



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Public Opinion in the Grip Of Disinformation Mechanism of Spread of False Information in Novel Disorder Akmal Nasery Nasery Basral's Work

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the mechanism of disinformation in character communication in the novel "Disorder" by Akmal Nasery Basral. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, this study analyzes various forms of information depicted in the novel, including the manipulation of political, religious, and social issues. Data collection methods include text intensification observation and character analysis. Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory is used as an analytical framework to understand the context and components of communication in speech events containing disinformation. The results of the study indicate that disinformation in the novel "Disorder" includes several main mechanisms: clashing political issues with religious traditions, social polarization on social media, cyber attack issues, global health issues, public opinion manipulation, and socio-political issues. This study reveals how disinformation is used as a strategic tool to manipulate public perception and create social tension. The analysis also describes the role of social media in accelerating the spread of disinformation and deepening societal polarization. This study provides important insights into the dynamics of disinformation in a literary context and its impact on contemporary socio-political realities.

INTRODUCTION

The rise of fake news (hoaxes) in the digital era poses quite a challenge for society, especially in Indonesia. Hoaxes are false information that is deliberately created to mislead the public and spreads quickly through short message applications and electronic media (Halawa & Lase, 2022). Hoaxes come in various forms, including fake news, clickbait, and propaganda, which often do not have verifiable sources and use urgent language to encourage the spread of fake news (Azis et al., 2022). The spread of hoaxes usually begins with the creation of false information based on public opinion which is then spread through social media using anonymous accounts (Arif & Miswar, 2020). This phenomenon has a negative impact on social interaction, causing debate and conflict between previously harmonious relationships. To overcome hoaxes, a critical approach is needed that empowers people to research information and not easily fall prey to fake news, especially in the context of political events (Ekopriyono, 2018).

Research on disinformation and misinformation in the context of Indonesian politics and media. Disinformation is defined as false information that is intentionally spread, while misinformation is incorrect information that is believed by the spreader (Fathurokhmah, 2021). Social media plays an important role in shaping public opinion and political participation (Akmaliah, 2019). The spread of fake news and hoaxes has become a critical issue, especially during election periods, which has the

potential to disrupt social cohesion and the democratic process (Nurhaipah & Ramallah, 2024). The rise of online media has contributed to the rise of disinformation, especially on Islamic websites (Ahmad, 2013). To address this, media literacy is very important, especially for academics and the general public. Key strategies include increasing access to accurate political information, developing information filtering skills, and identifying reliable sources (Nurhaipah & Ramallah, 2024). These efforts are essential to maintaining a well-informed citizenry and maintaining the democratic process in Indonesia.

Research on the spread of disinformation on social media shows a significant impact on public opinion and social interaction. Roida Pakpahan (2017) emphasized that hoaxes can divide society, and the importance of information literacy to overcome this problem. Yuli Rohmiyati (2018) found that the spread of information on social media, such as Facebook, tends to strengthen dominant opinions, increasing opposing views. A. Arif & Andi Miswar (2020) explained that hoaxes often start from public opinion which is then spread through anonymous accounts, causing conflict in social relations. This research is relevant to the analysis of the novel "Disorder" by Akmal Nasery Basral, which describes the phenomena of disinformation and social polarization, and uses Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory approach to understand the communication mechanisms involved (Ananda Salsa Sabila et al., 2024). This novel reflects social reality and the importance of understanding the spread of disinformation to reduce its impact.

METHODOLOGY

Research on character analysis and qualitative descriptive methods in Indonesian literature. The study has used a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze characters in novels by Akmal Nasery Basral and Seno Gumira Ajidarma, focusing on character traits, social conflicts, and their influence on story development (Yulsafli & Yeni, 2021; F. Fitri, 2020). Descriptive research in communication studies aims to describe the subject objectively, systematically describe facts, and provide detailed and extensive findings (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018). Character analysis in a novel involves examining the protagonist, antagonist, and supporting characters, as well as their influence on the narrative and other characters (Walhidaya et al., 2020). This study demonstrates the effectiveness of qualitative descriptive methods in analyzing literary works, especially in exploring character development, social dynamics, and thematic elements in Indonesian novels.

The data in this study are in the form of texts that describe the Disinformation Mechanism in Character Communication in the novel Disorder by Akmal Nasery Basral. The text consists of monologues and dialogues, which describe the behavior, speech of the characters, traits, and actions. The text in question is in the form of language expositions that are divided into data in the form of: (1) Disinformation mechanisms by pitting political issues against religious traditions, (2) Disinformation mechanisms with social polarization on social media, (3) Disinformation mechanisms on cyber attacks, (4) Disinformation mechanisms on global health issues, (5) Disinformation mechanisms on public opinion issues, (6) Disinformation mechanisms on socio-political issues. The data source in this study is the novel Disorder by Akmal Nasery Basral.

The data collection technique in this study is the text observation technique. The steps used by researchers in data collection are as follows. 1) Intensively reading the novel Disorder by Akmal Nasery Basral, 2) Selecting and marking (coding) the novel Disorder by Akmal Nasery Basral, in the form of : (1) Disinformation mechanisms by pitting political issues against religious traditions, (2) Disinformation mechanisms with social polarization on social media, (3) Disinformation mechanisms on cyber attacks, (4) Disinformation mechanisms on global health issues, (5) Disinformation mechanisms on public opinion issues, (6) Disinformation mechanisms on socio-political issues based on the indicators found, 3) Identifying data according to the problems and goals to be achieved, 4) Classifying data in the form of disinformation mechanisms in character communication in the novel Disorder by Akmal Nasery Basral, namely : (1) Disinformation mechanisms by pitting political issues against religious traditions, (2) Disinformation mechanisms with social polarization on social media, (3) Disinformation mechanisms on cyber attacks, (4) Disinformation mechanisms on global health issues, (5) Disinformation mechanisms on public opinion issues, (6) Disinformation mechanisms on socio-political issues based on the indicators found. indicators found, 5) Processing data using disinformation mechanisms in character communication in the novel Disorder by Akmal Nasery Basral.

Data analysis according to Miles and Huberman (2015) divides the three stages carried out in data analysis, namely (1) Data reduction . The activity of selecting is taking parts of the data quotes contained in the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral which contain disinformation mechanisms in character communication in the form of: (1) Disinformation mechanisms by pitting political issues against religious traditions, (2) Disinformation mechanisms with social polarization on social media, (3) Disinformation mechanisms on cyber attack issues, (4) Disinformation mechanisms on global health issues, (5) Disinformation mechanisms on public opinion issues, (6) Disinformation mechanisms on socio-political issues, (2) Data presentation . The presentation of data in this study is done by narratively describing the disinformation mechanism in character communication in the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral in the form of: (1) Disinformation mechanism by pitting political issues against religious traditions, (2) Disinformation mechanism with social polarization on social media, (3) Disinformation mechanism of cyber attack issues, (4) Disinformation mechanism of global health issues, (5) Disinformation mechanism of public opinion issues, (6) Disinformation mechanism of socio-political issues. This study uses a narrative approach to link the disinformation mechanism in character communication with concrete examples from the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral. This approach analyzes how disinformation is formed through interactions between characters and influences the storyline and character relationships.

The technique of checking the validity in this study is triangulation. According to Moleong (2014) triangulation is a technique that investigates the validity of data that utilizes something else. Checking the validity of data is carried out in this study in the form of the following activities. 1) Consistency of observation is carried out by reading and understanding the text of the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral repeatedly, 2) Persistence of observation, namely finding elements in a situation that are relevant to the problem or issue being sought and then focusing on these things in detail. The persistence of observation in this study shows the seriousness in identifying data, 3) Examination with colleagues who understand the mechanism of disinformation in the communication of characters in the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral so as to produce accurate analysis results. This activity is carried out so that the results of the data analysis can truly be accounted for in terms of accuracy.

DISCUSSION

The SPEAKING model by Dell Hymes provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing communication events, including formal interviews and traditional practices. The model consists of eight components: Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre (Fathul Maujud & Sultan, 2019; Niswatun Azizah, 2018). The model has been applied to various contexts, such as analyzing speech events in television shows (Fikri Najiyah et al., 2019), studying traditional practices such as *Tu'u Belis* (Fifi A. Elimanafe et al., 2023), and studying formal Malay interviews (Che Man & M. Sabri, 2004). The SPEAKING model helps identify and analyze communication elements in a given situation, exploring how information is designed, delivered, and received by participants. The model emphasizes the importance of context, participant characteristics, and social interaction in understanding language use and meaning (Che Man & M. Sabri, 2004).

A. Disinformation Mechanism by Colliding Political Issues with Religious Traditions

In the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral, disinformation often appears through conversations between characters. Characters such as Professor Tobias Shochet and the Global Order group are at the center of information manipulation, using language full of intrigue to create confusion, chaos, or even conflict. Through analysis based on the SPEAKING model, it can be seen how disinformation becomes a strategic communication mechanism in the novel *Disorder* . There are two data that show the mechanism of disinformation by pitting political issues against religious traditions. The following is an explanation of the mechanism of disinformation by pitting political issues against religious traditions.

Data 1

Fifteen minutes later on Italian television screens appeared Mauro Salvatore, leader of the Lega Destra d'Italia, an ultranationalist, anti-immigrant right-wing group that has always criticized the pro-multiculturalism policies promoted by the Vatican. "What is happening at the Holy See is God the

Father's punishment because Pope John Paul III changed a civilized diet into the identity of the Italian nation. Because, for us, food is not just stomach filler. Food is a sign of gratitude and obedience to God the Almighty Giver. This is a philosophy that has been formulated by our ancestors since St. Peter and has been the soul of this nation continuously. (DIS-MEK-D-1)

Data 1 highlights the statement of Mauro Salvatore, the leader of the ultranationalist group Lega Destra d'Italia, who expressed his political and religious views on Italian television. In his statement, Salvatore criticized the Vatican's policies, which he considered contradictory to Italian national traditions, especially in relation to food as a symbol of identity and cultural sacredness. This issue reflects the conflict between conservative nationalist groups and policies that are more inclusive of cultural diversity. Criticism of changes in the food menu has become a symbol of rejection of changes in cultural identity that are considered to threaten the soul of the nation.

In the novel *Disorder*, disinformation is used to manipulate political issues and religious traditions, creating conflict by exploiting people's sensitivity to religious values. The character Mauro Salvatore, through his political rhetoric, emphasizes an ultranationalist narrative packaged with religious elements, criticizing Vatican policies by framing them in a strong religious context. This gives the impression that traditional values are threatened by modernization or global policies. This strategy not only manipulates politics, but also plays on people's emotions that are tied to religion, creating tension between groups with different beliefs. The novel illustrates how these issues can be used to divide society, which can be analyzed further using the SPEAKING model by Dell Hymes.

The following is a description of the SPEAKING model by Dell Hymes. An interview by Mauro Salvatore, leader of Lega Destra d'Italia, on an Italian television show illustrates Dell Hymes' use of the SPEAKING model. In a serious atmosphere, Salvatore delivers criticism of the Vatican's policies that are considered to be damaging to Italian national identity through changes in the traditional food menu. He emphasizes that food for Italians is more than just consumption, but a symbol of gratitude and obedience to God. The interview combines political and religious elements, with Salvatore criticizing the Vatican's multiculturalism which is considered inconsistent with traditional Italian values. The medium used is television, as a means of conveying ideological views. The discussion norms reflect the ethics of political debate with an argumentative style of delivery based on ideology, making it an example of a political conversation that raises issues of national identity, religion, and public policy.

Data 2

"Harbin is on the verge of lockdown. Other cities will follow soon," said Bhante Mahathera. "After that, all provincial capitals in China will be black zones before Christmas 2026. This is nature's retribution for the Chinese government's long-standing suppression of Buddhists in Tibet. Justice will be served by destroying one of the proudest nations on earth." (DIS-MEK-D-2)

Data 2 contains a statement by Bhante Mahathera describing the critical situation in Harbin, which is heading towards a lockdown, and how other cities in China are expected to follow suit. Bhante Mahathera states that after the lockdown, all provincial capitals in China will become "black zones" before Christmas 2026. He states that this is a form of "natural retribution" against the Chinese government, which he believes has been continuously suppressing Buddhists in Tibet. Bhante Mahathera believes that justice will be served through the destruction of the Chinese government, which he considers to be an arrogant nation. This description expresses condemnation of the Chinese government, with Bhante Mahathera viewing the lockdown in China as "natural retribution" for the oppression of Buddhists in Tibet. He interprets this event as a karmic act, a consequence of the injustices committed by the Chinese government. The text uses strong and moral language, condemning China's policies and linking the global situation to inevitable retribution. Bhante Mahathera conveys his views with the belief that justice will be served through the destruction of a nation considered arrogant. Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model is used to analyze the elements of communication in the situation.

Using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model, Bhante Mahathera's statement reflects various aspects of communication relevant to sensitive social and political contexts. He uses the issue of Buddhist persecution in Tibet to legitimize a particular narrative, even though this issue is complex and requires a fact-based approach. Bhante Mahathera voices his disapproval of the Chinese

government's policies by describing the lockdown as "nature's response" that shows the consequences of injustice. In his assertive verbal communication, he seeks to achieve his moral and social goals.

B. Disinformation Mechanism with Social Polarization on Social Media

In the novel *Disorder*, the mechanisms of disinformation and social polarization on social media are depicted through the rapid spread of provocative hashtags such as #LegaWantsToKillPope. This hashtag sparks heated debates between Lega supporters and haters, with emotional arguments and verbal attacks replacing attempts to find the truth. Polarization is further exacerbated by the tendency of social media users to react quickly without verifying the facts, allowing disinformation to spread and deepen social divisions. This phenomenon shows how social media, with its instant and massive nature, can exacerbate social conflict and turn differences of opinion into major divisions.

Data 3

One minute later a new hashtag went viral on the internet: #Lega Wants ToKillpope.

THE CONTROVERSY is heating up. Lega supporters and haters are equally brutal in their use of vocabulary. They are wielding diction and sniping arguments on social media, preempting the examination of the facts. (DIS-MEK-D-3)

Data 3 illustrates the dynamics of communication on social media that emerged after the hashtag "#Lega Wants ToKillPope" went viral. The controversy that was created showed the intensity of the feud between the supporters and opponents of Lega Destra d'Italia. This data illustrates the sharp division between supporters and haters of Lega. This polarization is further strengthened by the brutal style of communication on social media, by attacking each other using metaphorical expressions that describe an aggressive way of communicating and full of verbal attacks in a debate, especially on social media. This creates an unproductive and emotional debate atmosphere.

This quote illustrates how social media has become a major channel for the spread of disinformation and social polarization. The hashtag #LegaWantsToKillPope was used as a propaganda tool to trigger emotional responses from Lega supporters and haters. The virality of this hashtag shows how quickly information, whether true or false, spreads without verification of facts. The issue of disinformation arises in the way this hashtag is designed to provoke and create certain perceptions. Social polarization is exacerbated when debates are not based on facts, but rather emotions and group loyalties. Social media also facilitates a "word war," where verbal attacks override substance and discourage constructive dialogue, widening the gap between groups. Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model is used to analyze the elements of communication in this context.

Here is a description of the SPEAKING model by Dell Hymes. Following a controversial event, social media was abuzz with the emergence of the viral hashtag #LegaWantsToKillPope, which sparked mixed reactions from the public. A sharp polarization occurred between supporters and haters of the Lega group, who engaged in heated debates using sharp vocabulary and harsh arguments. The conversations on social media were highly emotional, reflecting deep tensions between the parties involved. Social media platforms became the primary means of communication, where hashtags and strong rhetoric were used to influence public opinion. Conversational norms reflected the polarization that often occurred, with harsh rhetoric dominating without always paying attention to fact-checking. These discussions fell into the genre of political debates on social media, aimed at expressing opinions and shaping public opinion on the controversial issue.

C. Cyber Attack Issue Disinformation Mechanism

Cybercrime has emerged as a significant threat in the digital era, impacting individuals, businesses, and national security (Laksana & Mulyani, 2024; Hapsari & Pambayun, 2023). Cybercrime encompasses various forms of digital crime, including identity theft, financial fraud, and disruption of critical infrastructure (Hapsari & Pambayun, 2023). The evolution of cybercrime in Indonesia has shifted from regulatory issues to technological threats and their social impacts (Hapsari & Pambayun, 2023). Common cyber threats include malware, denial-of-service attacks, and phishing (Hapsari & Pambayun, 2023). The transnational nature of cybercrime poses jurisdictional challenges, requiring international cooperation (Siahaan, 2018). Risk management strategies are essential to developing

effective cyber defense mechanisms (Rahmawati, 2017). To combat cybercrime, experts recommend implementing a strong security strategy, proactive measures, and appropriate cybersecurity tools (Laksana & Mulyani, 2024). In addition, strengthening law enforcement and increasing public education on cybersecurity are important steps in combating this growing threat (Hapsari & Pambayun, 2023).

Data 4

The television news changed to news of Wall Street stock prices plummeting after their digital transaction systems were hacked by hackers who spread the CryptoClaus virus. The BOD and employee monitor screens of 40 stock exchange-controlling companies were filled with the words #NoMoreCapitalism with an animation of Santa Claus in a black tuxedo - not red velvet with a white collar - throwing suitcases of banknotes. (DIS-MEK-D-4)

Data 4 depicts a scene highlighting the impact of a cyberattack on the Wall Street stock market, which is a symbol of global capitalism. In the news, Wall Street's digital trading system was attacked by hackers using a virus called "CryptoClaus." As a result of this attack, stock prices fell drastically, causing chaos among shareholders and large companies. The visualization presented in the text reflects the hacker's symbolic message. The monitor screen filled with the words "#NoMoreCapitalism" and the animation of Santa Claus in a black tuxedo become metaphors for criticizing capitalism. Santa Claus, who is generally associated with kindness and giving, is depicted in a black tuxedo, representing resistance to traditional capitalist values. The scene of Santa Claus throwing a suitcase full of banknotes also illustrates the reversal of meaning: from giving gifts to distributing wealth in an ironic way. This hacking is not only intended to cause damage, but also to convey social and ideological criticism of the economic injustice associated with capitalism. In this context, Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model is used to analyze the communication elements in this situation.

D. Public Opinion Issue Disinformation Mechanism

Public opinion is the effect of communication messages delivered by communicators through political channels and media to the public to achieve certain goals. As part of political communication, public opinion is dynamic, constantly changing, and developing. The process of forming public opinion takes place continuously to create meaningful perceptions of political phenomena (political image) and express the beliefs, values, and hopes that surround it (Wahid, 2016). The formation of public opinion is dynamic, adjusting to the political circumstances and situations that surround an event or political communicator. Every event has an underlying reason, which can be explained, formed, changed, maintained, and preserved (Wahid, 2016). Event settings are key to understanding and managing public opinion comprehensively.

In the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral, disinformation is depicted as a strategic tool to manipulate public opinion, especially regarding the global pandemic. The novel features stigmatization of certain countries, such as China, which is associated with the origin of the outbreak, as well as conspiracy theories that state the pandemic is bioengineered for a global political or economic agenda. Information manipulation is carried out with speculative evidence that cannot be verified, creating distrust of global institutions such as the WHO. Disinformation is spread through mass and social media, increasing public fear of the official narrative. The issue of the pandemic is used to instill fear about vaccines, economic monopolies, and political agendas, influencing public perception of reality. The novel reveals how information manipulation can be a powerful ideological weapon in a global crisis situation. There are five data that show the mechanism of disinformation on the issue of manipulating public opinion. The following is an explanation of the mechanism of disinformation on the issue of manipulating public opinion.

Data 5

"Then, we have to do Plan B," concluded the Master. "We direct the Vatican Police investigation to Mauro Salvatore and Lega Destra d'Italia as the perpetrators. Activate our people who are connected with the Vatican, Italian, and other major international media to form the opinion that Lega is the perpetrator. They are an ultra-right group that really hates the Pope's policy of embracing immigrants. Moreover, the Pope is of Filipino descent, an Asian, something that Lega actually cannot

accept because they think that the Pope's position must be occupied by an Italian or at least someone of European blood." (DIS-MEK-D-17)

Data 5 shows the manipulation of information to create scapegoats and direct public perception. In this quote, the character "the Teacher" plans a scenario to direct the investigation and public opinion to Mauro Salvatore and the Lega Destra d'Italia group as the ones responsible for certain incidents. This strategy involves influencing the mass media, both in the Vatican, Italy, and international media, to build a narrative that the group, which is known to be ultra-right, is the perpetrator. This narrative exploits existing political and social sentiments, such as hatred of the Pope's immigration policy and bias against church leaders who are not of Italian or European descent. The Lega group is depicted as a symbol of ultra-nationalism and xenophobia, who oppose modernization and globalization in church institutions. By creating a narrative like this, the real perpetrators (in this case the Teacher and his group) try to divert attention and protect themselves. This issue reflects how public opinion can be engineered through the media and the use of narratives based on ideology and social prejudice. In a broader context, this illustrates the risk of disinformation as a tool to manipulate public perception for the sake of political interests or the agenda of certain groups. This novel intelligently reveals the dynamics between power, media, and information manipulation in shaping public opinion. In this context, Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model is used to analyze the elements of communication in the situation.

In the novel *Disorder*, disinformation about public opinion is analyzed using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model. Secret conversations between members of this group focus on strategies for manipulating information to create a false narrative about an incident. The Master, the leader of the group, orders members to direct the investigation and public opinion by accusing Mauro Salvatore and Lega Destra d'Italia of being the perpetrators. The communication begins with the decision to implement "Plan B", using mass media and political sentiment to spread the desired narrative. The conversation is serious and strategic, with the media as a communication channel to influence public perception. The communication norms within this group show a clear hierarchy, with the Master as the main decision maker, and using xenophobia and far-right sentiment to achieve this goal. Using the SPEAKING model, this excerpt illustrates the mechanism of organized and strategic manipulation of public opinion. The Master uses the media to spread false narratives and change social and political norms in order to protect his group from investigation. This shows how communication is used as a tool to control public perception, demonstrating the dynamics of power in shaping public opinion.

Data 6

"Yes, Doc. In addition, there is a rumor that Doctor Ata is the mastermind behind Yeskiel's murder. Doctor Ata is the one who caused a commotion about the Swine Flu virus and divided society and inflamed SARA issues so that Koko Han, who has been supporting the people's economy and reducing the number of unemployed, had to flee abroad. Meanwhile, his wife was infected with the virus from the farmer's wife and the Doctor refused to help with treatment at RSUI even though Koko Han had contacted him." (DIS-MEK-D-18)

Data 6 shows the issues discussed related to the manipulation of public opinion through the spread of rumors and inaccurate information. The rumors that spread stated that Doctor Ata was the mastermind behind Yeskiel's murder, on the grounds that Doctor Ata was the one who triggered the commotion regarding the Swine Flu virus. The spread of this issue also linked Doctor Ata's actions to the division of society and confrontation involving SARA, thus causing a major impact on politics and the economy, by accusing Koko Han as the party who had to evacuate because of his support for the people. In this case, the spread of negative issues aims to damage the reputation and divert public attention from the main issue. In addition, there are elements of distrust of medical authorities and social injustice, with accusations that Doctor Ata refused to help treat Koko Han's family who were infected with the virus. This issue illustrates how public opinion can be shaped through the spread of selective and speculative information, creating greater social and political tension. In this context, the Dell Hymes SPEAKING model is used to analyze the elements of communication in this situation.

In the novel *Disorder*, disinformation related to public opinion is analyzed through the SPEAKING model. Although the setting and place of the conversation are not mentioned, the situation occurs in a social space related to political, health, and economic issues. The main conversation involves someone who conveys information to "Dok" (presumably a doctor) and other participants, such as

Doctor Ata, Koko Han, and the public who are affected by the rumor. The purpose of this conversation is to damage Doctor Ata's reputation by accusing him of being involved in Yeskiel's murder and controversial issues such as SARA and Swine Flu, which affect public views. This conversation develops from the rumor of Yeskiel's murder to the negative influence on the economy and politics. The communication used is informal, spread through rumors and private conversations. The prevailing norms reflect distrust of medical authorities and stereotypes that trigger social fears. The discourse used is informal discourse to shape public opinion and create social tension.

E. Issue Disinformation Mechanism Social Politics

In Akmal Nasery Basral's novel *Disorder*, socio-political disinformation is depicted through the manipulation of information by interest groups to achieve their goals. This disinformation creates an alternative narrative that depicts Australia as an ideal "socio-political laboratory," while ignoring injustices against Aborigines. History is used to support the agenda of certain groups, by bringing up the dark story of the Indians in the United States to build moral urgency, but ignoring important issues such as resource exploitation and social marginalization. The spread of this narrative is reinforced by authority figures, such as "Bhante," who increase the credibility of the message, as well as fear of injustice to encourage public support for planned changes. This novel reflects the use of modern media and technology as tools to influence public opinion, create the illusion of justice, and hide the truth. Finally, *Disorder* shows how disinformation can shape socio-political perceptions and policies. There are three data that show the mechanism of socio-political issue disinformation. The following is an explanation of the mechanism of socio-political manipulation issue disinformation.

Data 7

"If our blueprint is completed by 2030, the next 15 years will be enough time to inject the Australian nation with a new belief that they are the United States of the 21st century, while the US is now the Australia of the 20th century. This is the Engineering of a Nation. The ideal composition of the Australian nation, will be formulated by Grand Master Kim Myung-dae, both based on race and religious beliefs so that the composition of the British society is dominated by WASPs. That is Bhante." (DIS-MEK-D-22)

Data 7 describes a socio-political issue that reflects the efforts of social and political engineering carried out by elite forces to shape the national identity and social composition of a nation. The plan mentioned in the text shows an attempt to transform the Australian nation into a 21st-century version of the United States by injecting new beliefs that will redefine their social and national structure. This issue is related to the dominance of a certain ideology that prioritizes race and religion as the basis for forming the ideal composition of the nation, which leads to the exclusion of certain groups and social discrimination. The use of the WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) model as a reference shows a desire to restore a certain racial dominance, which creates tension in terms of diversity and pluralism. In addition, the role of a "Grand Master" in formulating this blueprint shows the existence of elite and centralized political power, which seeks to control the direction of social development and national identity. Overall, this text reveals issues about social and political manipulation that can lead to injustice, discrimination, and inequality in society. In this context, the Dell Hymes SPEAKING model is used to analyze the elements of communication in this situation.

In the novel *Disorder*, disinformation about public opinion is analyzed using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model. The setting is a strategic meeting discussing long-term social and political change planning in Australia. The main participants are influential figures, such as Grand Master Kim Myung-dae, who formulates the "blueprint" for Australia, and "Bhante," who provides religious views or approval of the plan. The purpose of this communication is to design social and political engineering by replacing existing ideologies and social compositions, transforming Australia into the United States of the 21st century. The conversation discusses a grand plan that begins in 2030 and lasts 15 years, with changes in mindset and social composition based on race and religion. The tone of the conversation is serious and calculating, with the communication instruments being formal conversations or written documents. The norms of interaction reflect a secretive and calculating attitude, given the exclusivity and power of the participants. The genre of this communication is a strategic discussion or political planning with major implications for the country's socio-political policies. The SPEAKING model reveals how this communication is facilitated by those with power and influence.

Data 8

"Thank you, Bhante. Australia is indeed a good socio-political and environmental laboratory for a new society that is heterogeneous & tolerant, high-tech & still loves the environment. In addition to its land area which is still very large with ten deserts that they have, their biodiversity is also extraordinary. Seas, oceans, corals, reefs, gas, oil, and mineral deposits. A perfect continent. For the composition of society, the role of Aborigines as native citizens must be increased. The sad story of the Indians who became victims of the greed of the United States who pretended to be saviors by giving them blankets to face the winter - but were already infected with the Variola major and Variola minor smallpox viruses that slowly made the Indians extinct - is evidence of how biological warfare has occurred since ancient times. (DIS-MEK-D-23)

Data 8 shows that the socio-political issues in this quote include the themes of racial injustice and colonial history, particularly regarding Aboriginal people in Australia and their role in the larger Australian society. The speaker raises the issue of racial inequality by emphasizing the importance of increasing the role of Aboriginal people as indigenous people who should have a greater place in the structure of Australian government and society. In this context, Australia is described as an ideal "socio-political laboratory" for a new heterogeneous society, with high technology, environmentalism, and extraordinary biodiversity. However, despite its abundant natural potential, the problem of social inequality still looms, particularly in relation to Aboriginal people who have been marginalized. The speaker also touches on the dark history of the Indians in the United States who were victims of biological genocide due to the colonial policy of killing them with smallpox. This story is used to illustrate how power and greed can destroy a minority group, while suggesting that such a history should not be repeated in Australia against Aboriginal people. In this context, Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model is used to analyze the elements of communication in this situation.

In the novel *Disorder*, public opinion misinformation is analyzed using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model. The conversation takes place in the context of a formal socio-political and environmental discussion in Australia, where the speaker describes Australia as a "socio-political laboratory" with great potential in social diversity and natural wealth. The primary goal is to advocate for an increased role for Aboriginal people in society and government, giving them greater opportunities in key positions that are currently limited. The conversation also brings up the history of injustices against Native Americans in the United States as a warning about the dangers of racial oppression and the importance of preventing similar injustices in Australia. The tone of the conversation is serious and passionate, with the goal of motivating social change and raising awareness of equality. The communication is most likely a speech or public statement delivered in a formal and persuasive manner, using historical data and examples. The norms of the interaction include speaking respectfully to persuade the audience, while the genre of the conversation is a political speech advocating for social change and more inclusive policies.

Data 9

"In Australia, this pattern should not happen to Aborigines who have been kind enough to welcome newcomers with open arms. Even if something like that happened in the early development of the Australian Continent, we will make sure that it will not happen again in the third millennium. Aborigines must be given more opportunities to occupy key positions in government, both at the state and central government levels. This century must see an Aborigine become Prime Minister of Australia. They are not only worthy, but very deserving. Ideally they should be 20-25% of the New Australian population, not the very minority 3.5% as it is now. The percentage of Aborigines is even far from the Maori Tribe in New Zealand which has reached 16.5-17%, but it still needs to be increased to around a quarter of the New Zealand population. (DIS-MEK-D-24)

Data 9 shows the socio-political issues in the excerpt from the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral, which describes the racial inequality and injustice experienced by Aborigines in Australia. The author highlights the need for significant changes in the country's social and political structure, especially in terms of Aboriginal representation in government. In this context, the excerpt voices the desire to increase Aboriginal political participation, with the hope that they will have a greater opportunity to occupy key positions, including becoming the Prime Minister of Australia. The author also compares this inequality with the Maori Tribe in New Zealand, which has a larger percentage of the population and political role. By emphasizing that Aborigines deserve a greater say in

determining the direction of state policy, this excerpt reflects the struggle to eliminate racial discrimination and achieve fairer equality in the Australian government. In this context, the Dell Hymes SPEAKING model is used to analyze the elements of communication in this situation.

In the novel *Disorder*, public opinion disinformation is analyzed using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model. The conversation takes place in a political discussion forum or speech that discusses social and political planning in Australia, with a focus on racial inequality and Aboriginal representation. The participants in the conversation are elite individuals or groups, including policymakers, intellectuals, and leaders who discuss the importance of increasing the political and social role of Aboriginal people in government. The main purpose of the conversation is to advocate for increased Aboriginal representation, including in high-ranking positions such as the Prime Minister, to redress existing racial inequality. The sequence of actions begins with an outlining of historical injustices experienced by Aboriginal people, followed by a proposed solution of increasing their numbers in key government positions. The conversation is serious and passionate, with the speaker convinced and enthusiastic about the importance of social and political equality. The communication instrument used is a formal public speech or debate to convince the audience, with professional interaction norms and calculations supported by comparative data across countries. The genre of the conversation is a political discussion or social advocacy speech that focuses on racial equality, policy reform, and social change.

Synopsis of The Main Research Outcomes

The results of the study are mainly focused on the analysis of disinformation mechanisms in communication, especially as depicted in the novel "*Disorder*" by Akmal Nasery Basral. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to examine various aspects of disinformation and its impact on public opinion and social dynamics.

Disinformation is defined as false information that is intentionally spread, while misinformation is incorrect information that is believed by the spreader. This study highlights that hoaxes, a form of disinformation, are intentionally created to mislead the public and spread quickly through messaging applications and electronic media. Social media plays a role important in shaping public opinion and political participation, which contributes to the spread of disinformation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral, a strong representation of the mechanism of disinformation in communication between characters through various actions and behaviors was found. This novel illustrates the complexity of disinformation that covers various strategic issues. First, there are two data that show how disinformation is used by clashing political issues and religious traditions, creating ideological tensions between community groups. Second, one data reveals how social polarization on social media is used as a disinformation tool to divide communities. Third, two other data explain the mechanism of disinformation related to cyber attacks, describing digital manipulation as a strategic threat. Fourth, eleven data show how global health issues are used as a disinformation tool to instill fear and public distrust. Fifth, five data describe efforts to shape public opinion through biased or misleading information. Sixth, three data show the manipulation of information in socio-political issues to direct people's views. Overall, this analysis shows that the novel *Disorder* presents a profound critique of the phenomenon of disinformation, while warning of its impact on social, political, and economic stability.

The mechanism of disinformation in character communication in the novel *Disorder* by Akmal Nasery Basral describes various ways of manipulating information used by characters to achieve certain goals. This disinformation appears in various forms, such as pitting political issues against religious traditions to create ideological conflict and exploiting social polarization on social media to spread narratives that divide society. In addition, this novel raises the issue of cyber attacks as a form of digital manipulation that damages the integrity of information and public trust. Global health issues are also used as a tool to spread panic and confusion, while the influence of public opinion is used to shape perceptions according to the interests of certain parties. This novel deeply shows how disinformation is not only a communication tool, but also a dangerous strategy in influencing and controlling socio-political dynamics.

This research makes an important contribution to the study of literature and communication. This research opens up insights into how disinformation, as a relevant phenomenon in the contemporary socio-political context, is represented through dialogue and interaction between characters in a literary work. By examining communication strategies that reflect information manipulation, this research offers a new perspective on how fictional narratives can reflect and critique disinformation practices that occur in the real world. In addition, this research provides a foundation for further analysis of the role of literature in shaping critical awareness of social, political, and cultural issues, making it relevant for readers who want to understand the complexity of communication in the era of information disruption.

Limitations, Implications, and Further Directions of Research

Research Limitations

This study has several limitations that need to be considered. First, this study focuses on the analysis of fictional texts, so the results are interpretive and contextual based on the narrative in the novel, not on the real phenomenon of disinformation in the socio-political world. Second, the analysis is limited to the representation of disinformation in dialogue and communication between characters, which may not cover all thematic or structural aspects of the novel as a whole. Third, this literature-based approach does not directly test the impact or acceptance of readers towards the issue of disinformation, so it is less able to explain its practical relevance in shaping public opinion. Fourth, this study only uses one main data source, namely the novel *Disorder*, which may limit the generalization of the findings to the representation of disinformation in other literary works or other communication media. These limitations indicate the need for further research with an interdisciplinary approach to complement a more holistic perspective.

Implications for Future Research

The analysis of the mechanisms of disinformation in Akmal Nasery Basral's novel *"Disorder"* opens up several avenues for future research in the fields of communication studies and social sciences.

Future research could benefit from expanding the scope of analysis beyond literary works to include real-world case studies. This expansion would allow for a more comprehensive understanding of how disinformation operates in different contexts. Researchers could investigate the actual impact of disinformation on public opinion and social interactions, by comparing fictional representations in novels such as *"Disorder"* with empirical data from social media platforms and news outlets. Future research could benefit from conducting cross-cultural comparative studies of the mechanisms of disinformation. By examining how disinformation operates in different cultural and political contexts, researchers could identify universal patterns and culture-specific nuances in the spread and impact of false information. This approach would contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the global nature of disinformation and aid in developing culturally sensitive strategies to combat it.

Future research should focus on the long-term effects of prolonged exposure to disinformation at the individual and societal levels. Longitudinal studies could investigate how persistent disinformation campaigns affect social trust, political participation, and democratic processes over time. This research would be critical to understanding the broader implications of disinformation for social cohesion and democratic stability. Future research should evaluate the effectiveness of various counter-disinformation strategies. This could include assessing the impact of fact-checking initiatives, media literacy programs, and policy interventions aimed at curbing the spread of false information. Such research would provide valuable insights for policymakers and educators in developing evidence-based approaches to combating disinformation. By pursuing this research direction, scholars can contribute to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of disinformation and develop more effective strategies to mitigate its impact on society.

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