

Citizen Journalism as Postmodern Journalism

Nova Darmanto¹, Santi Delliana²

¹Publishing Department, Politeknik Negeri Media Kreatif, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Communication Studies Department, Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Kalbis, Jakarta, Indonesia

nova.darmanto@polimedia.ac.id¹, anastasia.santi@kalbis.ac.id²

***Abstract** – The rise of Citizen Journalism cannot be separated from the emergence of new genres in the media; the State of Citizen Journalism is inseparable from technological developments. The presence of online media currently characterizes the rapid growth of information and communication technology. The internet is a digital media that has become a symbol in the advancement of computerized era knowledge that gave birth to new media. The emergence of the internet, technology with the basis of this communication had a significant impact on the rapid pace of development in aspects of information, including points of reportage and journalism. Establishment of Citizens Journalism is born for the emergence of online Journalism. Online journalism has developed the necessary foundation of the concept of citizen journalism where the activities of citizen journalism are carried out using technology Digital technology is a technology that no longer uses human or manual power. Digital systems are the development of analog systems. Digitalization tends to be an automatic operating system with a format that can be read by computers. The term postmodern journalism is a reaction to modern journalism. A shift is not always formed from the revolution. The change from contemporary to postmodernism is a gradual evolution, in a process that is continuous through various periods and times. Postmodernism criticizes modernism, which has resulted in the centralization and universalization of ideas in many fields of science and technology.*

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INTRODUCTION

Citizen Journalism or Citizen Journalism is increasingly familiar to our ears. This can

not be separated from the development of increasingly advanced technology, allowing citizens to report information that they experienced both to mainstream mass

media such as television and radio, as well as to the internet such as YouTube, Blog, Facebook, and Twitter. As a result of technological developments. Citizen Journalism is Spreading throughout the world and even probing in the personal area of humans and creating their patterns and forming characteristics that are different.

The rise of Citizen Journalism is inseparable from the emergence of new genres in the media. Most people call it new media. The existence of new media is

inseparable from the life of assumptions of change that occur as, first, the transition from the conditions referred to as the Modernity towards Postmodernity, where new media is seen as a marker of the emergence of change. Second, the dynamics of sustainable globalization, where online media are seen as contributing elements that cross regional boundaries of a country through trade, corporation, and culture. Third, the fabrication of the industrial era which was replaced by the Western Postindustrial period, new media symbolized changes and system shifts in the corporation, the scope of change was not limited to production problems but also in the form of changes in the corporate model. Fourth, decentralization, a new network of communication that is global, widespread, and capable of breaking western domination in the fields of technology, trade, and distribution that have existed since the period of colonialization.

The State of Citizen Journalism is inseparable from technological developments that occur in the field of communication. Era paperless is not over yet been reduced. Technology that is developing at this time has reduced paper use—storage through technology and changing every paper-shaped document into a digital form. With digital-based technology, each document becomes more

transparent and more concise and can be carried everywhere through digital technology.

Technological developments have pushed in various fields of life. All people who live, especially in this generation, are involved in it and are expected to have the ability and not be blind to technology to play an actor and understand the progress. The goal is to compete with developments that occur from time to time.

Since the emergence of the internet, this technology with a communication base has a significant impact on the rapid pace of developments in aspects of information, including points of reportage and journalism. Through the use of technology, the internet has changed the linear (one-way) paradigm that completes three traditional media or other conventional media (radio, television, and print media). New media is referred to as digital media. Digital media is a media whose content in the form of a combination of data, text, sound, and types of images stored in digital format and distributed through a wide range of cable, satellite, and microwave delivery systems [1].

The internet is a digital media that has become a symbol in the advancement of computerized era knowledge that gave birth to new media. Online media is born as a new form of media becoming an integral part of the internet, a new kind of online media that has given birth to a journalist model that is a new type of journalism because several features and characteristics are far different from pre-existing modern journalism. The uniqueness of the function of online journalism lies in its technology, wherein online journalism, there is a limit to processing and disseminating news.

Through online media, the news is no longer an event that has already taken place, but the media are broadcasting an ongoing activity. Every online media no

longer needs to try to find news that sells well. All information can be used as news without having to be directly proportional to modern journalistic rules. Because of this, people see the internet as a medium that presents faster than more detailed information. The internet also changes the space and constellation of media and journalism by promoting citizen-initiated journalism, known as citizen journalism.

The ability of citizen journalism has shifted the authority of information authorities from the realm of media institutions to individual or community authorities. According to Wu, in his article [2, p. 1], the Internet has presented new challenges and benefits for journalism today. How new media is also related to the decline in journalism as we know it - what many people call a 'crisis' in journalism. According to McChesney & Nichols, [3] in Wu [2, p. 1], the Internet contributes to this crisis, most threatening traditional (modernist) media business models and attracting audiences and advertisers going to online platforms. The surge in online content that cannot be verified also damages the democratic process. On the other hand, the Internet and social media have created more involved citizens who can tap online issues that mainstream media cannot or will not discuss.

In the Wu journal article [2, p. 1], McChesney has described the decline in journalism at the turn of the 21st century. Citizen journalism gradually seeks to replace the role of modern media and get the attention of citizens and make the information as shared property. So that it can be interpreted, that journalism is not only dominated by liberal media, but also by ordinary people. Ordinary people are able to produce their own news and disseminate it through the tools they have. In fact, the emergence of citizens Journalism due to public discontent against the mass media even as a form of resistance to what

is done so far by Jurnalisme modern (conventional).

Through the Journal of Information, Communication & Society articles, Wu explained that the 2008 economic recession, the widespread use of the Internet, the shifting habits of media consumption or audiences, the increasing commercialization of the press, the consolidation of media ownership, and the loss of public confidence in mainstream media were all factors present in the narrative. Around the collapse of journalism [3].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Digital technology is a technology that no longer uses human power or manually. Digital systems are the development of analog systems. Digitalization tends to be an automatic operating system with a format that can be read by computers. Thurtlow [4, p. 36] says that communication technology (internet) has been developed that allows people to communicate almost instantly across vast distances, which basically shrinks the world faster and farther than before.

Changes in analog to digital systems have changed many things and threaten the existence of other mass media. Biagi [5, p. 10] mentions three important concepts concerning mass media, namely: First, Mass Media is a form of profit-centered commerce. Second, developments and changes in the delivery and use of mass media are influenced by technological developments. Third, the mass media always reflects and affects the life, politics, and culture of the masses. Of all the explanations above, it can be interpreted that mass media has a significant influence on society.

But nowadays, most mass media customers have turned to use more flexible online technology, can read the latest information anytime and anywhere. A

more lively presentation has attracted advertisers. As stated by Messaris and Humphreys [6, p. 201] that print media can only be consumed when physically in the hands of the reader. Television can only be watched when consumers are positioned physically in front of the screen. However, in the digital world, media content is free of physical and broadcast boundaries and can be copied and shared repeatedly, at low or no cost, and with zero quality. Infinite reproduction destroys the business model of media companies that make money by selling duplicate content.

According to Chao Chen in his article, *Convergence of new and old media: new media representation in traditional news*, [7, p. 186] Convergence has also become the term online jargon in the digital era as a reference for changes due to faster technology. Technological developments have eliminated industry gaps in the form of convergence. Through convergence, all content is digitized, which in turn creates the resulting convergence of platforms. All changes have revolutionized mass media, and it is impossible not to adopt this concept when considering the media, industry, and news technology.

According to Fagerjord and Storsul [8] in Chao Chen [9, p. 186] shows that in the 1990s, convergence became a key label for the process of change. According to him, the media is far more than just technology, and merging is not an adequate description in whatever field they survey. The first wave of the Internet era was unavoidably related to the concept.

The rapid development of information and communication technology is currently characterized by the presence of online media. It can be said that human civilization at the present time, which is very fast and instantaneous, has an impact on media civilization, which is also overgrowing. The presence of the internet that provides various information and

news is slowly starting to beat the popularity of print media. Many news pages on the internet provide news quickly without being charged.

It has been widely known that the mass media has received a lot of criticism because it has a refraction tendency in its reporting. The role of the media as a social institution is often contradictory because of the interests of economic and political affiliated owners. As argued by McChesney and Nichols [6, p. 201] that the crisis on the performance of journalism is because they work under profit-oriented media institutions and lead to commercialization.

As illustrated by Thurtlow [4, p. 36], A communication network throughout the world whose cables reach continents and oceans has revolutionized business practices, led to new forms of crime, and flooded its users with a flood of information. Romance has developed over cable, and the secret code has been created by several users and solved by others. The government and regulators have tried and failed to control the new medium. Meanwhile, outside the cable, a technology subculture with its own habits and vocabulary is developing. Illustration by Thurtlow explains that modern journalism, which initially sought to make progress in society, in the end only benefited the owners of capital, and even mass media formed a conglomerate in the press.

Besides, the media's alignment with the power that seeks to carry out a variety of forms of hegemony has placed modern journalism as a space for the occurrence of efforts to deviate. There is a lot of mass media that is a tool to spread the dominant discourse through hegemony. The conversation was disseminated and sought to be absorbed into the minds of the people so that it became a common consensus. Meanwhile, the value or other discourse is seen as deviant will try to be reduced or opposed.

Through modern journalism, a form of hegemony in society is directed at accepting rational and realistic concepts to achieve progress in various fields. But, when the ratio and reality are held as the primary reference in a cultural consensus, there is an indication that there will be a loss of humanity that makes the community active. A paradox occurs when humans try to reach out and increase the ability of ratios and their skills in responding to reality but must eliminate the essential nature of humans.

Research on Citizen Journalism or often referred to in Indonesia as Citizen Journalism, has been widely practiced in developed countries, while research on the same topic is only a few in developing countries. The following section is a literature review which will discuss previous research that explains the concept of Citizen Journalism as a new phenomenon and the benefits and challenges of Citizen Journalism in Indonesia.

Establishment of Citizens Journalism is born for the emergence of online Journalism. In fundamental Journalistic online can called a process of collecting, writing, editing, and spread the word through the network on the internet. Online journalism is defined as reporting facts that are produced and distributed on internet networks. Online journalism is not only a news publication through the internet (online media), but also a lot of coverage is done networked on the internet. Observing the status of social media updates, trending topics, viral, and then processed into the news is something new in journalism.

In general, Citizen Journalism can be interpreted as reports from citizens regarding information that is useful to the interests of many people that occur around their homes. Citizen journalism is an activity carried out by citizens, not journalists who play an active role in the

process of finding, collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating information and information that is owned directly to the public. This is in line with the phrase Bowman and Willis [10, p. 10], which defines citizen journalism as "... the act of citizens playing an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating news and information".

So that Citizen Journalism is considered an act of citizens, or a group of citizens, who play an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating news and information, presenting information that is independent, reliable, broad, and relevant to the needs of democracy. [1]Through this definition can be given the understanding that anyone can contribute to providing coverage and spread the news to report the results of their coverage in the form of writing, audio and audiovisuals around them through the media that they have through media there are, both mainstream media and social media, such as sites, blogs, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and so on.

Journalism Online has established the types of online journalism through the media in the Internet network. Each one is different as, Journalism Blog (blog journalism) - refers to personal blogs and community news, journalism Mobil (mobile journalism) - relates to activity reporting and news reporting by using a smartphone (mobile phone), Journalism social media (social media Journalism)-refers to the production and publication of news through websites or pages on social media, journalism feed click (Clickbait Journalism)-refers to the phenomenon of the feed title click online media.

Online journalism has developed the primary basis of the concept of citizen journalism where the activities of citizen journalism are carried out using technology, according to [4, p. 15] Computer-Mediated Communication

(CMC) is more specialized in human interpersonal communication, through and about and the web. Susan Herring, in her article in the book *Computer-Mediated Communication*, says CMC is communication that takes place among humans through a computer instrument. It does not differ much from John December, adding that CMC is a process of human connection through computers, involving someone, located in a specific context, and involved in the process of forming media for various purposes so that CMC can be defined as communication between two or more people mediated by computers. So that online journalism that is reinforced by the development of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Youtube in disseminating news or information that citizens do in spreading information on social media raises new terms: citizen (call: warganet) journalism or netizen journalism.

Citizen journalism, as a new phenomenon, is defined as "... individuals carry out active activities in the process of collecting, reporting, sorting, analyzing, and distributing news and information ..." [11, p. 71]. Addressing various terms used for the activity of Citizen Journalism, Kelly (2009) states that all of these terms can be used to be but the most important thing to be understood that Citizen Journalism has a reference to the active role of citizens in the process of creation and dissemination of information. One of the crucial characteristics of Citizen Journalism. Understanding citizens in question is the participants who attended through its involvement in the Internet network while the term citizens are often named differently as participants, attend, audience.

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Citizen journalism is an act of citizens or a group of citizens who play an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating news and information to present information that is independent, reliable, broad, and relevant to the needs of democracy. [10, p. 110] Through this definition can be given the understanding that anyone can contribute to providing coverage and spread the news to report the results of coverage in the form of writing, audio and audiovisual that is around them through the media they have through existing media, both mainstream media and social media, such as sites, blogs, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and so on.

Besides there are a variety of terms and terminology associated with the term citizen journalism as journalism Public (Public Journalism), Journalism Advocacy (Advocacy Journalism), Journalism Participatory (Participatory Journalism), Media Participatory (Participatory Media), Reporting Open Source (Open Source Reporting), Journalism Distributed (Distributed Journalism), Media Citizens (Citizens Media), and Grassroots Journalism (Grassroot Journalism). Although there are several differences, the scope of the term prioritizes citizens as communicators and implementers who contribute directly to the news.

Citizen journalism appeared on January 19, 1998, when Mark Drudge wrote news on the internet related to cases of infidelity committed by the President of the United States, Bill Clinton with one of his staff, Monica Lewinsky, better known as the Monicagate incident [12, p. 123].

Besides, the birth of the concept of citizen journalism is closely related to the civic journalism movement, also called

public journalism in the United States after the 1988 presidential election. The intense competition between presidential candidates led to the mastery of conventional media such as newspapers. The mass media conducts issue selection (agenda setting), and it does not reflect the public interest, so public participation in the news market arises, this is then referred to as citizen journalism.

Another involvement of citizens in contributing to manufacture and deliver the news, but there are also events of the transformation of the reader passive to active users [11]. Furthermore, Widodo [13] supports the existence of the views of the citizens, that a citizen dap at the creator, owner, and ask tor rather than as a passive user. The formation of Citizens Journalism in essence nor in because of right by their collisions caused by the presence of conventional journalism.

Articles and news broadcasts in conventional media are the results of the writing of professional journalists who have previously received education about journalism and have skills and knowledge related to writing and writing ethics. Already, the information could only be broadcast through traditional formal media channels, but in Citizen Journalism, ordinary citizens who were previously passive viewers who received information from the media could produce news and articles on their own and become owners and actors in their own press. Like when someone makes a blog about business, then writes down his business experience and journey then broadcasts it on the internet.

According to Widodo [13], Citizen Journalism stated that other vital characteristics of Citizen Journalists are: (1) Citizens Journalism produce news, reportage, analysis of news, comments, and opinions that are updated regularly by providing links where readers can post comments. (2) A report in production by

residents is published as news of a transparent follow-value of journalism such as honesty, accuracy, balance, and objectivity. (3) The approach is not formal but not personal. (4) Citizen Journalism conducted on leisure time both by professionals and by ordinary citizens. (5) Journalism Residents have an editor and focus on essential topics, in addition to material written by citizens who have been flexibly screened. (6) The boundary between old and new is not too sharp. (7) Users rely on their own (subjective) perspective in making articles. So it can be concluded that in the activities of Citizen Journalism, it can be done by anyone by ordinary citizens who, even by every community, do not have journalistic skills.

The term postmodern journalism is a reaction to modern journalism. A shift is not always formed from the revolution. The change from contemporary to postmodernism is a gradual evolution, in a process that is continuous through various periods and times. Efforts to make hegemony by constructing news, as well as siding with capitalism, are a form of threat to journalism that is clearly known together, as the media form their institutions in favor of capitalism and act as media conglomerates. Since then, modern journalism has been considered more likely to generate doubt than good. Therefore, journalism is clearly not an ideal form that can be accepted as a whole. Thought shifts in a better direction, and this is where postmodernism plays a significant role.

As Lyotard said, [14] due to technological advances, knowledge in the era of computerized society (information) has undergone significant changes. The purpose of experience is no longer like when science exists but is influenced by forms of meta narration (such as capitalism and Marxism), so that knowledge orientation is created or developed based on demand from large schools such as capitalism and Marxism. With

computerized technology (information), the principles of production, use, and transformation undergo revolution radically. The use of human power is increasingly limited in the economic sector, folding space in the world of telecommunications, accelerating, processing data, and information that is able to change and even manipulate reality.

Postmodernism is an effort to move ideas that attempt to break down the concepts of modernity. Postmodernism is a reaction to the previous genre, namely modernism. The term postmodern is considered as a form of freeing itself from various types of domination that must be obeyed. There is no single truth in humans. Every individual has a context in his perspective so that the emergence of postmodernism was born as a form of reaction as well as criticism of previous views, which were considered to have created various tyrannies of their own through ideas that had been deemed defective and failed. [14].

According to Ritzer, there are three traces of thinking to be able to understand Postmodernism; first, there is a widespread belief that the modern era has ended; second, in the area of culture, the product of postmodernism has shifted new products [15]. New media is a form of technological progress in which there is an extensive and centralized knowledge that cannot be regulated at all by a certain kind of domination so that the existence of new media can be said to be in line with the understanding of postmodernity where it seeks and aims to free itself from the various meta narration carried out by capitalism and Marxism.

Globalization, which is characterized by the free movement of information and technological developments, has made many sides of human life change and different. Globalization makes many life joints to be redefined. The emergence of the internet makes human life experience very

drastic changes. The definition of journalism has changed; the context and scope of its studies have also expanded widely, including in the field of communication. The web discovery made a massive revolution in the field of journalism with the advent of online journalism.

For Marx, the foundation of modernism is humanity, which is then adapted by Habermas as the basis of communication ratios [15, p. 669]. The ratio is seen as the single power that determines all humanitarian issues. Prioritizing ratios in all philanthropic activities means giving recognition to forms of humanity. Modernism may also be interpreted as a spirit to seek and seek the truth of human nature, ultimate truth, all universality of truth in the world. The ratio representing the form of humanity is considered capable of investigating factual facts to find universal rules of reality.

Based on the state of the late modernism, postmodernism has ideals, to improve social conditions, human habits, and awareness of all realities and developments in various fields. The main postmodern struggle is the rejection of the grand narrative that arises in the modern world with a combination of glorifying reason and giving space to every small story that emerges later, local territory, spread, and diversity of various opinions and to bring out who wants to appear.

Postmodernism, which criticizes perceived modernism, has resulted in the centralization and universalization of ideas in many fields of science and technology. Postmodernism is not the end of innovation, but a new condition and this situation repeat itself. Modernity for Lyotard is characterized by the superiority of a grand narrative. But most of the big narrative projects fail, like communism, for example. Lyotard feels that now is the right era to declare "war" on such a totalistic perspective.

RESEARCH METHODS

With the method of observation and literature study. Researchers tried various searches from various networking sites about citizen journalism sites in Indonesia using the internet. Trying to make observations of various phenomena in finding different information based on diverse literature related to the above problems and describe them.

According to Jalaluddin [16, p. 25], descriptive research is intended to collect actual information in detail that describes the existing phenomena; identify problems or examine conditions and practices that apply; make comparisons or evaluations; determine what others do in dealing with the same problem and learn from their experience to implement pre-future plans and decisions.

In the literature study, researchers use data contained in journals, books, and the internet. The researcher did this by using approach qualitative. Where in conducting research, this approach sees and observes through various symptoms of symptoms that are natural, natural, and fundamental and must be involved in the field where researchers conduct investigations through multiple pages, blogs, and so on. So according to Nazir [7, p. 156] can say that the study is in as the field study. This research is qualitative in nature and has interpretive tendencies, using interpretations that involve many methods in examining problems through phenomena that are considered. According to Mulyana [17, p. 4], The use of various techniques, often called triangulation, is intended so that researchers obtain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study.

The theory was used in this study is the Theory of Determinism of Technology, where d nature of the method explained that in every culture in the form of through how any personal or perform the way how

to communicate. According to this theory that technology will be able to form a new culture and can create individuals through thinking, behaving in a society. Technologist I which used to be direct human at every movement of every technological change. In terms of technology based on communication that has occurred, exchange culturally relevant better than every changing technology can change human life, even human behavior.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Journalism has continued to grow, and its existence has a relationship with democracy, where every democracy that is formed certainly requires various media. As a mouthpiece for citizens to express their interests in upholding human rights.

During this time, Journalism was formed as a profession, with standards set as part of professionalism. Through professionalism, profit-seeking activities by print media can take place. But in reality, since the changes in the new technological landscape of media, change has taken place on a large scale. Where the concept of journalism is no longer seen as the profession of the emergence of new media where every citizen (Netizens) also generally performs various journalistic activities in the realm of the new media.

The lack of ability of citizens in journalism does not give a reason that they are not informers. In principle, citizens are not journalists who enforce journalistic rules as legitimacy for their work. Citizens are also not in the media area, which in turn will become a meta-narrative formation. So far, knowledge about journalism has been legitimized by mass media rather than as a grand narrative in journalism. With the arrival of new media, journalism has changed the notion to eat at all with the perspective to understand the future of modernity.

Communication technology has provided a way for residents to be able to

spread their own information. Citizens can be actors and publishers of various information compiled based on the information they get. By relying on the communication technology that they have, the residents and seek information, and citizens can be called journalists.

In citizen journalism, society becomes an object as well as the subject of news. They can be writers and publish them at the same time. This is what puts every human being into a current issue in social life. This is the era that allows the potential of any person from a mediocre group to have an extraordinary contribution to others. Although, each other does not know each other physically. This is in accordance with Lyotard's thought, which states that the impact caused by the development of information technology on knowledge in the late 20th century. There have been tremendous developments and changes in experience, science, and education in the information society [14, p. 44].

A form of citizenship active due to express its presence in the places themselves are supplied media. R public money that has been provided becomes part of the aspirations and interests of the citizens. So that identity as a citizen who has rights and responsibilities becomes a collective feeling as a basis for pushing common interests to public service providers. New Media, by itself through its existence, has provided a way for citizens to be able to form an active citizenship collective identity so as to encourage them always actively to participate in public decision-making processes.

So that all forms of citizen journalism are now beginning to mushroom as an alternative form of journalistic practice. In New media, anyone can be interrelated with anyone. The basic principle is to accommodate the need to communicate with everyone, As Dan Gillmor said, a pioneer of the journalism movement of citizens in the US: conversing with each

other. Everyone wants to express themselves, their thoughts, their anxiety, and their hopes. Everyone also wants to listen or read and understand the beliefs, stress, and expectations of others. In addition, the desire to help others or at least comment on other people's thoughts is also very instinctive.

According to Lyotard [14], knowledge in the era of computerized society (information) has undergone changes due to technological advances. The purpose of experience is no longer like when science exists but is influenced by capitalism and Marxism in a metanarrative so that the orientation of knowledge is created or developed based on the demand of the two schools. With information technology, the principles of production, use, and transformation undergo revolution radically. The use of human power is increasingly limited in the economic sector, folding space in the world of telecommunications, accelerating, processing data, and information that is able to change and even manipulate reality—the transformative nature of a more open, pluralistic and democratic computer society.

In the world, there are extraordinary developments and changes in knowledge, science, and education in a computerized society. These developments and changes have brought the community to a condition called postmodernism. Over the past forty years, science and technology have increasingly been associated with language, linguistic theory, communication and cybernetics, computer and literature problems, the problem of translation, information storage, and data institutions. Technology transformation has a profound influence on knowledge. All forms and commercialization of technology have changed the way of acquiring, classifying, creating, and utilizing knowledge.

According to Lyotard, this position of knowledge in the information technology

age, especially about the way science is legitimized through, what it calls, meta narration, such as freedom, progress, the emancipation of the proletariat, and so on. According to Lyotard, these grand narratives have experienced the same fate as previous metanarratives such as religion, nation-state, beliefs about Western superiority, and so on; that is, they have now become hard to believe. The same thing is done in the world of journalism where Journalism in Gadang Gadang is a way or ability that is trained to obtain information that is in accordance with the facts; in fact, in the past, mass media has contributed to managing humanity.

The basic principle of cyberspace does open a cultural space that way; little by little, the user begins to understand these characteristics. This understanding leads to more advanced knowledge so that it can hold more control over technology. Not the other way around, humans are precisely controlled by technology. The trend of such conditions was born a variety of new spaces in the virtual world that are increasingly progressive. One of them is a weblog or what is now commonly called a blog. Blogs start from someone's diary or journal published on the internet. In addition to the personal and up-to-date records, the blog also provides links or a list of connection addresses to other websites or blogs. Another distinctive feature is that the blog allows each visitor to leave comments on what appears there. Other visitors can view the comment and can provide further feedback, as well as the owner of the blog, and so on.

The state of journalism is also a significant development and change due to the development of internet technology. Citizen journalism is a new journalism. Every internet user can now create their own media for free. The presence of the blogging community and several other types of citizen journalism is a form of a mass media revolution. News activities

have shifted from professional journalists to ordinary people, allowing for a more spontaneous, more interactive, and broader exchange of views from conventional media.

In line with Lyotard [14], postmodern conditions are a picture of changing conditions of knowledge in the most advanced societies. People who enter the post-industrial era or the era of advanced capitalism. Lyotard uses the term postmodern to describe the condition of knowledge status, which emphasizes a plurality of differences in heterogeneity, local/ethnic culture, and everyday life experiences.

This is in accordance with what is done by the citizen journalism -based Situsweb entitled OhMyNews even though this invites big problems related to writing ethics and journalistic code of ethics. Because of everyone without knowledge and skills in the field of journalism in presenting their journalistic work and publishing it themselves. The question then is the extent to which our activities and interactions in citizen editorial networks – or at least just as passive users – have social benefits for our daily environment, both socially, economically, politically, and culturally. It turns out, news in the world that is full of information as it is today can appear on many sides, not just one face because anyone can interpret and interpret events in the space of joint dialogue with the principle of citizen journalism.

But Lyotard believes that society is structured not only on technology but also on language and discourse. Therefore, Lyotard directs our attention to the role of narratives in social life. In non-industrial societies, myths, and stories (fables, etc.) have religious dispositions and help create social order. In the era of enlightenment, a new set of narratives emerged, namely science, which put pressure on the ideas of progress, causes, science, and technology,

all of which are believed to be able to free humanity from the shackles of darkness, ignorance, and oppression. Each narrative aims to provide goals for social life. Each story legitimizes existing social order and becomes a frame to assess human actions and activities

These things then really get their space in the world of the web, blogs, and also including citizen journalism. This new journalism movement emerged in the early 1990s in the US. There is no exact data on who started it because there are still personal claims without a comprehensive cross-examination. Even so, the era of its emergence was indeed at that time span. The shape and nature are yet varied depending on the interests of each maker, and all are based on the blog application. One thing is sure is that the spirit of participatory journalism has emerged and stands out. Because this is indeed the main feature of citizen journalism. Namely, journalistic activities carried out not by professional journalists, but by the general public and published online and can be given comments by other users.

The basic concept in citizen journalism is to position the audience as news producers as well, not just passive consumers, as long as it runs within the working logic of traditional journalism based on mass media. In other words, the position between journalists as seekers and news writers, speakers as the origin of the news, and the audience as consumers of news has melted away so liquid. Between producers and consumers of news can no longer be identified inflexibly because everyone can play both. In essence, the priority in citizen journalism is interaction and interconnection.

In addition, the basic principle of other citizen journalism is that news is a joint construction product between journalists and readers. If previously, the communication was limited to being

interpreted as an event reported through the mass media. Now the news finds its own meaning through citizen journalism.

News is no longer something elitist that only determined by the flow medium primary or a particular group of people who be professional label journalists. Anyone who has a life and social impact story can write it on a website that has the principle of citizen journalism. News in the mass media is indeed not a social reality itself. Instead, the existence of media has also gone through a process of construction on social reality. However, the construction process has only been focused on the editors of the press. Or, in other words, it's still elitist. It is the mass media that determines what must be covered and what escapes the reporting of events. Media also ensures which news value is more important for the reader. The mass media determine various factors to decide what activities they will cover.

This pattern is then deconstructed by the principle of citizen journalism in the cyber world. Everyone returns to the original definition of the news itself, i.e., everything that is desired and needed to be known by others. By reporting the story, the media not only share information with the public to then move the community in communal life but also become a space for interaction between individuals and valuable space for dialogue. News manifests as a report from citizens that can be subjective but can be a means of conversation to find the thesis and synthesis of life together.

The locus of the function of democratization of the press lies in the extent to which the media has been able to become a public sphere; a space that is free from the domination of the ruling politics and the economic interests of entrepreneurs that allows rational, open discussion about general issues that affect the lives of the people. Public space is the essence of a substantial community communication

institution that enables the dissemination of facts and opinions. In the area which consists of a stock of general knowledge, a basis for community political action can be built. In public space, it is possible to form a social space for free general discussion without restrictions. As a community open space, then journalism comes to the construction of citizenship (citizenship); to fulfill citizens' rights because millions of people are empowered by the free flow of information.

Thus, it can be conveyed that the media as a vehicle of democracy; therefore, the media is not like a vehicle to perpetuate the interests of the media business and the means to gain profit. The idealism of the national press is the pillar of the fourth democracy (the fourth pillar of justice), so it will be difficult to materialize in media settings that are subject to the market regime. The public interest in accurate, objective, neutral, and balanced information that aims to educate and enlighten citizens (citizens) simply disappears into the frenzy of the giant media capitalist machines. Likewise, the social control function of the press, which leads to the supervision of political authorities and economic entrepreneurs, will be increasingly weakened by the strengthening of the driving force to meet the political economy of the capitalist media. In other words, media liberalization will change the character of journalism and the substance of media content to market interests.

Mass media now places the public or audience solely as consumers rather than citizens. The primary purpose of the media is to generate profits for owners and stockholders. Then encourage viewers to enjoy themselves, view ads, and buy products. Because of that, what is considered attractive to the public by the media is anything that is popular in society. Thus the ideal goal of the media to promote active citizenship via information,

education, and social integration, sinks with the wave of commercialization and liberalization. So the measure of media success is merely profit, not serving the public interest.

Media, Political Economy does not operate in a vacuum, but it is controlled by its performance based on certain political economy motives. The motives of the media economy manifest in the drive to make broadcast programs to reap profits. And Lyotard believes that the nature of knowledge cannot change in the context of this great transformation. The condition of the status of experience will change if the community begins to enter the realm called the postmodern period. Furthermore, knowledge is not a goal, but knowledge is a form that is made for sale.

The strength of the liberalization of the broadcast media industry, especially those that have begun to flourish lately, will only threaten the quality of national press freedom that has only been enjoyed by the national press and hampers the ongoing process of democratization which requires the media as a vehicle for information, education and community empowerment. Instead of being a means of learning and intelligence of the public, national private television actually turned into a tool of commercialization and provocation by disseminating consumptive culture, violence, exploitation of eroticism, and mysticism, which blunted logic.

This explains that mass media is not only a place where the message between social elements in society is neglected but also becomes a means of submitting and forcing consensus by groups that are politically and economically dominant. Through ownership patterns and products presented, the media is an ideological device that perpetuates the dominance of the capitalist class towards the public who are treated solely as consumers. Besides that, the media is also a medium to create

public opinion in order to facilitate the birth of pro-market regulations.

CONCLUSIONS

Conditions have changed; old arguments about journalism need to be reviewed. Journalism can still be considered a "technology of truth," but the early outcome may not be sufficiently valid because the conditions are very different. No different from the monopoly of prior knowledge of journalism, which has now lost their dominant position with the advent of technological innovation, journalism has also lost the privilege as the primary determinant of the news as truth. Journalism is challenging to stand on the turmoil in politics. Society views journalism differently despite the ongoing efforts of mainstream journalism to strengthen its reputation as fair, just, and noble.

Journalism is too chaotic, divided into many organizations with different economic models, professional ideals, and news norms, to function as a unified institution. It is also essential to revisit the critics of modern journalism for normative reasons - perhaps smoothly turning to anti-democratic positions, closer to populism than democratic views that prioritize tolerance, fact, listening, open-mindedness, and purpose. Detonating a technocratic knowledge structure might not produce more democracy but actually authoritarianism. Some counter-epistemic alternatives for modernist liberal journalism are platforms for reactionary politics and not something democratic, especially progressive. Need to reassess the standards for journalism.

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