

Combating Fake News: Strategies adopted by *Suara Muhammadiyah* Magazine in Indonesia

Membanteras Berita Palsu: Strategi yang Digunakan oleh Majalah Suara Muhammadiyah di Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Despite the advantages and drawbacks of using social media, there is no disputing that the spread of 'fake news' via this medium is garnering a lot of attention and is raising concerns for both individuals and the country. Fake news has become a sickness among citizens that can harm a person's reputation and bring down an organization. Through the use of the Framing theory developed by Erving Goffman, this study seeks to examine the strategies employed by *Suara Muhammadiyah* Magazine in preventing the spread of fake news and to investigate how Muhammadiyah followers perceive *Suara Muhammadiyah* in preventing that fake news. The descriptive narrative approach that is the main focus of this study is a qualitative research methodology. Methodologically, this study has conducted a qualitative content analysis of three (3) *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazines in analyzing the strategies used to combat fake news. The findings suggest that *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine has a bigger impact on how the diversity of strategies is framed in efforts to counter fake news. Every headline reveals this, even those that do not mention the fake news that circulated throughout the Indonesian election process in the year or so 2019 immediately. The results also show that *Suara Muhammadiyah* Magazine, which is an independent media organization that defends the truth and keeps up with the news, focuses more on how the strategy is utilized to counter fake news by embracing religious principles.

Keywords: Fake News, Framing theory, Indonesian election, Strategy, *Suara Muhammadiyah* Magazine

ABSTRAK

Di sebalik kelebihan dan kekurangan penggunaan media sosial, tidak dapat dipertikaikan bahawa penyebaran "berita palsu" melalui medium ini mendapat perhatian ramai dan menimbulkan

keimbangan kepada individu dan negara. Berita palsu telah menjadi satu penyakit dalam kalangan rakyat sehingga boleh menjejaskan reputasi seseorang dan menjatuhkan sesebuah organisasi. Melalui penggunaan teori Pembingkai yang dibangunkan oleh Erving Goffman, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji strategi yang digunakan oleh Majalah Suara Muhammadiyah dalam mencegah penyebaran berita palsu dan menyelidik bagaimana pengikut Muhammadiyah melihat peranan Suara Muhammadiyah dalam mencegah penularan berita palsu itu. Pendekatan naratif deskriptif yang menjadi fokus utama kajian ini ialah metodologi kajian kualitatif. Secara metodologinya, kajian ini telah menjalankan analisis kandungan kualitatif terhadap tiga (3) majalah Suara Muhammadiyah dalam menganalisis strategi yang digunakan untuk memerangi berita palsu. Dapatan menunjukkan bahawa majalah Suara Muhammadiyah mempunyai impak yang lebih besar terhadap bagaimana kepelbagaian strategi dilaksanakan dalam usaha menentang berita palsu. Terdapat hubungan yang tidak dapat dipecahkan antara kewujudan penduduk Indonesia yang didominasi Muslim dan pertumbuhan cita-cita keagamaan. Setiap tajuk mendedahkan perkara ini, malah yang tidak menyebut berita palsu yang tersebar sepanjang proses pilihan raya Indonesia pada tahun atau lebih 2019 serta-merta. Hasilnya juga menunjukkan bahawa Majalah Suara Muhammadiyah, yang merupakan organisasi media bebas yang mempertahankan kebenaran dan mengikuti perkembangan berita, lebih menumpukan kepada bagaimana strategi itu digunakan untuk menentang berita palsu dengan berpegang kepada prinsip agama.

Kata kunci: Berita Palsu, Majalah Suara Muhammadiyah, Pilihan raya Indonesia, Strategi, Teori pembingkai

INTRODUCTION

The daily activities of humans have changed significantly as a result of the use of mass media. This is why using the mass media to acquire information quickly and properly has become essential. This illustrates how important it is for individuals to have access to information because there are numerous types of information available through mass media that are suited to the needs of society as a whole. It is crucial to recognize that technical and informational breakthroughs have the potential to drastically change all aspects of human life given how simple it is for people to get information at any time and from anywhere. The articles in the media that have been released by *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine are examined by researchers in this study. The articles can include a selection of meaningful words or pictures. Because the movement of the information source is not included in the articles, the accuracy required is accuracy in writing. The text in the media discourse was produced through the media discourse method. The method of delivering information includes consideration of beliefs, ideologies, the importance of the media, and the capacity to participate. This proves that the media does not accurately portray social reality. Additionally, the media is included in the form of perspective, which is known as perspective, while interpreting Tuchman's social reality (Nugroho, 2013). In addition to reporting on events, the media reflects the values of the institutions that create them (Dharma, 2018).

Given how easily dubious material may spread, the term "fake news" has recently risen to prominence. This is because it can be utilized as a political tool. The dissemination of fake news is influenced by technological complexity and can be affected by it, according to previous experts, who indicated that fake news is deliberately propagated to place blame on a party (Irving, 2014). This eventually leads to confusion among the public as they wonder if the information being spread is accurate or not. The underlying ideology of the news text can, however, be ascertained by analyzing the conversation.

This study used Erving Goffman's media framing theory as its foundation. According to this idea, certain aspects of reality that the media has fabricated can be identified and the selection procedure can be explained. Furthermore, framing highlights the portions of the communication text that the text developer has highlighted or has determined to be crucial (Goffman, 1974). Each individual uses a basic interpretative schema or framework to organize and meaningfully interpret information in order to assimilate new information more quickly, according to Goffman. The broadcast of bogus news must be stopped immediately to prevent it from spreading further, given the above reason. One measure that can be made is to increase the influence of community-based media, whether it be print or online. This is because the organisation enjoys high levels of community trust and loyalty as a result of its use of the media. Through the utilisation of positions and the division of labour, this system was developed by people who work together to achieve a common goal (Budio,

2018). However, organisations will observe changes in their membership, and thus member engagement will rise.

There are numerous groups in the Indonesian context, all with different goals. Two sizable Islamic organizations among them are Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama. KH. Ahmad Dahlan founded the Muhammadiyah Association on November 18, 1912, which is also 8 Dzulhijjah 1330 H in Yogyakarta. It has been in existence for 110 years (Binfas et al., 2014).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Data gathered by Fahmi discusses the use of social media in the fight against fake news (hoaxes) spread by drone empirit, a software engine designed to spread fake news over the Internet, particularly on social media (2017). He conducted a survey and found that chat applications were used to spread 62.80% of scams, while Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Path were responsible for 92.40% of frauds in Indonesia (WhatsApp, Telegram) (Fahmi, 2017). Third, each discovered a 34.90% fraud spread across websites. According to the fraud format, 37.50% of the fraud was written in two-dimensional graphics, and 62.10% of the fraud was written in shapes.

Local elections and associated government policies or performance had the greatest rate of fraud in Indonesia, with a 91.80% rate, citing Fahmi's report from 2017 (Latief, 2019) The SARA (Religious and Interreligious) issue, which received 88.60% of the vote to place second, is followed by the health issue, which is rated third (Gumilar et al., 2017). The hoax phenomenon that this study primarily focuses on is the phenomenon of false information before an election year or false information before the presidential and vice-presidential elections in the Republic of Indonesia. Similar to the previously mentioned figures, the large level of political fraud, in this case, would likely get worse in the future if left unchecked. Leaving it alone will unavoidably annoy others, thus this is the reason. Additionally, the false information that was spread throughout the election year obviously had an effect on every supporter of the vice president and presidential candidate of the Republic of Indonesia. A Prosperous Justice Party legislator claims that fake news is a serious problem for Indonesia during election years. To prevent false information on social media, the government created the National Cyber Agency. At the moment, there were 50 experts waiting to join this agency in the recruitment process. The following will describe fake news that will also be analyzed for content.

Table 1 - Table of Fake News Ahead of Elections in Indonesia

No	Target Fraud	Information details	
1	Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin (Calon Presiden dan Naib Presiden)	News title	SETARA:Hoax Jokowi PKI Sengaja Diciptakan
		Content of Fake news	Berita palsu tentang Jokowi sebagai keturunan Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI)
		News link	https://www.suara.com/news/2018/03/15/134045/setara-hoax-jokowi-pki-sengaja-diciptakan
2		News title	Jelang Pemilu 2019 Hoax Soal Server KPU Menangkan Jokowi Masif Tersebar
		Content of Fake news	Penipuan yang dilakukan oleh pasangan Jokowi-Amin menjelang pilihan raya presiden
		News link	https://katadata.co.id/berita/2019/04/05/jelang-pemilu-2019-hoaks-soal-server-kpu-paling-masif-tersebar
3	Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga Uno (Calon Presiden dan Naib Presiden)	News title	Viral 3 Skenario Kemenangan Prabowo-Sandi, BPN Pastikan Itu Hoax
		Content of Fake news	Strategi yang digunakan oleh pasangan Prabowo-Sandiaga untuk mengalahkan pasangan Jokowi-Amin

	News link	https://www.jawapos.com/nasional/politik/02/05/2019/viral-3-skenario-kemenangan-prabowo-sandi-bpn-pastikan-itu-hoax/
	News title	Hoax Erdogan Pro Prabowo Dibongkar Media Prancis BPN Bukan Dari Kami
4	Content of Fake news	Terkait sokongan Presiden Erdogan Terhadap pasangan Prabowo-Sandiaga
	News link	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4500441/hoax-erdogan-pro-prabowo-dibongkar-media-prancis-bpn-bukan-dari-kami

Prior to the general election in Indonesia in 2019, several of the aforementioned problems frequently come up. This is the case with the inaccurate information that is being spread about Joko Widodo, who is alleged to be a member of the Indonesian Communist Party and whose ancestry is rumoured to be in that party. This news is considered to be effective in demonstrating the decline of Joko Widodo's reputation as a presidential candidate because it will subtly remind the Indonesian people of the past when the Indonesian Communist Party killed numerous religious figures in Indonesia, particularly those connected to the Islamic organisation Nahdlatul Ulama.

Based on the problems that have been explained, the researcher hopes that this research will achieve the following objectives: 1) identify the framing used by the *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine in combating fake news and 2) find out the strategy of the *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine in combating the framing of fake news which at the same time be able to answer the following research questions:

- 1) What is the framing used by *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine in combating fake news?
- 2) What is the strategy of *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine in fighting fake news?

PRESS IN INDONESIA

The dynamics of Indonesian newspapers mean that publications that support political party objectives are frequently referred to as "newspaper politics" in the context of communication science. According to McQuail's definition (2015), political newspapers are periodicals that are founded, managed, and then utilised by political parties. Such magazines have their own political and ideological line groups that correspond to the political parties they support. The characteristics of political publications are not all that unlike those of traditional media (McQuail, 2015). The reader's particular affinity for them, which is based on their dedication to the party, and the role that mobilisation plays in attaining the objective are the only two significant differences, when management is taken seriously, professionally, and with the aim of forming ideas.

At the beginning of the New Order, the government permitted press freedom. The New Order dictatorship viewed and used the noncommunist/anti-communist press as allies in its efforts to overthrow the PRI and its supporters and reduce Soekarno's influence. *Panduan*, *Merdeka*, and *Indonesia Raya* were three of the publications that Soekarno had frozen. Newspapers in Indonesia play a vital role in upholding Indonesia's status as one of the countries that uphold the democratic system, at least in the simple sense of executing journalistic duties (Ardianto, 2007). The Indonesian newspaper, according to clause 3 paragraph 2 of the Law (40/1999), serves three functions simultaneously: it is a broadcasting institution responsible for disseminating information; it is a social institution created by the community and intended for the community; and it is a business institution. Newspapers generate revenue through the process of disseminating information.

The non-communist or anti-communist press, however, nevertheless thought it was a comrade with the PKI, one of the main adversaries. Thus, throughout the first year of the New Order's formation, the political movement received favourable news coverage. Following the PKI and its competitors' defeat, the press's perception, attitude, and behaviour began to change. One of the factors is the New Order's increasing dominance. There are no longer any political opponents or

impediments that could prevent the Army or the Armed Forces in general from assuming control. The New Order leadership has come under fire from Indonesian journalists since 1967, particularly for its handling of corruption.

ERVING GOFFMAN'S FRAMING THEORY

The frame (or framing), according to Erving Goffman, the inventor of the frame concept, functions as the person's personality and helps them understand reality. According to Goffman (1974), from a sociological perspective, the concept of frame analysis can maintain the balance of our propensities to classify, organise, and actively interpret daily actions. The interpretation scheme is often referred to as a frame for seeing, recognising, and classifying events and information (Sobur, 2002).

An intriguing framework for examining how media can both explain and reinforce dominant public culture is provided by Goffman's theory. In contrast to the other theories discussed in this work, the Goffman theory is open and adaptable. Although social life is a phenomenon that is always evolving, he claimed that there will be a lot of continuity. We can keep a constant picture of experience even if we have the ability to change it over time (Baran & Davis, 2015). News is significantly influenced by ideological, political, and economic factors, as is evidenced by the notion that it is socially made, produced, or constructed. It is clear that the mass media—a type of media that acts as a network of communication for the formation and expansion of public discourse—are essential to the process of news production and the production of symbolic reality in the public sphere.

FAKE NEWS (HOAXES)

Fake news not only spreads lies, but promotes discrimination against ethnic, religious, and racial (SARA) groups and defamation of public institutions. Given the intensity of this tendency, it was also viewed as particularly worrying during the 2017 election season (Prasetyo, 2017). The character of Indonesians, who are regarded as not having acclimated to democratic democracy in a healthy way, is the main internal cause that lets false information disseminate easily in Indonesia as reported by Mulyana (2007). There are still far too many people who spread incorrect information as a result of the collectivist culture's exclusion and the imbalance in data processing skills, notably in the media.

According to Pakpahan (2017), a hoax is a type of news that is specifically produced with the intention of misleading readers. This makes it clear that disseminating misleading information or deceit has two main objectives (Lararenjana, 2020). The first factor is the type of funding employed by companies or people to create news stories that seem to go viral in various media and attract viewers to the website. Therefore, it is not surprising that false information spreads more quickly and extensively through social media. The second goal is an ideological one that is more political in nature, supporting candidates that they support in order to gain the public's favour.

A hoax is also a false statement that attempts to conceal the truth. In other words, a hoax is an attempt to alter the facts using information that appears genuine but is unreliable. A hoax can also be thought of as the purposeful obfuscation of true information by an excessive amount of misleading information in the media. The deliberate hoax's intent is to create a state of public ambiguity, discomfort, and bewilderment (Gumilar et al., 2017).

Fake news is being disseminated through a wider range of media, including those that modify images and non-textual content. Hoax news is currently being disseminated not only via pictures but also through text data thanks to the power of information technology. As a result, it is indisputable that social media sites like Twitter, Facebook, and others are used to spread fake news (Lararenjana, 2020). The majority of Indonesia's key institutions enjoy a high level of community confidence, claims Tapsell (2018). The population has a favourable opinion of political parties (45%), Parliament (55%), courts (65%), media (67%) and the National Police (70%). The public has a very low level of trust in the media since they are unable to produce popular news.

The majority of Indonesians prefer to watch television in order to learn about political news, even though, strictly speaking, the content of television news cannot be blamed on oligarchy.

STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING FAKE NEWS

In order to achieve a certain action goal, a strategy can be considered as a plan for the deployment of resources and military power in a specific area. A business strategy is an art and science of deciding how to conduct vast corporate operations while using all available resources (David, 2004). The

development of strategy is influenced by objectives and plans, the utilisation of resources, and the interactions of the organisation with the market, its competitors, and outside forces. According to David (2004), a strategy is an overarching, comprehensive plan that connects a company's strategic advantages with environmental issues and is intended to ensure that the company's primary goals may be accomplished through effective implementation by the organisation.

Although the strategy typically focuses more on the short and long term, Abdi (2021) emphasises that strategy is frequently connected to Vision and Mission. The word tactic, which has a smaller scope and a shorter time frame, contrasts with the word strategy. In order to sustain the stability of a society that is constantly in need of the most up-to-date information, Muhammadiyah's approach to combating the spread of fake news in Indonesia is a long-term undertaking.

MUHAMMADIYAH IDEOLOGY

In the context of Indonesia, there are many organizations from various directions. Among them are Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama as two large organizations with the Islamic unity. According to Binfas et al. (2014):

“Muhammadiyah is an organization started by KH. Ahmad Dahlan on 18 November 1912 AD which is equivalent to 08 Dzulhijjah 1330 H in Yogyakarta, and is now 110 years old, whereas Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) is a social religious organization that was established on 31 January 1926 AD and has the date 16 Rajab 1344 H Surabaya with the initiative of KH. Hasyim Ash'ari and KH. Abdul Wahab Hasbullah”

“Muhammadiyah based on the perspective of religious ideology is an organization that brings Islam (Al-Qur'an) as an ideology, AD / ART" (Nashir, 2019). It is also a reference to contemporary Islamic studies, the ideology of the Muhammadiyah religion is a reformist-modernist ideology (renewal) that presents a progressive style of Islam that combines purification (purification) and development (dynamization) in the middle (isithiyyah). Therefore, with the existence of organizational corridors, Muhammadiyah has principles and mechanisms that exist in the form of systems, cultural views and self-identity. In addition, Muhammadiyah also has an official organizational thought called ideological thought (Nashir, 2019).

In organizing membership, the Muhammadiyah Association regulates the Articles of Association in Chapter IV membership on 8 regarding members and the rights and obligations of Muhammadiyah Members consisting of: a) Regular Members are Indonesian Muslims, b). Extraordinary Members are Muslims who are not Indonesian citizens c). Honorary Members are Muslim individuals who have contributed to Muhammadiyah and or because of their power and expertise are willing to help Muhammadiyah.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research methodologies were used in this study. Compared to quantitative research methods, qualitative approaches represent an alternative strategy to conducting scientific investigations. Despite the fact that the stages are the same, qualitative approaches use text and picture data and have particular steps for data analysis (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). A research problem that explores the significance of individuals or groups in relation to social or human problems is the starting point of qualitative research. This problem is then studied using the presumptions and application of an interpretive or theoretical framework. The researchers employed an emergent qualitative method to gather data for their survey in order to explore this issue. In their 2018 article on the subject, Creswell and Creswell argue that it is crucial to visualise data and assert that narrative text is now the most common format for presenting the findings of qualitative studies. Methodologically, this study has conducted a qualitative content analysis of three (3) Suara Muhammadiyah magazines in analyzing the strategies used to combat fake news. The description presented is a way to convey a holistic picture of the findings in this study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The idea of framing expands research by concentrating on the core of the current problem rather than on particular themes, which is similar to the tradition of agenda-setting. The foundation of framing

theory is the way that the media highlights particular occurrences before inserting them into the context of meaning. The concept of framing is also applied to organisations because it is an issue that can have a significant impact. The *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine technique to combat fake news is examined in this study using Erving Goffman's media framing theory. The rapid information transformation process is not the only thing that is impacted by the global advancement of information and communication technology. However, as technology and information have advanced, people may now function as the primary actors and filter all of the information that is available.

Given that the general public is unable to weed out all of the material that they are exposed to, there is a very high potential for the spread of information with a direct political interest. It is impossible to separate this from the political climate building up to the general election in Indonesia in 2019, which fuels the widespread usage of fake news. Fahmi (2017) found that 91.80% of fake news in Indonesia was related to socio-political issues, which is noteworthy given that the 2019 election is still two years away. The study found that fake news in Indonesia is dominated by stories about political issues. In 2019, during the height of the general election and the post-election period, there were some fake news articles that were extremely prevalent and damaged public order.

The voice of Muhammadiyah actually encourages people to see the spread of false information from a religious standpoint. Here, *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine employs a symbolic and theological strategy to counteract the propagation of false information. Religion is a symbol of believing, just as language is a symbol of communication. The following communication symbols and principles represent the resistance movement:

Between Aqidah and Politics

The news article titled "Between Aqidah and Politics" was published in the Main Course column of *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine Edition 13, which was published on July 1–15, 2019. It is believed that *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine used the news to declare that fake news is prohibited from a religious standpoint. Faith in Islam is viewed by everybody as having faith in religious knowledge (Abdillah, 2011). As a result, the opposition's characterization of fake news in the news as being "Between Aqidah and Politics" in the news supports *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine's call for the Constitutional Court to act honestly in cases involving contested elections.

Politics and religion are two separate entities, yet there may be instances when they are connected, as can be seen from the sentence's phrase, which is why the term "between" is used in the news to emphasise this point. According to the Muhammadiyah Society, having a deeper understanding of the Qur'an and the Prophet SAW's Sunnah leads to a sort of belief called faith. Faith, worship, and morals are prioritised at the departmental level, while Muhammadiyah sees politics as a part of *Muamalah Duniawiyah*, or global affairs.

Politics is seen as the use of political influence to defend behaviours that are obviously against God's will when it is in the news, such as the disseminating of misleading information during the 2019 Indonesian elections. It is clear from this that the *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine is aiming to persuade news consumers that using fake news as a platform for political conversation will surely promote Muslim morality and communal faith and may even be harmful to human dignity.

This illustrates how politics can have a significant impact on both preserving and destroying faith, but because the intended context relates to the volume of fake news being disseminated, *Suara Muhammadiyah* readers must uphold their faith in order to protect themselves from unethical political strategies. It is crucial to highlight Islamic ideals of Faith or Belief in the news of *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine in that edition in order to promote dialogue between religions, cultures, and civilizations, especially given the current political context. voting procedure (Abdillah, 2011). This article focused on the similarities between many cultures, religions, and civilizations. Naturally, this is accomplished by continually emphasising the positive qualities of each candidate and campaign, leading to greater respect and understanding among the many groups involved in the election. It is especially helpful to frame faith and politics in the framework of Islam since it helps dispel misconceptions and encourage people to make political decisions while still upholding their firmly held beliefs.

Istiqamah (Focus)

The Speaker's Role is essential for ensuring that Islam is practiced and understood by all communities.

Through speakers, Islamic values are conveyed, imparted, and applied in daily life. According to Jalal et al. (2020), a da'i is a preacher or someone who spreads Islam. Da'i regularly offers invitations to the God-centered religion in an effort to persuade others to accept and uphold its tenets. Therefore, the missionary must possess a positive outlook while carrying out his duties. One of the crucial dispositions is *istiqamah*. This attitude is reflected in the image that was included in the 15th issue of *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine, which was published from August 1–15, 2019.

Mubaligh who preaches should emphasise the danger of fake news, the veracity of news, and the effects of the proliferation of such fake news in an effort to stop it from spreading. The community will learn from preachers who also teach. The decision by *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine to keep preaching in the struggle against the transmission of false information after the 2019 election represents a total commitment. Because the man is intended to be a symbol of the leader, efforts to combat fake news with the representation of a man also refer to *Suara Muhammadiyah's* role as a religious preaching media that will lead the fight.

Additionally, the integrity of preaching to stop the dissemination of false information, particularly when it pertains to political concerns, should be accompanied with a thorough understanding of the causes of the issue and the solutions. So that *Suara Muhammadiyah's* attitude of accumulation from its complete news network after the 2019 election is one of focus or assertiveness in preaching on social media. Of fact, *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine already has a variety of understandings relating to it from the news network of June to August 2019.

In combating fraud, *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine also mentions how it can be done by using *tabayyun*. Imam Asy-Syaukani, rahimahullah, stated in Abdullah, 2019, "*Tabayyun* means to carefully consider, and by that definition, it means to be cautious and not rash. Looking at future news and occurrences with deep understanding till everything is clear and bright to him." *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine is thus attempting to remind people that false information can be depressing through this news. Therefore, *tabayyun* action against fraud is one of the ways *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine invites viewers to fight fake news.

According to Harnita (2017), it is relatively easy for fake news to spread, especially among people who have very low reading skills. People are frequently given information without any prior explanation. Even individuals disseminate information, regardless of its accuracy. The announcement left the neighbourhood in disarray. When people learn anything new, a fundamental ethical standard should be formed to combat false information. When given particular knowledge, the reader can use *tabayyun* to consider the consequence or effect, the influence or effect that results (either favourably or adversely) from the reader's actions.

Forgive Each Other

A report by *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine, which was released in the 13th issue on July 1–15, 2019, discusses the use of exaggeration to highlight the need of forgiving one another in any situation. From household relationships to significant instances involving national interests, bringing ideals that should reach citizenship as the focus for forgiving one another might be started. Of course, we must start small, with our relationships with one another in the home.

The first news story from *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine, titled "Forgiveness," makes the argument that people should forgive one another in a variety of circumstances by using conflict within families as the main example. The news segment "The Power of Forgiveness" on The Voice of Muhammadiyah explores how to establish familial ties with an open mind in order to move through it as painlessly as possible.

Suara Muhammadiyah magazine frames the news with news content about the need of forgiving one another in order to persuade readers to avoid the need to go back and spread false information about the outcomes of the 2019 election. Those who are interested in the direct election will avoid potential conflict by forgiving one another, and putting a stop to it. This is intrinsically connected to the acrimonious political conflict, which regularly makes use of tactics that are not meant for political purposes. Human nature ought to include the capacity for forgiveness without any outside compulsion. This enables a more detailed investigation into the potential for using false news as a political propaganda tool.

CONCLUSION

In light of the emergence of post-foreign news that circulated during the general election, researchers suggest using organization-based mass media as an alternative to traditional media to obtain alternative information. According to the research that has been done, this recommendation is made. The use of quantitative approaches, extending the study's parameters, or doing more research with a different scope are all advised by researchers. Researchers concluded that *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine can be utilised as a tool to counter the dissemination of misleading information in Indonesia as a result of this. On occasion, some people will choose to believe erroneous information over seeking out the truth. For the purpose of damaging someone's reputation or business, some people think it is appropriate to disseminate false information.

The majority of fake news that appears in various media cannot be separated from the role of the fake news maker. People should pay attention to reliable sources of information in order to prevent making mistaken judgement. False news is frequently produced with hate speech as a trend. In the neighbourhood, contagious hate speech incites conflict among neighbours. Since hate speech relating to racial or religious issues is so easily misinterpreted, conflicts usually occur from it. Thus, it is believed that *Suara Muhammadiyah's* existence as a platform that does not favour any specific organisation will help in the struggle against the spread of misleading information in Indonesia.

In order to effectively educate the public, a technique that can be adopted, the media that are connected to religious groups, play a key role. Religion-based organisations like *Suara Muhammadiyah* magazine should be in charge of managing the public's inclination to forego worshipping in mosques rather than the mainstream media.

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