

MEDIA FRAMING IN THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CONTESTATION AND ITS RELEVANCE TO CRITICAL, TOLERANT, AND MODERATE LEARNING IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION

Lukman Hakim

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Ageng Muhammad Besari Ponorogo, Indonesia

Email: hakim@iainponorogo.ac.id

Aris Nurabwani

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Ageng Muhammad Besari Ponorogo, Indonesia

Email: nurbawani@iainponorogo.ac.id

Corresponding email: hakim@iainponorogo.ac.id

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Abstrack

Media framing is a form of news framing. In Indonesia, there are many mass media, each of which has a different background. Media framing related to the 2024 presidential election contestation can be influenced by the background of the media. Learning related to media framing is important to teach critical, trustworthy, and moderate attitudes. The purpose of this research. First, to analyse media framing related to the 2024 presidential election. Second, to analyse media framing and its relevance to critical, trustworthy, and moderate education in Islamic universities. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The results of this study are that the media have different tendencies in reporting the 2024 Presidential Election Contest and framing analysis can provide learning to students about Islamic values such as objective critical, trustworthy, and standing in the middle in the truth at Islamic Universities. This research is expected to illustrate the importance of upholding Islamic values in facing the challenges of digital disruption with all the issues in it.

Keywords: Framing; Media; Presidential Election; Critical Discourse; College

Abstrak

Framing media merupakan bentuk pembingkaihan berita. Di Indonesia terdapat banyak media massa yang masing masing memiliki latar belakang berbeda. Framing media terkait kontestasi Pilpres 2024 dapat dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang media tersebut. Pembelajaran terkait framing media penting dilakukan untuk mengajarkan sikap kritis, amanah, dan moderat. Tujuan penelitian ini. Pertama, menganalisis framing media terkait Pilpres 2024. Kedua, menganalisis framing media dan relevansinya dengan pendidikan kritis, amanah, dan moderat di perguruan tinggi keislaman. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu media memiliki kecenderungan yang berbeda dalam memberitakan Kontestasi Pilpres 2024 dan analisis framing dapat memberikan pembelajaran kepada mahasiswa tentang nilai nilai keislaman seperti kritis objektif, amanah, dan berdiri di tengah dalam kebenaran di Perguruan Tinggi Keislaman. Penelitian ini diharapkan memberi gambaran pentingnya menjunjung tinggi nilai keislaman dalam menghadapi tantangan disrupsi digital dengan semua dinamikanya.

Keywords: Framing; Media; Pilpres; Wacana Kritis; Pendidikan Tinggi

PENDAHULUAN

The year 2024 is a political year. Political contestation involves three candidates who have a fairly even mass. Ahead of the presidential election, the media onslaught makes people easily influenced. This shows the need for enlightenment and intelligence. The popularity of candidates is

increasingly made bombastic by the media as a supporter of one of the pairs¹. The media has naturally made *framing* as a tendency towards candidates who are supported².

This framing not only affects public perception of a particular candidate, but can also influence agenda setting, making issues that support the supported candidate more important³. The media performs a strategic role in politics in this case by selectively choosing and presenting information to build a particular story. This tendency is evident in media coverage of candidates' campaigns, which focus more on the more prominent figures⁴. By filtering the information conveyed to the public, biased media tend to blur the distinction between fact and opinion, reinforcing stories that support certain political interests. As a result, people are often caught up in information bias, which impacts their political choices. In the modern era, where information flows move at an incredible speed, the potential harm posed by media framing is increasing⁵. The media can easily manipulate an uninformed public. Voters who lack accurate and balanced information have the potential to make illogical political decisions, challenging the democratic process⁶.

A neutral and independent media is essential in a democracy to ensure balanced information and create a healthy public space for political discussion. A media free from political and economic pressures can serve as a guardian of democracy by ensuring that every candidate and issue is fairly served, so that voters can make decisions based on facts, not deliberately crafted narratives⁷.

The issue of the 2024 Presidential Election mostly contains the issue of *cyberbullying*.

According to UNICEF, the term *cyberbullying* is identified as the act of spreading lies or uploading images to humiliate, put down others with the aim of inciting, criticizing and

harassing⁸. According to UNICEF, there are several differences between *cyberbullying* and *satire* content. The main feature of *cyberbullying* is the presence of jokes or content that has crossed the line⁹. Meanwhile, satire content can be characterized as a criticism of someone quite sharply, but if the criticism is accompanied by adding, reducing, or obscuring the actual news, it is classified as a hoax¹⁰.

There is an urgency why the two things above need to be studied, especially in relation to the influence of the 2024 Election on society. What is happening now is that people easily interpret and

¹ Meti Nurhayati, "Komunikasi Politik dan Peran Media dalam Pemilihan Umum," *LANCAH: Jurnal Inovasi dan Tren* 1, no. 2 (2023): 217–22.

² Umar Halim and Kurnia Dyah Jauhari, "Pengaruh Terpaan Media terhadap Partisipasi Politik dalam Pilkada DKI Jakarta 2017," *Jurnal Aspikom* 4, no. 1 (2019): 45–59.

³ Ali Salman et al., "Penggunaan Media Sosial untuk Sokongan Politik di Malaysia [The Use of Social Media for Political Support in Malaysia]," *Journal of Nusantara Studies (JONUS)* 3, no. 1 (2018): 51–63.

⁴ Nurcholis Majid, "Strategi Komunikasi Politik dalam Pemilihan Umum di Era Digital," *PERSEPTIF: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora* 1, no. 2 (2023): 53–61.

⁵ Ratna Riyanti, Amir Luthfi, and Dian Rohana, "Peran Generasi Muda Dalam Pendidikan Politik Untuk Meningkatkan Partisipasi Politik," *Themis: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 1, no. 1 (2023): 26–31.

⁶ Riska Septa Yuliandri and Siti Tiara Maulia, "Peran Media Massa Dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat," *Causa: Jurnal Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan* 3, no. 11 (2024): 88–98.

⁷ Ananda Salsabila, "PERAN MEDIA SOSIAL DALAM PEMILU: ANALISIS DAMPAK TERHADAP KESADARAN POLITIK," *Literacy Notes* 1, no. 2 (2023), <https://liternote.com/index.php/ln/article/view/105>.

⁸ UNICEF Indonesia, "Apa Itu Cyberbullying dan Bagaimana Menghentikannya," *DiAkses Pada* 3 (2020).

⁹ Indonesia.

¹⁰ Ni Nyoman Ayu Suciartini, "Analisis Bahasa Satire dalam Pertarungan Politik 2019 (Satire Language Analysis in Political 2019)," *Sirok Bastra* 7, no. 1 (2019): 73–84.

easily spread the news to others¹¹. As a result, the public is easily exposed to propaganda and the fact that what happens is that it justifies all means to bring down the supported opponent.

Understanding critical reading needs to be taught in higher education. To understand discourse as a compulsory curriculum in Islamic universities, analyzing media framing of the 2024 presidential election contestation is essential. Critical discourse analysis (CDA), a discipline that emphasizes critical understanding of text and context, helps students understand how language creates ideology and power in the media¹². Media framing can be used as a case study for students to understand how political narratives are shaped, delivered, and received by society, and how they contain certain ideological biases. This applies in the context of the 2024 presidential election¹³. Islamic universities that prioritize justice and objectivity can utilize media framing research to teach students to distinguish bias and know how the media shapes public opinion. In addition, critical discourse analysis education in these schools can help students understand communication ethics, the importance of balanced reporting, and how the media influences the Muslim community's perception of political issues¹⁴. Combining media framing studies and critical discourse analysis also helps students understand political dynamics and emphasizes the importance of a critical attitude in handling information.

The objectives of this research are: First, to see how the media framed the news about the presidential candidates in the 2024 presidential election contestation. Second, to find patterns and framing techniques used by the media to emphasize or marginalize certain issues related to each presidential candidate. Third, measuring how balanced and independent the media coverage of all presidential candidates in the 2024 presidential election contestation is. In addition, the purpose of this research is to see how the relevance of media framing analysis to the learning of Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) at Islamic Universities.

Several similar studies have been conducted, among others, by Rizal (2015) who revealed media framing ahead of the presidential election¹⁵. This research describes the relationship between media and power. The involvement of media owners in politics. Another similar research was also conducted by Farmida, et al (2021) who analyzed the satire and sarcasm language styles in the 2019 presidential candidate debate. This study shows the usage patterns used by each presidential candidate in the presidential debate.¹⁶ Then the research conducted by Siagian et al. (2024) which examined the critical discourse analysis of the Newcast event on the issue of postponing the 2024

¹¹ Vyona Erlisya et al., "Peran Media Sosial dalam Transformasi Politik," *SYARIAH: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 1, no. 4 (2024): 62–66.

¹² Mia Sanita Siagian, M. Surip, and Syairal Fahmy Dalimunthe, "Analisis Wacana Kritis Teun A. Van Dijk Pada Program Acara Newscast Isu Penundaan Pemilu 2024," *MUKADIMAH: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sejarah, Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 6, no. 2 (2022): 369–74.

¹³ Siagian, Surip, and Dalimunthe.

¹⁴ Ni Putu Dewi Eka Yanti, Ida Bagus Putrayasa, and I. Wayan Artika, "Analisis Wacana Kritis Teun A. Van Dijk Pada Teks Pidato Klaim Kemenangan Pilpres 2019," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran* 3, no. 3 (2019): 356–62.

¹⁵ Muhammad Rizal, "Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Politik Capres Dan Cawapres Di Media Sosial Pada Akun Detik. Com," *EJournal Ilmu Komunikasi* 3, no. 1 (2015): 172–85, [https://ejournal.ilkom.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/eJournal%20Ilmu%20Komunikasi%20Rizal%20new%20\(02-24-15-05-25-44\).pdf](https://ejournal.ilkom.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/eJournal%20Ilmu%20Komunikasi%20Rizal%20new%20(02-24-15-05-25-44).pdf).

¹⁶ Siti Farmida, Ediwarman Ediwarman, and Sundawati Tisnasari, "Analisis Satire Dan Sarkasme Dalam Debat Capres 2019 Dan Implementasinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Di SMA," *Bahtera Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* 6, no. 2 (2021): 189–202, <http://bahteraindonesia.unwir.ac.id/index.php/BI/article/view/131>.

election. This study sees discourse as a form of framing carried out by certain groups. The resulting text is certainly motivated by facts as news topics and interests as a spice for the news.

The novelty of this research compared to previous research lies in the breadth of the discussion. This research analyzes Framing, and satire language in one unit and inseparable. The 2024 presidential election contestation is more crowded because with technology and information, people are more easily accessed and influenced in the political dynamics. This research is considered important to research because the issue of framing, and satirical language in the 2024 presidential election contestation needs to be understood by the public, especially educated people in universities. With critical discourse analysis teaching methods, students are expected to understand phenomena in the mass media as something that needs to be studied in depth. This research uses method or critical qualitative approach. Or often termed as critical *research*¹⁷. This approach is part of critical social science and positive social science.

MASS MEDIA FRAMING IN THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CONTESTATION

Media framing according to Robert N. Entman emphasizes on two main dimensions as its analytical tool. *First*, issue selection, which involves the process of selecting from various realities so that certain parts of the event become more prominent than others. Entman also includes the placement of information in a distinctive context so that certain aspects get a larger portion than others. This aspect relates to how the media selects facts from a complex and diverse political reality to be displayed or reported to the public. *Second*, emphasizing or highlighting certain aspects of a reality¹⁸. This relates to the way the media write facts. After the facts are selected, what needs to be considered is how the facts are written and reported. This is where journalists, editors, editor-in-chief, and media owners exert their influence and make the facts something that is influenced or constructed.

This research looks at the form of framing carried out by several leading *online* media in Indonesia including: Liputan6.com, Okezone.com, Kompas.com, Detik.com, and CNN Indonesia. These five *online* media have characteristics that are favored by their loyal readers. Packaging media to be liked by readers certainly requires a strategy.

Okzone.com

The first media to be analyzed was Okezone.com. This study found that Okezone.com sent news that could favor presidential candidates supported by Hary Tanoe or the Perindo Party in the 2024 presidential election. A systematic strategy to create public perception is seen in Okezone.com's media framing in favor of Ganjar Pranowo in the 2024 presidential election. First, Okezone always portrays Ganjar as a good person, especially because he is simple and close to the people. Ganjar is portrayed as a populist leader who understands the needs of the little people through articles that highlight his achievements as governor of Central Java, including in terms of infrastructure and education. According to this story, Ganjar seems to be the right leader to continue the nation's development.

¹⁷ Helen Connole, B. Smith, and Roger Wiseman, "Research Methodology 1: Issues and Methods in Research," *Victoria: Deakin University*, 1993.

¹⁸ DR Deddy Mulyana, *Analisis Framing Konstruksi, Ideologi, Dan Politik Media* (Lkis Pelangi Aksara, 2002), [https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=OnBaDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA75&dq=Eriyanto.+\(2015\).+Analisis+Framing+Konstruksi,+Ideologi,+dan+Politik+Media.+Yogyakarta:+LKIS.&ots=wUIMcQlxtQ&sig=f5uxvgj0vKFEIH5ZmXEFFb8qWm4](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=OnBaDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA75&dq=Eriyanto.+(2015).+Analisis+Framing+Konstruksi,+Ideologi,+dan+Politik+Media.+Yogyakarta:+LKIS.&ots=wUIMcQlxtQ&sig=f5uxvgj0vKFEIH5ZmXEFFb8qWm4).

Second, criticism of Ganjar is often ignored or not considered at all. In many news stories, when negative issues arise, framing often provides space to defend or justify Ganjar's actions. This is crucial to maintain a positive image and mitigate any negative impacts that may affect the public's view of him. For example, in cases where Ganjar's policies are criticized, Okezone attempts to show that there are other parties that support the decision or the broader context. In addition, the sources chosen by Okezone often only convey opinions from those who support Ganjar. Voices opposing Ganjar's candidacy rarely appear, making the news look unobjective. In this story, readers are more easily swayed by positive perspectives on Ganjar, omitting other perspectives that could increase political debate.

The favorable comparison between Ganjar and other candidates supports this framing approach. Readers see Ganjar as a better choice because Okezone news often portrays him as a more "populist" and "experienced" candidate compared to his competitors. In this case, Okezone is not only favoring Ganjar, but also subtly degrading the image of his competitors

This study found that Okezone supported Ganjar by linking him to popular national figures such as President Joko Widodo, giving the impression that Ganjar is a worthy successor to continue Jokowi's leadership vision. These positive endorsements from famous figures increased Ganjar's credibility in the eyes of the public. Through these five strategies, Okezone effectively crafted stories in favor of Ganjar Pranowo and ensured that its stories were in line with Hary Tanoesoedibjo's political interests and political relationship with the Perindo Party.

Some examples of news titles on Okezone.com are as follows.

"Proud and Amazed, Ganjar Invites Four Unpar Students to Become the 2024 Election Success Team"

"Campaign for 2024 Presidential Election, Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD Travel around Java Island, Face to Face with the People"

"After watching the presidential debate, many residents are convinced to vote for Ganjar- Mahfud in the 2024 presidential election"

"Losing in the 2024 Presidential Election, Ganjar Says He'll Focus on the Party"

The news above are some samples of titles on Okezone.com. based on the results of the researcher's analysis, it shows that this media has a larger portion in reporting the superiority of the Ganjar Mahfud pair. This fact shows the framing done by Okezone.com in relation to the political affiliation of the media owner.

Liputan6.com

Emtek Group, an Indonesian media group that also owns SCTV and Indosiar, is the owner of Liputan6.com. Currently, there is no strong evidence to suggest that Emtek Group has a direct political relationship with any of the presidential candidates in the 2024 presidential election. The relationship between media ownership and politics is often a

concern, as it is with other media in Indonesia¹⁹. Indonesian media, including Liputan6, can be influenced by business interests or political interests, but generally remain independent²⁰.

The coverage of Liputan6.com related to the Presidential Election can be observed from the news displayed. Researchers have seen several examples every day related to this topic. The observation shows that there is no tendency to emphasize or reduce the portion of each pair. The news displayed only shows the facts in the field.

Media framing is closely related to business relationships and interests. Research on Liputan6.com has not shown any explicit evidence that there is evidence of consistently accentuating or discrediting a particular presidential candidate pair in the 2024 presidential election. However, it is important to conduct an in-depth framing analysis to understand whether there is a pattern of bias in news presentation. Such patterns can be seen in the news angle, tone (positive or negative), or frequency of news about each candidate. This research reveals that the news displayed is not there is a hidden political affiliation in the news.

Researchers have examined each news item displayed, but the point of view taken by Liputan6.com media in reporting news on the 2024 presidential election is still in a neutral level. The news presented is an analysis of what happened during the presidential election process. The framing made by Liputan6.com media from the results of the researcher's analysis is more emphasized on what the news is, easy-to-understand language, and interesting headlines.

Here are some of the titles published by Liputan6.com. These titles appear to be more varied in terms of the portion and angle of reporting.

"After the Final Debate of the 2024 Presidential Election, Prabowo Excels on TikTok" "PDIP Ensures Puan Doesn't Turn a Blind Eye on Election Fraud Inquiry Rights" "Examples of news published on Liputan6.com are more varied as follows. Debate" "Last Presidential Candidate, Who has the upper hand?"

"Ganjar-Mahfud Affirm Ready to Face 2024 Presidential Election Results"

Kompas.com

Kompas Gramedia Group is one of the largest media companies in Indonesia that owns Kompas.com. Jakob Oetama and P.K. Ojong founded the company. Jakob Oetama's son, Lilik Oetama, is the current CEO. Kompas.com, which is part of Kompas Gramedia, is considered a neutral and unbiased media, especially when it comes to political news.

Mass media plays an important role in shaping public opinion and disseminating information related to presidential candidates in the 2024 Presidential Election.

Kompas.com has historically been considered one of the most influential and credible media sites in Indonesia. According to Media Bias/Fakt Check, Kompas.com is considered an unbiased source of information, with mostly factual reporting and little use of emotionally

¹⁹ Teti Sobari and Ida Hamidah, "Analisis Wacana Paradigma Kritis Teks Berita Penghinaan Pancasila Oleh Habib Rizieq Sihab Pada Seaword. Com Dan Liputan6. Com," *Lingua: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 13, no. 2 (2017): 166–81.

²⁰ Belinda Firda Mila Fitria and Yuli Candrasari, "Analisis Wacana Kritis Dalam Pemberitaan Liputan6. Com Tentang# PercumaLaporPolisi Periode Oktober 2021," *JIP-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan* 6, no. 6 (2023): 3798–3806.

charged or provoking words. It is considered to be impartial to one side of politics, and often presents arguments from both sides.

The three main candidates for the 2024 presidential election are Ganjar Pranowo, nominated by PDI-P; Gerindra Party chairman Prabowo Subianto, who is also the current Minister of Defense; and Anis Baswedan, former Governor of DKI Jakarta. These three candidates were thoroughly covered by Kompas.com. Kompas.com's news content analysis shows that the coverage of Ganjar, Prabowo, and Anis is still balanced, with the media covering all three parties without showing clear affiliations.

The following are some of the titles published by Kompas.com. These titles appear to be more varied in terms of the portion and angle of the news.

"Survey of the 2024 Presidential Election after the presidential debate, who is the best?" "Dirty Vote Movie Polemic Ahead of Voting"

"Jokowi's Influence in Potential One-Round Presidential Election"

"Pros and Cons of Prabowo-Gibran's Free Meal Program"

Detik.com

Detik.com is a part of Trans Media, part of CT Corp, which is owned by Chairul Tanjung, a well-known Indonesian businessman who has strong strengths in various fields, including media. CT Corp also owns other media assets, such as Trans TV and Trans7.

This research analysis shows that media owned by conglomerates are often involved in political partisanship, especially during election contestation, regarding political affiliation. To date, detik.com has not explicitly supported any of the presidential candidate pairs in the 2024 presidential election ²¹.

In the contestation of the 2024 presidential election, Detik.com uses various framing techniques to attract readers' attention. One way they do this is by incorporating political news that focuses on controversial issues, candidate personalization, and sensational issues ²². The media often prioritizes emotional and political aspects, making the news more appealing to audiences who want to know the latest developments in the political race ²³. Detik.com uses several common framing strategies in its coverage of the presidential election, including: First, it often uses personalization framing, which features personal aspects of the candidates, such as their backgrounds, lifestyles, and social relationships. The aim is to build a closer relationship with readers. Second, Detik.com prioritizes controversial issues by portraying events as political conflicts, which is intended to stir readers' emotions and increase news appeal. Third, Detik.com often uses important figures, especially presidential candidates, to focus their coverage on their

²¹ Muhammad Rizal, "Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Politik Capres Dan Cawapres Di Media Sosial Pada Akun Detik. Com," *EJournal Ilmu Komunikasi* 3, no. 1 (2015): 172–85.

²² Muhammad Raihan, "Analisis Keberpihakan Dan Framing Pemberitaan Kecurangan Pilpres 2019 Pada Media Detik. Com," *PARAPOLITIKA: Journal of Politics and Democracy Studies* 4, no. 1 (2023): 46–76.

²³ Daffa Alif Ankananta Sembiring, "ANALISIS FRAMING PEMBERITAAN POLITIK TENTANG DEBAT PERTAMA CAPRES PADA PEMILU 2024 DALAM BERITA ONLINE METROTVNEWS DAN DETIK. COM" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Nasional, 2024), <http://repository.unas.ac.id/id/eprint/10637>.

strategic political statements, decisions or actions. Lastly, it also uses data-driven framing; this means that candidates' popularity is portrayed through survey and poll results, thus enhancing the public's understanding of which candidates stand out the most. In this way, Detik.com selectively shapes public perception and influences readers' understanding of the presidential election.

According to Robert N. Entman's framing theory, this method has the ability to influence the way people view political issues in the 2024 presidential election. To encourage the desired interpretation of an event, Detik.com chooses to feature certain elements, such as certain candidates with more attention or in a more positive context than others.

"Salam 4 Jari Movement Appears, Ridwan Kamil: Go ahead"

"DIY Campus Criticizes Jokowi's Government, Sultan: Democratization"

"LSI Survey: 38.1% of AMIN Voters Agree Election Was Rigged"

"Ganjar-Mahfud Md Asked If They Lose in 2024 Presidential Election"

CNN Indonesia

CNN Indonesia media is owned by Trans Media, which is part of the detik.com group. The CNN Indonesia news website first appeared on October 20, 2014, and the first television broadcast began on August 17, 2015.. It can broadcast local and international content, such as political, business, sports, and entertainment news, thanks to the license of the Warner Bros. Discovery name²⁴.

CNN Indonesia is known to be quite independent in its reporting regarding its political affiliation²⁵. However, like many other news agencies in Indonesia, they are not free from political influence²⁶. Many media analysts have noticed how CNN Indonesia's coverage is related to presidential candidates in the context of the 2024 presidential election. As the owner, Trans Media has political interests that can influence the way news is broadcast.

Based on the analysis of the forms of framing used by CNN Indonesia in their coverage of the 2024 presidential election, there are several important aspects that attract readers' attention. First, using emotional or provocative language, such as "fierce battle" or "political drama," can increase interest. In addition, a news focus that highlights a particular part of the election, such as candidate policies, controversies or interactions between candidates, influences readers' perceptions. For example, news that emphasizes controversies more may give readers the impression that this election is more dramatic and suspenseful. For framing, the images that accompany the article are very important. Images of candidates in emotional situations or in heated debates can attract attention and give a certain impression of their character. In news, both linear and suspenseful narratives can attract readers. In addition, the diversity of sources and

²⁴ Ita Putriani and Novia Juita, "Critical Discussion of Exclusion and Inclusion in CNN Indonesia Online News: Theo Van Leeuwen's View," *Humanus: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Humaniora* 20, no. 1 (2021): 13–20.

²⁵ Zahra Febriyanti and NR Nadya Karina, "Konstruksi Berita CNN Indonesia Tentang Gibran Rakabuming Raka Pasca Pilkada Serentak Kota Solo 2020: Analisis Framing Perspektif Zhongdang Pan-Gerald M Kosicki," *Jurnal Ekonomi, Sosial & Humaniora* 2, no. 06 (2021): 146–55.

²⁶ Ika Maratus Sholikhah, "Rhetorical Tropes Utilized in CNN Indonesia Online News," *Jurnal Lingua Idea* 8, no. 1 (2017): 68–82.

quotes chosen can influence framing; for example, choosing critical quotes from political opponents of a particular candidate can lead to an unfavorable framing. Finally, how the news is organized, such as the *headline* or the highest part of the article, indicates the priority of the news, which can affect the perception of the candidate's popularity or credibility. Overall, by understanding these aspects of framing, readers can become more critical of the information they consume and understand how public opinion can be influenced by information.

The news displayed by CNN Indonesia has different characteristics from other media. This difference can be said to be a form of framing. The following are the titles displayed by CNN Indonesia through several examples of news published.

"A More Detailed Look at the Health Vision and Mission of 3 Candidates in the 2024 Election"

"TPN Ganjar calls Salam 4 Jari a symbol of political communication"

"Three Legal Experts Reveal 2024 Election Fraud Through 'Dirty Vote' Movie"

"The Dangers of the State Budget and Experts' Warnings about Prabowo's Free Lunch"

Media framing in the mass media above has different reporting patterns. There are media that are quite clearly seen to have a tendency to give more portions to the advantages of certain couples. However, most of the media in this study are independent and neutral in reporting the issue of the 2024 Presidential Election.

THE RELEVANCE OF NEWS COVERAGE RELATED TO THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CONTESTATION WITH CRITICAL, TOLERANT AND MODERATE LEARNING IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITIES

Higher education requires students to think critically. One of the courses that provides space to learn the concept is (AWK) Critical Discourse Analysis. This course teaches students to think critically about discourse. People are used to interpreting facts based on what they read. The media influences the audience with its ability. Without critical thinking, one is easily provoked. Critical thinking skills are important to not be influenced by information without evaluation. People often spread information without verification, misleading. Through AWK learning, students become critical agents of change. This research analyzes media framing and students' critical thinking education. A Muslim student is someone who must be scientific in thinking. Combining religious teachings with science as a provision in running their lives. Students read and interpret news from the mass media. In interpreting information in the mass media, Muslim students are asked to always be careful and cautious. As in **Surah Al- Hujurat verse 6**: "O you who believe, if a wicked person comes to you with news, then check it (*tabayyun*), so that you do not afflict a people with a lie, then you regret what you have done.". It is important to integrate critical thinking training in the Islamic education curriculum. Students need to analyze information critically and objectively. Students must understand media framing and objective information. Students need to hone their analytical skills through practice. Islamic universities teach critical thinking and *tabayyun* in responding to news. Students are taught framing analysis and the language of political satire. By understanding these two concepts, students become smarter in responding to information. It is important to encourage students to think critically and *tabayyun* in evaluating information.

The utilization of the 2024 Presidential Election news in learning at Islamic Universities (PTKI) shows a positive trend towards a more contextual and actual learning approach. Based on the results of interviews and classroom observations, lecturers utilize the issue of the presidential election as teaching material, especially in courses that are directly related to Islamic politics, communication, citizenship, and contemporary Islamic thought. In practice, the news of the presidential election is used as discussion material, case studies, and even media analysis projects, which encourage students to think critically about the ongoing political reality. Research conducted at IAIN Ponorogo showed that lecturers asked students to compare the way the presidential candidates were reported by five different media, namely Kompas.com, detik.com, cnn.Indonesia, Liputan6.com and Okezone.com. This was done to see the bias, framing, and ideology contained in the news texts. At IAIN Ponorogo, the presidential debates are also used as reflection material in the Islamic Political Ethics lecture, so that students not only understand the norms in Islam, but are also able to assess how these

values are present or ignored in Indonesian political practices. In addition, some lecturers used the news about identity politics and hate speech during the campaign period as an entry point to discuss tolerance, religious moderation, and inclusive Islamic discourse. Students stated that actual issue-based learning made the material feel more alive and relevant to their daily lives, especially in responding to conversations on social media and communities.

However, lecturers also expressed the need for caution because not all students have adequate media literacy capacity. Some students are still easily influenced by partisan narratives and widespread propaganda, especially from social media such as TikTok, Instagram and YouTube. For this reason, the approach used by lecturers is not only to invite students to read the news, but also to equip them with the skills to analyze information sources critically and objectively. This makes the classroom not only a place to learn theory, but also an arena for the formation of healthy and responsible political awareness. The integration of the news of the presidential election into learning at PTKI, thus, serves a dual function: as an academic strengthening and as a medium for internalizing inclusive and moderate Islamic democratic values.

The utilization of the news of the 2024 presidential election in the Islamic Higher Education (PTKI) classroom shows a pedagogical transformation that should be appreciated. In the context of Islamic higher education, where the integration of Islamic knowledge and national insight is the main spirit of learning, the issue of the presidential election is a very relevant and strategic entrance to ground the teaching material that has been considered theoretical and far from social reality. The lecturers, especially those who teach Civic Education, Islamic Political Thought, Communication Science, and Islamic Social Ethics, consciously began to link the dynamics of the Presidential Election with their teaching materials. This reflects a high pedagogical awareness of the importance of **contextual and actual issue-based education**, which is in line with Paulo Freire's *critical pedagogy* paradigm, where the teaching and learning process must liberate and enable students to become active subjects in understanding their social world. For example, in the Islamic Political Communication course, students are asked to analyze media framing on the issue of "identity politics" and see how the concept of *ukhuwah Islamiyah* is tested in electoral political situations.

Lecturers at Islamic institutions also utilize the news as part of **an alternative assessment**, by giving a final project in the form of a *media monitoring report* on presidential candidate pairs and how the media narrates them from a moderate Islamic perspective. This assignment not only measures students' understanding of political content, but also educates them not to be easily trapped in provocative narratives or hoaxes that are widely circulating on social media.

The results showed that the majority of students responded positively to the utilization of the news of the presidential election in learning. They stated that this method made the course material more relevant to their lives, and helped them understand how Islamic values such as justice, deliberation, and trustworthiness are applied (or even ignored) in politics. This is in line with PTKI's efforts to form **students who are not only ritually religious, but also socially and politically aware**. One student at IAIN Ponorogo stated that he began to understand that politics does not have to be dirty and full of intrigue, but can be a means to fight for the values of justice that Islam teaches-as long as the perpetrators have integrity and a vision of the ummah.

However, the utilization of presidential election issues in learning is not without challenges. Lecturers face a dilemma between maintaining academic neutrality and the fact that students come from diverse social and political backgrounds. Some students show a tendency of fanaticism towards certain candidates, which makes it difficult for discussions to be objective and scientific. Another challenge is the low level of media literacy of students, especially those who are more exposed to information from social media without adequate verification skills. For this reason, lecturers take an active role as facilitators who not only transfer knowledge, but also **guide students' critical and ethical thinking processes towards public discourse**.

In response to these challenges, some PTKIs have begun to design Islamic media literacy programs and critical thinking training based on actual issues. This is a form of curriculum innovation that integrates **moderate Islamic values, national insight, and media analysis skills**, in response to the complexity of the digital era and post-truth politics. The news of the presidential election, in this context, becomes a kind of social laboratory that is very rich to educate students to not only become news readers, but also wise and morally and intellectually responsible interpreters.

Thus, the use of the presidential election news in learning at PTKI is not merely a strategy to actualize teaching material, but also a concrete manifestation of efforts to build an **enlightened, tolerant, and media literate Islamic civilization**. PTKI students are not only expected to become scholars, but also *khalifah fil ardh* who are able to read the times and act wisely in the midst of the swirl of information and disinformation that colors public life

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The results of this study show that there are several media, namely Okezone.com, Liputan6.com, Kompas.com, Detik.com, and finally CNN Indonesia that display different patterns in presenting news. The framing done by the media is generally neutral. However, there is one media that can be clearly seen that there is partisanship in reporting the 2024 presidential election. This partisanship can be influenced by many things, one of which is

political affiliation. Then there are several other media that do media framing with the aim of attracting readers' attention through attractive displays. There are also those who do framing with their jargon, namely independent and trustworthy media. Showing news according to the facts as they are.

Satire language in the 2024 presidential election contestation was seen in many debates. This language appears as a strategy to criticize opponents. Even though in general the language conveyed is sarcastic.

The analysis of the two topics above is relevant to critical discourse analysis education in Islamic universities. Students gain knowledge about how to interpret media texts. In Islamic universities, this topic is considered important to convey because it teaches about being critical, always *tabayyun* in responding to news.

This research is not free from shortcomings. Many things shown in this study are influenced by the subjectivity of the researcher. Therefore, researchers open the door to criticism of the results displayed. The shortcomings that exist in this study can open up further research by adding or contradicting the results shown.

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