

The Leaders and the Challenge being a Hero through the Catastrophes.

How the Media Question the Powerful Politicians to be a Savior to Handle the Crisis whilst Ignoring Others

Nevrettia Christantyawati

Doctoral Student of Airlangga University,

Lecturer of Faculty of Communication Science Dr, Soetomo University

Surabaya, Indonesia

nevrettia.christantyawati@unitomo.ac.id

Abstract—The catastrophic storms, tempests, hurricanes, earthquakes that had battered many countries during 2017 attract many international media to focus on how the politician acted and handle up the aftermath. Many of them were very interested to scrutinize on how president Trumps reacted and cope with the victims through the crisis. At the same time, the terrible disaster occurred in other countries. In a contrary, the media report less than what happened in United States. From January until September 2017, the study has been conducted to frame the global reports of disasters in two well known media. However, the study revealed that it was not only in a powerful country that the media question about the leaders' action. The study also found the same pattern that local leaders were also to be the next aim of person in charge as well. The connection of the symbol of hero and patriarchal order refers to many media paradigm to tell the story. The results lead to a representation of a satire-philosophic conclusion that it is beyond the heroic myths of powerful man who narrates dangerous risks and combat fatal disaster, catastrophe and crisis.

Keywords—politicians heroic action, patriarchal order, media risk narratives, catastrophe, satire-philosophy, positioning and game theory.

I. INTRODUCTION

The year 2017 was the worst year in the global disaster. This statement was written by Matt McGrath on 8 January 2108. He describes how the material losses suffered by the United States during natural disasters hit in 2017 [1]. The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) reported great loss through forest fires, storms and other weather-related natural disasters. Total losses reached \$ 306 billion exceeding \$ 90 billion compared to the previous year. By 2017 with various catastrophic events already exceeding much \$ 1 billion including Hurricanes Irma and Harvey. Therefore NOAA states that the year 2017 is the hottest year in the history record. Furthermore, the deadly event of the disaster, takes place in a consecutive time. After a Category 5 storm strikes with excess landfall, flood inundation then followed by a severe forest fire in the Southern California hemisphere. The total loss due to this forest fire reached \$ 18 billion threefold compared with the year before. Meanwhile, in the eastern part of the United States has experienced cold

weather temperatures, which caused some people, such as US president Donald Trump, to question the impact of global warming.

At the same time, several other deadly natural disasters also occur in some countries [2]. In Africa deadly floods and mudslide lands that hit Sierra Leon, Nigeria, Congo [3]. In South America, there is a flood in Peru. Another deadly storm that also beat the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean. The deadly 8-magnitude earthquake occurred in Mexico with a high casualty. Massive landslides occurred in Colombia that buried and killed several poor villages. While in the South Asian and Western Asian regions of Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, monsoon rains have caused severe flooding. [4,5] Afghanistan suffered severe snowfall. At the time of the incident the governor of Maharashtra and regional heads of the region were more busy handling disasters locally than performing public speaking. They communicate critical situations through social media and their respective institutional spokespersons [5,6,7]. China is also experiencing floods that soak about 31,000 homes.

From a number of horrific events that occurred in 2017, it can be observed an interesting phenomenon that is globally interesting. The mass media globally prefers the issue of preaching of disasters that occur in the United States compared to other countries that are also suffering. The intensity of news on how the president of the United States overcame the chaos of storms and forest fires. While disaster events that occur respectively do not get deep reportage. As a result through a social media, the BBC gets protests from virtual society through social media about news imbalances [9]. Disaster news coverage is considered to be of high journalistic value if the disaster occurs in a popular area with prominent politicians, in this case the United States and President Trump. But it does not become high-value news if disaster happens in a poor country with unpopular governors or heads of regions.

The same problem is happening lately in Indonesia. Media Indonesia also prefers to highlight how the governor of Jakarta and his deputy in dealing with the flood disaster in early February 2018. News of the new governor of Jakarta, Anies Baswedan and Sandiaga Uno go home and post news via

online media. After that, many pro and con comments also meet the space of personal gadgets space. Even this report tends to compare the performance of each governor who has overcome the problem of flood [10, 11].

This article will cover two points of this global disaster event. First is why the global media prefers to report on events that highlight the president, governor or regional head in solving the disaster crisis. Second, how to understand the position of president and governor as the central issue actor in overcoming the disaster crisis. The two questions will be spelled out in two stages. The first stage to find out the preferences of global media in reporting disaster news through Simon Cottle's thinking. The second stage to explain the coverage of the figures of politicians in the arena of disaster by comparing the theoretical approach of Rom Harre 'Self Positioning' theory with the explanation game theory by John T Gasper's statement.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is narrative analysis. The substantive theory used in the analysis is Self-Positioning theory. As a juxtapose this analysis is compare to what John T Gasper argumentation about game theory of Politician should act in a disaster arena. The core Corpuses were examined based on news posts on British media as well as American Media. In addition, the same pattern is revealed in Indonesian Media due to Jakarta flood to portrait the new Jakarta Government Researchers consider taking it from a UK media perspective and American media only ponder on the style. This is because of the differences between American and British journalist cultures. American media tend to report scandal and entertainment narrations. Yet journalists are so bound and adhere to the journalistic code of ethics that they are not free to narrate a story about the prominent of a head of state. Unlike the British media are very free in exploring news report [13]. The selected reporting duration is January 2017 to January 2018. In one year the peak of the disaster reporting occurred from June to November 2017.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. *The preferences of global media in reporting disaster news*

The first is to review how global media are preaching the disaster crisis and how the view-point view of global media framing is.) Simon Cottle reiterated in his writings citing Ulrich Beck's statement of an increasingly massive global community of risks. Cottle's review of Beck's thinking sharpens the media's position in constructing a catastrophic uncertainty. Ideally according to Beck and Cottle the media spotlight on catastrophe conditions is to illuminate, improve public relations, bridge politicians and scientists in the context of risk communication and facilitate contradictory groups [14]. Ulrich Beck's statement is generalized by Simon Cottle that the balance of power fights arguments in a group, mediated presentation and claims of competition for public acceptance. Cottle underlined Beck's assertion that recent risky communities are struggling to keep expectations and fight the flow of uncertainty. The position of the media is to perform a critical surveillance role. Massive institutional

institutions form social settings under mass media watch to bridge the tension in society [15]. Furthermore, Cottle agreed that the mass media privileges are the main sites in social development, social contestation, social criticism, social challenges and risks and communication bridges.

In the news of politicians and disasters more leads to a social contestation and make a claim of truth about the position of a politician. It focuses more on a social definition process of how a disaster-ravaged area figure out the narrative background of the reader wants. [16]. Peter Preston, a journalist of The Guardian, gave a startling statement about contemporary journalism. According to him, there is a disrupt between the demands of professional journalism that require diversity. Nevertheless, many critics address the critiques about the crucial race construction, gender and class. The main problem lies in the massive and easy distractive readers.

The main factor almost tucked up when the debate related to the age algorithm of the audience which is inconsistency, interest reader tweaks and the up and down trend in each news menu. The new era commence an offer and demand in an online news trend that is determined by the reader's agenda. This means that the reader's interest greatly affects what news is trending at that time. Nevertheless, any journalists in presenting news stories of humanity, tragedy, social contestation, social risks and even catastrophes and wars that bring even casualties, will not win a long time blink readers to switch over another issue.

Idealism in presenting the value of news, in this case disaster news is not a matter of the number of casualties, but more important about politicians and regional heads or presidents. The place is more of an arena setting worth prestige to tell. The notion that a Texas flood victim is far more vastly interesting than 12 Bangladeshi people death toll in commonplace. How the readers would prefer something more interesting is Houston's homeless compared to 5.7 million poor Bangladeshis.

Preston sadly reveals that the world is not some imposed newsroom structure, but how easily humanity and human interest are separated. Physical experience by journalists covering news in conflict and disaster areas is a traumatic experience. But if the experience is shared virtually it will be faster vanish and forgotten. Not news of disaster and tragedy of humanity that became a trend but how Melania Trump reacted in the disaster arena in a awkward costume put on 4 inches stiletto shoes will be more traumatic. It seems that the readers are further interested in the politicians' apparel. Then, they consider it as a real drama show to judge the actor' performance easily.

The same thing will be recorded by Indonesian readers in recalling the flood news in Jakarta in February 2018. It is not a matter of damage and loss and distress of citizens due to flood but rather how governor acts in the middle arena of disaster far into the spotlight. Action throws itself and inspection into the disaster arena with attributes of heroic attributes or vice-governors who are putting lip balm in public much more up the trend. How speeches and speeches of his statements are reported and regarded as a potent spell. "Texas can handle

anything" Trump declares it through social media accounts to appeal to the audience.

B. Figuring Out the Politicians in Disaster Arena

The second one discusses how a politician and head of county become the highlighted actor in the news of disaster. There are two sides of the actor's discussion and his actions in the disaster arena and news on social media. The first documentation was to approve John T Gasper in the study of political actors in the disaster scene. The second argument is to understand the position of the head of state in public rhetoric through the thought of Rom Harre.

First, the disaster state according to Gasper is a qualification test arena whether a governor or head of state is capable in handling the crisis then, now and ever. Disaster is a chaotic example that requires a leader to take decisions in a short time and handle emergency situations. That's why when a disaster happens a spotlight will be highlighted to the governor or head of state. They tend to do a coordination with the officers selected to help overcome them. Gasper's research shows that the electability level of a governor or a candidate for governor increases when the politician performs a prompt action and is responsible for the settlement of the chaotic situation.

It would be different if the politicians were slow in acting and ordered the constituent team to solve the disaster problem. Gasper then concludes that sometimes they immediately take action to the disaster arena and give statements to the media as soon as possible. If not, then they should instead pursue the media and should try to appear in public [18, 19].

Meanwhile, to cope with a crisis situation, most politicians will choose to act. This analysis implements how positioning theory shall describe another way. This narrative methods discuss how the performance of politicians using the speech action to construct story line and action the opted. Language or La Langue reflects the intellectual of myth, whilst the la parole tends to describe psychological and social reality. The practice of using language from praxis is different from the linguistic tradition. The implications of using syntax, semantic and pragmatics are more likely to form a speech entity. Furthermore, Harre adds information that the concept of speech act, indexicality and context becomes the main entheogenic concept in the psychological paradigm [19]. The development of this discursive practice study becomes stronger in which individual subjectivity is generated through learning and the use of discursive practices. This development is called a new psycho-sociolinguistic that addresses various aspects [20]. Starting from the discussion of conflict and fellowship, internal personal relations and crises, to the agreements and tensions of cultural politics and international national scale [21,22]. On the one hand, this study explores less conflict resolution, but the other hand focuses more on how conflicts become exacerbated and exaggerated through the power of language that the actors used [23].

C. The Use Of Positioning Theory In Disaster And Political Situations

Points of analysis points from the news can be seen from several points of discussion as follows. The first is to analyze the speech act of situations or fragments of events. Both analyze the positions taken by the offender. The position of this position is differentiated into political position as the main duty of patron and public position as the executor of rights. These two procedures are the placement of the binary opposition of rights and obligations. The main highlight is trying to uncover the work of one's character in a multi-complex social situation. Third is analyzing the storyline of a narrative core.

Global drama no 1: global media reports on severe risky situations and potential crises due to human being threats. Extreme weather hit certain parts of some countries causing severe damages.

In this section, the seedlings of catastrophic situations potentially occur in early 2017. A number of events become trending topic globally. The pattern of early reporting revolves around how this potential disaster and how people cope with this deadly situation. This is the initiation of a narrative of the global disaster story. Many American media told stories emphasize more on the threat of loss and life. They will further record how politicians, the governors in giving statements about emergencies. In contrast, the British media more emphasis on scenarios of natural and social changes due to several factors.

- The highlighted speech act is questioning who are in charge with an action and how the community can handle this emergency situation. The most of American media will immediately highlight the senators and policy-makers in handling emergencies. Meanwhile, the British media did not immediately reveal the performance of politicians in some published stories but they rather narrates more on how the media itself act as a whistle blower to warn everyone. This is the speech act of the media itself.
- Positions taken by state and local leaders prioritize public servants and community patrons. Disaster preparation is more important by providing risk and hazard warnings, evacuation efforts and the preparation of adequate food and drug logistics.
- Story line is a disaster preparation phase to tell how the society is tough to deal with a disaster with all the consequences of impact. Moreover, the media question the sufficient resiliency of community facing the extreme deadly disasters.

Global drama 2: media reports of the number of catastrophic events including hurricanes that hit, extreme weather, earthquakes and landslides as a global disaster due to global warming and extreme weather. The Daily Mail United-Kingdom published an article by Cheyenne MacDonald on a report on the increased risk of deadly natural disasters [24]. According to some academic reports they gathered, this media

seems to address the president or governor to enact specific policies.

- Speech act highlighted by the British media is an authority institution that warns various catastrophic risks while the American media at this stage begins to focus on and criticize the performance of governors, regional heads, and the president in addressing disasters.
- Positions taken by officials and politicians are in the tremendous efforts of evacuation and disaster protection and mitigation. Some antagonist actors like senators, angry and disappointed people start to speak up. Some may be keep silent from the role of public speaking and much more busy dealing with the crisis.
- Story line is a threat and uncertainty is sure to address next. How society can solve this problem. Story line constructs the way of a deadly disaster that will occur caused by urbanization, population growth, climate change where the trend rate will be hampered if there is a political policy that can regulate this issue. In contrast, the US media presents critical data and investigations of facts very clearly and sharp ideas [25].

Global Drama 3: media reports of disaster clusters according to place and country. What is reported by the global media mislabeled to be a kind of a map of the arena where the tragedy took places. In this phase, reporting and journalistic works are much more similar to be a horrible fact. Ironically, this exposure actually becomes a menu for the reader to browse the stories beyond the fear of terrible places.

- Speech act actually comes from media that reports painful facts. Ironically the reader sometimes acts as a viewer to determine which more interesting story is. This is bad infliction to the readers.
- Positions taken by a regional head do not always exceed the limit for disaster mitigation. There is nothing interesting besides the mitigation ritual and securing disaster area and making sure everything is going well.
- Story line, the set of events and the attractiveness of the story of a disaster-stricken society with a performance record of local leaders.

Global Drama 4: In the event of a hurricane emergency Irma and Harvey, the global media reports the way Trump's fight against disasters and emergencies. The US media sharply criticized the scandal that criticized the leader's lack of coordination in dealing with disasters with his expertise resulting in massive losses suffered by his country [16,26,27].

- The most interesting speech act in this phase is how a politician or governor and president even do their best defense and performance in overcoming disaster. At this level it is prone to undergo a public judgment or trial by the press as well. Anyone can blame on someone in the forum with allegations of accusations even excuses.

- The position taken is essentially securing and raise the issue about how good performance of a leader has been accomplished through the catastrophic scenes.
- Story line: most global media will tell the truth and claim a disaster event through the process of satirical philosophy. This stage of satisfied or dissatisfied judgment will flood on social media with number of satires, created to assess the political performance of disasters, such as memes, caricatures, satire and even a heartbreaking comment on the twitter of government officials and so on.

Global drama 5: media reports on statements of heads of state in international forums. The stage is like a global accountability and an arena for mutual complaints. The moments commonly used by presidents and heads of state here are to reveal the inability, difficulty faced even the most cynical comments must be accepted by the heads of state.

- Speech act is similar to a court forum that will provide the authority for the credibility of the ability to act in the disaster arena. Heads of state will sit in negotiations and uncover facts that will be globally assessed for the successful conquest of natural disasters.
- The position of statesmen is to negotiate and determine their bargaining position for humanitarian assistance. The statesmen with super power will be more dominant and more free to vote. While the offer from the third countries will be much more conformed and the sound will be nearly silent or even muted.
- Story line: Holding a meeting, conference or other international submits suspend more as a place to determine the bargaining position in terms of social responsibility development, policy and pile of extra works in disaster area. If they fail, a lot of satirical humor will be addressed to. If they gain a successful goal then the praise and tribute to success will be waged by a global drama audience.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the record of disaster events in 2017, obviously many places suffer in this world. the problem is why only America is highlighted by the media while other places are not so interesting? The answer is clear because the world's audiences want to see how the story of the heroic narrative figure of the American president overcome the disaster that made his country battered. On the other hand, local leaders such as local governors and politicians are just a bit of a figure who became the supporting system roles. A president and governor who acts passively in overcoming disaster will go to a judgment. The difference is also with the heads of regions in developing countries and poor areas, this tragedy is only voice that barely audible. Therefore, if a president gives speech acts in the spotlight of this public because of the attachment of norms and pragmatic rules as a social role. All the utterances and accompanying actions are important. An important note for all politician agents that statements spoken with speech act are key to future success for public sympathy.

Those who appear in public bring a story line, scenes of important scenes, drama and narration of a public hero story.

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