through the content analysis carried out, the main focus of Kompas.com's reporting is information, socialization, and diversity literacy related to the Policy Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla.

Detik.com does more reporting on the issue of the Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla compared to Kompas.com. 18 reports were found within two weeks after the policy was published. The trend in Detik.com's reporting was found to be more diverse because many statements and narratives of counter news were found that were not found in the Kompas.com media. As previously explained, Detik.com media does not only mention one informant in one news report. This shows that Detik.com tries to provide diverse perspectives on policy issues. The presentation of the informant's statement and the trend of Detik.com's reporting can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Detik.com News Tendency

| No | News Tittle   | Date       | STT*  | Article Tendency |
|----|---|------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. | PKS Tak Setuju Menag Atur Toa Masjid: Biar Diatur Masyarakat!     | 21/02/2022 | Cons  | Cons             |
| 2. | Muhammadiyah: Edaran Pengeras Suara Masjid Bagus, Tinggal Ditaati | 22/02/2022 | 2 Pro | Pro              |



|     |  |            |                      |         |
|-----|--|------------|----------------------|---------|
| 3.  | Menag Atur Pedoman Penggunaan Toa Masjid, PWNU Jatim: Terlalu Teknis           | 22/02/2022 | Cons                 | Cons    |
| 4.  | PWNU Sebut Tak Pernah Ada Protes soal Toa Masjid di Jatim                      | 22/02/2022 | Cons                 | Cons    |
| 5.  | Peraturan Penggunaan Toa Masjid Terbit, Ini Kontra yang Muncul                 | 23/02/2022 | 4 Pro;<br>2 Cons     | Neutral |
| 6.  | SE Soal Pengeras Suara Masjid, MUI Sukabumi: Tak Ada Sanksi                    | 23/02/2022 | Cons                 | Cons    |
| 7.  | Gelombang Kritisikan ke Menag Yaquut   | 24/02/2022 | 3 Cons               | Cons    |
| 8.  | Gaduh Ucapan 'Gonggongan Anjing' Menag, MUI Jabar: Sangat Berlebihan           | 24/02/2022 | 1 Cons;<br>1 Neutral | Cons    |
| 9.  | Menag Yaquut Didesak Minta Maaf soal Ucapan 'Gonggongan Anjing'                | 24/02/2022 | Cons                 | Cons    |
| 10. | Soal Aturan Toa Masjid, Kepala BPJPH: Demi Kemaslahatan Bersama                | 25/02/2022 | Pro                  | Pro     |
| 11. | HMI Romadhon Puji SE Menag Atur Volume Toa Masjid Bentuk Toleransi Keberagaman | 26/02/2022 | Pro                  | Pro     |
| 12. | Bela Menag soal Polemik Analogi Toa-Gonggongan, Menko PMK: Tujuannya Baik      | 26/02/2022 | Pro                  | Pro     |
| 13. | Gaduh soal Aturan Toa Masjid, Begini Respons Pimpinan Ponpes Al-Jawami         | 26/02/2022 | Cons                 | Cons    |
| 14. | Gus Muwafiq Yakin Menag Tak Buat Analogi yang Jadi Polemik soal Toa            | 26/02/2022 | Pro                  | Pro     |
| 15. | Dekan di UIN Jakarta Nilai Aturan Toa Masjid Sudah Tepat, Ini Alasannya        | 27/02/2022 | Pro                  | Pro     |
| 16. | Demo di Kemenag, Menantu Habib Rizieq Orasi Tolak Aturan Toa Masjid            | 04/03/2022 | Cons                 | Cons    |
| 17. | Kemenag ke PA 212 yang Akan Demo: Gus Menteri Punya Niat Baik                  | 04/03/2022 | Pro                  | Neutral |
| 18. | Diminta PA 212 Ambil Sikap soal Pernyataan Menag, Begini Respons MU            | 06/03/2022 | 1 Cons;<br>1 Neutral | Netral  |

\* STT: Informant's Statement Tendency

*Source: Researcher Content Analysis (2022)*

Table 4. shows that Detik.com endeavors to present information related to the Minister of Religion's policies based on facts in conditions. Judging from the trend category of NS statements, there are more statements that contradict policy issues. A total of 14 informants who were appointed tended to reject, and disagree with the Minister of Religion's policy. Followed by 12 statements that support and agree, and 2 neutral statements. The statement submitted by the informant was not only limited to responses related to policies as well but also related to the pros and cons of the

statement by Minister of Religion Yaquut Cholil which was considered to compare the sound of the call to prayer with the barking of dogs. There are six informant statements that discuss the pros and cons of comparing the sound of the *azan* - call to prayer, and the barking of dogs. While other statements are in the form of responses to policies.

Informant statements who support and respond positively consist of informant persons affiliated with the government and mass organizations. The positive opinion given by the informants was not only about the policy response

but also found a defense against Minister of Religion Yaqut Qoumas regarding his statement which was considered to compare the sound of the call to prayer with the barking of dogs. Not many informants gave neutral statements, namely two. Meanwhile, the contra statements raised in the Detik.com news tend to be controversial and trigger pros and cons in the community. The negative statements presented were in the form of rejection of policies, and public criticism regarding the analogy statement to the call to prayer and the barking of dogs by Yaqut Cholil.

The narrative trend of Detik.com's reporting, as shown in Table 4, is against this policy issue. It was found that there were 6 supporting reports, 3 neutral reports, and 9 counter reports. The tendency of the news narrative can not only be seen through the explanation of the informant's statements but also through how the media highlights news titles that tend to be contradictory. The news headlines seem to highlight the opinions given by the informants. Broadly speaking, the narrative tendency of Detik.com's reporting with the tendency of Informant's statements is not much different.

Regarding the issue of the Policy on Guidelines for Using Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla, Detik.com raised the topic of discussion about policy responses, rejection, criticism, and the pros and cons of the statement of Minister of Religion Yaqut Cholil. Detik.com's reporting focuses more on the facts of the pros and cons that occur in the field starting from the central, regional, and community levels. This is indicated by the perspective of

the news presented not only from informants who are affiliated with the government, but also those who are against it. The portion given by Detik.com regarding the pros and cons trend of policies seems unequal. The news narratives that are against this policy get a larger portion than the news that is pro-policy.

Detik.com in its reporting is more in-depth than only to inform. This means, it focuses more on the narrative of problems and policy responses and reviews the opinions of the appointed informants. The content of the news presented is more focused on discussing the informants' statements than informing the Official Letter of Policy Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla. Detik.com's news structure tends to be non-uniform because the main purpose of the news presented is not the same from one news to another.

The focus of the discussion on Detik.com's news was mostly in the form of responses from informants related to policies and the pros and cons of the analogy to the call to prayer and the barking of dogs. The topic of tolerance in diversity related to the Minister of Religion's policy was also mentioned in several Detik.com reports. The discussion related to tolerance for diversity contains the response of Islamic leaders to tolerance for diversity which is the reason for this policy to be published. The narratives built on this topic tend to be dominated by the perspective of Islamic religious groups, which tend to lead to statements against policies.



### 3. Content Analysis Causes Pros and Cons of Policy

The pros and cons of this policy on online news media arise from two things, namely the statement of the analogy of the *azan* with the barking of dogs by the Minister of Religion, Yaqut Cholil, and the policy of the mosque and Musalla loudspeaker itself. The researcher sees that there are two things that cause the pros and cons related to this issues. Firstly, differences in perceptions by the informant who is the source of the news, secondly there is the influence of the affiliate identity behind the informant. The differences between the informant regarding the mosque and Musalla's loudspeaker policy can be seen through the statements of informants in the media coverage. It was found that there were three tendencies of statements from informants, which are pro, con, and neutral.

The neutral statement in this case is related to providing information, which is carried out by the minister of religion as an informant. The pro and con statements here are interesting for further discussion. Pros and cons of the mosque and Musalla loudspeaker policy occurred due to differences in perceptions in interpreting the policy and also the Minister of Religion, Yaqut Cholil's statement. The statements given by the two media, Kompas.com and Detik.com, show that there are two contrasting opinions, which are positive or supportive opinions (pro), and negative opinions that are opposed or disagreed (con). Contradictory statements of the loudspeaker policy can be seen in the following responses given by several informants in both online news media.

“Iya, ini pun menurut saya perlu dikaji, ini kan sifatnya bisa dikatakan tidak hanya sekadar membuat peraturan. Kadang-kadang kita membuat aturan tidak kurang fisibel dengan kondisi budaya masyarakat, kadang-kadang ya...”

- Yes, I think this also needs to be studied, it can be said that this is not just about making regulations. Sometimes we make rules that are no less flexible to the cultural conditions of society, sometimes. (Mohammad Idris, Mayor of Depok, from Kompas.com)

“Soal *azan* itu biarkan jadi civil society Saudara, nggak perlu negara masuk terlalu dalam. Jangan diatur-atur, biarkan ini jadi civil society ...”

- Let the call to prayer become civil society, there is no need for the state to go too deep. Don't be regulated, let this become civil society. (Habib Hanif Alatas, affiliation PA 212 Detik.com)

“...Kemenag tidak perlu mengatur hal-hal yang sangat teknis tentang masalah ibadah ...” - The Ministry of Religion does not need to regulate very technical matters regarding worship issues (Bukhori Yusuf, affiliation DPR PKS Fraction, from Detik.com)

“Ya itu dibandingkan dengan suara anjing berlebihan. Kita sangat menyayangkan. *Azan* itu panggilan salat, kalimat agung, tauhid mulia” - it's an exaggeration, comparing to the sound of a dog. We are very sorry. *Azan* the call to prayer, the great sentence, the noble monotheism (Rafani Achyar, Affiliation MUI, from Detik.com)

Meanwhile, positive responses were also found regarding this

loudspeaker policy, as shown in the following statement;

*“Surat Edaran Menteri Agama ini sangat membantu dalam kemanfaatan dari speaker atau pengeras suara”*

- This Instruction from the Minister of Religion is very helpful in the benefits of speakers or loudspeakers (Djaja Jaelani, Affiliation: Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) from Kompas.com)

*“Surat Edaran pemerintah ini harus kita respons secara positif sambil kemudian kita mengkaji. Membuat kajian di lapangan seperti apa sebenarnya respon agama lain terhadap pengeras suara umat Islam begitu”*

- We must respond to this government circular letter positively while we then review it. Conduct studies in the field as to what other religions actually respond to Muslim loudspeakers. (Syamsul Yakin, Affiliation: Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Depok Region from Kompas.com)

*“Pernyataan Gus Yaqut sama sekali tidak membandingkan suara azan dengan gonggongan anjing. Pernyataan Kemenag jangan dipolitisasi hanya demi hasrat politik.”*

- Gus Yaqut's statement did not compare the sound of the call to prayer to the barking of a dog. The statement of the Ministry of Religion should not be politicized just for the sake of political desire (Romadhon JASN, Affiliation HMI, from Detik.com)

*“Jadi edaran Menag tersebut jangan disalahartikan, karena edaran itu justru mengatur, mempersilakan masjid untuk menggunakan pengeras*

*suara dengan batasan yang ditetapkan demi kemaslahatan bersama”*

-So the Minister of Religion's instruction should not be misinterpreted, because the circular actually regulates, allowing mosques to use loudspeakers with limits set for the common good. (Muhammad Aqil, affiliation BPJPH, from Detik.com)

We can clearly see that informants who have government affiliations tend to provide supportive statements. Not only informants with government backgrounds but also informants affiliated with organizations, parties or groups close to the government. Affiliates close to the government in this case are the Indonesian Mosque Council, MUI, Muhammadiyah, Nahdatul Ulama, PKB Fraction, Golkar Fraction, UIN Jakarta, and the Government. Meanwhile informants whom disagree were found to have affiliations that were also against the government, such as PA 212, PAN Faction, and PKS Faction. In general, this affiliation has a big influence on the perceptions of informants in viewing and responding to mosque and prayer room loudspeaker policies.

However, there was one informant who was affiliated with the government, namely the Mayor of Depok whose statement was featured in the Kompas.com report, who stated with a counter tendency or more towards criticism regarding this policy. This condition will raise the question, does the informant's affiliation really contribute to a large tendency?

Furthermore, In the study of communication science, we know Perception can be influenced by several factors. Berlo mentioned the influence of knowledge, skills, attitude, social system,

culture which influence the perception of a message (Stephen W. Littlejohn et al., 2012). While Wilbur Schramm refers to it as field of experience (FoE) and frame of reference (FoR).

Each individual has different experiences from one another. The statements given by these informants can be influenced by affiliation because affiliation is part of their frame of reference (FoR). There are values and understandings held that differ from one group to another. Basically, frame of reference (FoR) in the context of the informant's affiliation, namely as the reference group.

Meanwhile, Field of Experience (FoE) is an experience that is built up by each informant, whether influenced by their affiliate group or other factors such as mindset, environment, family, and other closer reference groups. The counter-statement given by the Mayor of Depok as part of the government explains that it is possible that a person's main affiliation could make a major contribution to the statement's tendencies. If we look at the percentage of statement tendencies that are not in line with the affiliation compared to those that are in line is very small. From the data obtained, only one informant whose statements are not influenced by affiliation. This shows that Frame of References (FoR) and Field of Experience (FoE) are a unit to see how informants provide statements about a phenomenon.

These Pros and Cons happen because there was a difference in the field of experience (FoE) and frame of reference (FoR) between the informants. Even though most of the informants share a Muslim identity, specifically, the groups represented by the informants

come from various different affiliations. This issue is also a very sensitive religious issue so it can trigger the pros and cons on statements. Moreover, Azan is a sacred sound that is sacred by Muslims. The sensitivity of the content that is not following the context of this information triggers the differences in perception.

The influence of media coverage is also one of the causes of the emergence of pros and cons in the community in responding to this policy. The pros and cons that occur are inseparable from the influence of online news media coverage that is accessed by the public. The media has the power to build public opinion (Lee, 2021). The media tend to choose information that they think is important to report. The media tries to influence the public so that the public can think or have the same view as the media on certain issues (Wonneberger & Vliegenthart, 2021).

The pros and cons of the Guidelines for the Policy on the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla by the Minister of Religion can be seen clearly in the Detik.com report. The narration of the news shows that there are two major interests, namely the government and certain Islamic groups. The interests of these two groups seem to be represented through the news from Kompas.com and Detik.com. Kompas.com does more reporting that brings the government's interest. Meanwhile, Detik.com's media, through its narration, reports mostly on the responses given by certain parties.

Based on the analysis of reports on Kompas.com and Detik.com media, these two media have different goals in their reporting. Kompas.com presents news from the government's





perspective. So the purpose of Kompas.com is to inform and socialize policies. In addition, the dominance of informants who are affiliated with the government, statements of informants, positive news narratives, and the tendency of neutral articles, indicate that Kompas.com strives to provide neutral information. Kompas.com's tendency towards neutral reporting is also in accordance with previous research (Prawira et al., 2021; Sucipta & Kurniawan, 2021).

Meanwhile, detik.com has a different tendency. Detik.com raised the issue of reporting related to this policy based more on the factual situation and opinion of what happened. Detik.com not only reports the pros but also news that is against and controversial. Even though the informants chosen were diverse, the news narratives and titles given gave a contradictory reporting tendency. Through presenting a news perspective, Detik.com is more to discuss the responses given by community leaders regarding the Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla Policies by the Minister of Religion. Detik.com's news coverage is more about in-depth coverage that discusses the pros and cons and responses related to policies.

## CONCLUSION

Through the Kompas.com and Detik.com online news media analysis found the informant's affiliation makes a big contribution to providing a pro or con statement. The pros and cons related to this policy issue are caused by differences in perceptions and understanding regarding the Guidelines for the Use of Loudspeakers in Mosques and Musalla

Policies between the informants. In addition, these pros and cons are also caused by the influence of the media in reporting this policy. Kompas.com and Detik.com online media have different reporting tendencies. Kompas.com media has a neutral tendency and Detik.com has a contra tendency in its reporting. This reporting trend is shown through the appointed Informants, the titles and narratives presented, and the topics of news discussion. The pros and cons regarding reporting on loudspeaker cases in online media are influenced by several factors including:

1. Selection of news Informants, where each informant must be affiliated with certain groups that has pro or con to the case
2. Selection of the words/diction that are sensitive or inappropriate, offending certain parties or groups
3. Pros and cons in reporting are an important part of the principle of news, namely conflict. The existence of debate or pros-cons make the news more interesting.

## CREDIT AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

M. Iqbal Sultan: Writing-Conceptual Draft, Theory Review, and Review Articles

Lelita Azaria R: Draft Compilation, Collection Data, Data curation, Writing, Reviewing, and Editing

Bono Setyo: Writing-Conceptual Draft, Methodology, Investigation, Reviewing and Editing



## DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

We certify that the study described in this publication was not influenced by any conflicting financial interests or personal connections.

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