

ANALYSIS OF TEMPO AND KOMPAS ONLINE MEDIA FRAMING TOWARDS REPORTING THE ISSUES OF THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
yusufseptian111@gmail.com

Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to find out how one of the reports made by the online media Tempo and Kompas in framing news about the postponement of the 2024 election through the framing analysis approach of the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki model. The method used is descriptive-interpretative research. Researchers interpret news about the issue of delaying the 2024 presidential election by taking news samples from the online media Tempo and Kompas which were published on April 10 and 12, 2022. The results of this study are 1) News carried out by Tempo tend to be neutral and as it is, in contrast to Kompas which include opinions from political communication experts 2) both news stories have used inverted pyramid systematics. It can be seen from the leads in both news. The difference is that Tempo media reports tend to be short but dense, while Kompas is quite long because it adds news content by including opinions from political communication experts.*

Keywords : *Online Media, Framing, Elections*

INTRODUCTION

Although the presidential election (pilpres) is still two years away, the five-year democratic agenda cannot be separated from national political issues that continue to develop. Starting from the stock exchange for presidential candidates (candidates) and vice presidential candidates (cawapres), the ranks of volunteers from each camp who have declared themselves, to the issue of postponing elections (general elections) to determine the next president. Although in the constitution it is very clear that the term of office of a president is up to a maximum of two terms as stated in the 1945 Constitution (UUD) article 7.

The absence of a firm statement from the president sparked public opinion indicating that the president agreed to this. Instead of giving a firm statement, the president said if there is a group of people who want the election to be postponed, then that is part of democracy. While the issue of the term of office being extended, it is a cry from the will of the people. Although in the end he ended it by saying that Indonesia has a constitution that must be obeyed.

In the era of Indonesia's free-active communication climate, the media or press companies are no longer confined or closed on a large scale like the New Order era. The impact of this is the massive flow of information to the public that can be accessed either through print, mass, or online media channels. The media are increasingly adept at playing their role in disseminating important

information to the public. Although it has become an open secret, each media has its own characteristics, ideologies, and interests.

The public as consumers of news are free to choose what news they want to consume. However, this will indirectly affect the mindset and behavior of the individual. Two press institutions in Indonesia that are productive in producing news are Tempo and Kompas. These two press institutions have their own characteristics. As an information channel, Tempo was originally the first print media company not affiliated with the government and news outlets tended to focus on political issues.

Tempo is growing to keep up with the times and create its own online news page. Its characteristic that has been maintained since the beginning is its criticality in every report to the government which is considered consistent. In addition to narration in the form of news, satire in the form of visuals on the cover of Tempo online magazine is often a public conversation because it is considered to describe and represent the public's voice on a condition that is currently happening.

In contrast to Tempo, Kompas in its several publications tend to be pragmatic and seem blundering. In a viral incident some time ago related to the polemic of the call to prayer by the ministry of religion (Kemenag), Kompas through its official Youtube account, cut a part of the Ministry of Religion's video that equated the sound of the call to prayer with a dog. This further strengthens the public stigma, especially the Muslim community, that Kompas is a media that is pro-government and anti-Islam¹.

Differences in reporting an event, for example in the two media, also shape the public perception that the media or the press are often not objective in viewing and providing information. The media, which are neutral by nature, collide with their respective conflicts of interest. To find out and analyze the subjectivity of these media products, an analytical method is needed to find out this. Frame analysis or frame analysis is one method of analyzing news in the media that can be used.

As a media that has a history of birth which is motivated by different socio-political conditions and has a story of their respective journeys, there is one thing in common which is found in the Tempo and Kompas media. Namely, both of them are quite senior media in Indonesia and have experienced the sour and bitter taste of the media industry in the country, especially in the segmentation of the world of politics. Both are considered as representative media in Indonesia and

¹ Tv Kompas, *Kata Menag Yaqut Cholil Soal Aturan Pengeras Suara Masjid Maksimal 100 Desibel* (Indonesia: Youtube, 2022), <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fbnnVvRWogM>.
QAULAN, Vol. 3, No.2, Desember 2022
Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy, Analysis of Tempo and Kompas...

have power in their reporting. Whether it has an impact on the government or in order to influence public opinion or the wider audience.

Seeing the issues that continue to develop and dynamically related to the 2024 election contestation and the central role of the media in the success of the celebration, related research is needed in order to maintain democracy and as a critical analysis of all applicable news. This study uses the framing analysis method of the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki models in analyzing news content. This model is used by researchers because it is the most frequently used and popular analysis model, especially in analyzing the framing of news in the media, both mass and online. And quite detailed and structured as a model of scientific research analysis.

Through an independent search that has been carried out, the result is that the authors have not found similar research that raises the framing analysis of the news on the postponement of the 2024 presidential election. Generally, what is found is the analysis of framing of figures and news stories other than the topic raised by the author. To prove this, the authors take samples of several framing analysis studies that have been published in scientific journals.

The first is a study entitled "CNN Indonesia News Construction About Gibran Rakabuming Raka Post Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in Solo 2020: Perspective Framing Analysis of Zhongdang Pan - Gerald M Kosicki" by Zahra Febriyanti and Nadya Karina. Although using the same analytical method, the themes and media studied are different from the current writer.

The second is a study entitled, "The Neutrality of Online News Content (Framing Analysis: 212 Alumni Reunion News at detik.com)" by Ajeng Dwi Wardani and Heni Indrayani. Similar to previous studies, this study uses Pan & Kosicki framing analysis as an analytical tool. However, the focus of the research is on the themes and online media being researched. The difference with the research led by the author lies in the topics and online media discussed.

The last is a study entitled "Analysis of the Framing of Political Reports of Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates on Social Media on Detik.Com Accounts" by Muhammad Rizal. In this study, the researcher used Robert N. Entman's framing model analysis and the topic of political news coverage of presidential and vice presidential candidates on the Detik.com social media account. In terms of equipment, of course, it must have been different from Pan and Kosicki's framing analysis, which consists of syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures. The difference with the current research is the framing analysis model chosen and the topics discussed. That is, in this paper, it examines the political news of the presidential and vice presidential candidates, while in this study

it examines the news of the postponement of the 2024 presidential election.

Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki in their writing "Framing Analysis an Approach to News Discourse" categorize into 4 structural dimensions of news text as a framing device, namely syntax, script, thematic and rhetorical. This model assumes every news has a frame that is useful as the center of an organization of ideas. Frames are related to meaning. How someone interprets or responds to an event can be seen from the set of signs that appear in the displayed text².

This method aims to find out how the media or the press interpret, understand, and frame information circulating. This method is also considered capable of interpreting the meaning of the text through outlining little by little how to frame an issue that has been circulating in the public.

Based on research conducted by the author using the framing model of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki with the previously mentioned structure. From the results of this study, the author concludes that the narratives carried out on the Tempo and Kompas media show that there are differences in presenting news to the public. This of course will have an impact on attitudes about a policy that has been made by the government to the community. The two media have also used the inverted pyramid writing system as generally in the media coverage.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive-interpretative research. The author will try to interpret the news about the issue of postponing the 2024 presidential election by taking a sampling of the news from the online media Tempo and Kompas which was published on April 10 and 12, 2022.

This research was conducted during the period from April to June 2022 by flexibly analyzing the news regarding the issue of postponing the 2024 presidential election through related information published by the two online media. The target in this research is to interpret the news on the issue of postponement of the 2024 presidential election through the analysis of the Pan and Kosicki framing models. With a sample of two news stories that have been published on the online media Tempo and Kompas which were published on April 10 and 12, 2022.

The focus carried out by the author in this study is to analyze the subject and object. The subjects are the online media Tempo and Kompas. While the objects studied are news texts related to the postponement of the 2024 presidential election which were published on April 10 and 12, 2022.

² Maulidatus, "Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Media Online CNN Indonesia.Com Dan Tirto.Id Mengenai Kasus Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Kopis 3* (2020): no. 1. QAULAN, Vol. 3, No.2, Desember 2022
Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy, Analysis of Tempo and Kompas...

This study uses primary data as an analytical study material. Primary data sources are news related to the postponement of the 2024 presidential election from Tempo and Kompas media which were published on April 10 and 12, 2022. Data collection technique is the author's method to obtain or obtain the desired data. Data collection techniques that are commonly used are qualitative and quantitative research. In this study, the authors used qualitative research with observation and documentation techniques. Observations in the research carried out were observing the subject (online media Tempo and Kompas) and the object (news of the postponement of the 2024 presidential election) which was published on April 10 and 12, 2022.

The documentation carried out by the author in this study includes news links related to the postponement of the 2024 presidential election from both online media, namely Tempo and Kompas. Also the images used on the main page of the two online media. Documentation is compiled to strengthen the results of the analyzed data.

BEHAVIORISM THEORY

Behaviorism theory is one of the communication theories that is commonly used in various scientific studies. Mainly in research related to communication and psychology. This theory represents all behavior, including the action of feedback or response to a stimulus (stimulus). Which means that it can be said that there is always a relationship between the stimulus and the response to human behavior or attitude. If a stimulus received by a person has been observed, it can be predicted that the person's attitude in the future.³

As a fairly senior media and has a long history of travel, the news produced in the Tempo and Kompas media to the public based on the basic assumptions of researchers has an impact on the community. The impact is divided into two, namely micro and macro. That is the variety of opinions and differences of opinion regarding a news in different frames for the micro scale. As well as the emergence of waves or large mass actions in response to a news circulating on a macro scale.

MASS COMMUNICATION

In simple terms, according to Bittner, mass communication is a message that is communicated through mass media to a large number of people. Through the above definition, a mass

³ adminuniv, "Teori-Teori Komunikasi Menurut Para Ahli," fakultas ilmu sosial dan ilmu politik, 2021, <https://fisip.umsu.ac.id/2021/12/01/teori-teori-komunikasi-menurut-para-ahli/>.
QAULAN, Vol. 3, No.2, Desember 2022
Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy, Analysis of Tempo and Kompas...

communication can meet the criteria if in practice it uses mass media. Therefore, although a communication process is carried out in a large building with a large number of people, it cannot be called mass communication if in practice it does not use mass media. Television and radio are electronic media, while newspapers and magazines are print media. Both types of media are included in mass communication media.

MASS MEDIA

Media is a means of delivering a message in communication between humans. According to McLuhan, mass media is an extension of our senses. Through mass media we can obtain information related to objects, people, or a location that we do not experience directly⁴. The functions of mass media in general are:

1. Mass media has an intermediary function for all kinds of information.
2. The mass media holds an agenda within the scope of the public sphere.
3. In essence, the relationship between the sender of the message and the recipient of the message is also the same.

The mass media cover more people than any other institution and have always "taken over" the roles of schools, parents, religion, and so on. This is due to the ease and massiveness of the mass media in disseminating the information it carries to the public.

ONLINE MEDIA

By definition, online media is also referred to as cyber media, internet media, and new media, which can be interpreted as media provided online on internet websites. Online media can be said to be the "third generation" media after print media (newspapers, tabloids, magazines, books) and electronic media (radio, television, film/video).

From the point of view of the perspective of media studies or mass communication, online media has become the object of study of the theory of "new media" (new media), which is a term that refers to requests for access to content (content/information) anytime and anywhere, on every digital device and feed. interactive user feedback, creative participation, and community building around media content.

⁴ Elina Flora, "Analisis Framing Berita Calon Presiden RI 2014 - 2019 Pada Surat Kabar Kaltim Post Dan Tribun Kaltim," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* Vol. 2 (2014): no. 3.
QAULAN, Vol. 3, No.2, Desember 2022
Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy, Analysis of Tempo and Kompas...

New media is a simplification of terms for forms of media outside the existing conventional mass media, namely television, radio, magazines, newspapers, and films. The nature or characteristics of new media itself is fluid, individual connectivity, and becomes a means of dividing the role of supervision and freedom. In addition to the interactive and intertextual nature or elements of new media, the main elements are video, text, images, graphics which are converted into digital data in the form of bytes. Where its use takes advantage of the development of media technology, which does not mean digital media itself⁵.

SOCIAL REALITY CONSTRUCTION

Humans in many aspects are described as having the freedom to take action outside the control limits of the social structures and institutions in which they originate. Humans are actively and creatively constantly developing themselves through responses to stimuli in their cognitive world. Therefore, the social definition paradigm is more interested in what is contained in human thinking related to social processes. In a social process, individuals are categorized as constructors of social reality who are relatively free in their social world in which they exist⁶.

SOCIAL REALITY CONSTRUCTION IN ONLINE MEDIA

In essence, the job or main task of the media is to construct reality. The media compose the reality of various events that occur to form a meaningful story or discourse. In the online media reality construction structure, the involvement of journalists, journalists, or citizen journalism as individual subjects plays a role in building the structure. However, the individual or subject concerned will not have a significant impact without going through the involvement of the media process in this case the online media in it. Through online media, journalists have a wider scope in constructing reality because one of the elements in new media is fluid, which means easy in terms of disseminating the information presented.

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION IN ONLINE MEDIA

As a new object of study, initially political communication started from several fields of study, such as rhetoric, propaganda analysis, attitude change, public opinion, voter behavior, government relations with the media, and campaign techniques. In its development, several of these studies have

⁵ Asep Romli, *Jurnalistik Online Panduan Mengelola Media Online, Jurnalistik Online Panduan Mengelola Media Online*, (Bandung: Nuansa Cendekia, 2015).

⁶ Eriyanto, *Analisis Framing: Konstruksi, Ideologi, Dan Politik Media* (Yogyakarta: LKIS, 2002).
QAULAN, Vol. 3, No.2, Desember 2022
Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy, Analysis of Tempo and Kompas...

merged into a field of political communication studies accompanied by contemporary theories and a more comprehensive analysis. Since then the field of political communication studies has a very broad scope, because studies and approaches, both traditional and contemporary, are included in it and complement each other. Political communication has become a scientific study, and can also be applied to practical studies related to strategies to influence mass opinion to voting behavior⁷.

As an object of multidisciplinary study, political communication as communication in general has a channel for delivering messages. The communication channel itself is a medium or means of delivering messages to expand the reach that you want to address to the audience, in this case the message of political communication. Political communication channels generally use media facilities in their delivery, in this case print media, electronic media, to the third generation of media, namely new media. Even though the media facilitates the dissemination of political information, political actors as actors of political communication need to understand the audience and sort out what communication materials will be channeled through the media, so that the hopes and political goals they carry can be conveyed properly.

Social media which has more power in disseminating political information is a consideration for elites in state power and political parties to build political communication with their supporters. Political communication is an interactive process of transmitting information among politicians, news media and the public⁸. Messages conveyed in political communication include the ways in which candidates, governments, lobbyists, as well as interest groups achieve strategic goals, and control public opinion to influence decision-making. Through social media, political communication no longer runs linearly in one direction, but is interactive-open in cyberspace. This virtual-based communication appears as an illustration of the influence of the power of social media as a new medium. The use of new media allows users to form an integrated network as broad as possible and can show different identities from users in the real world⁹.

FRAMING ANALYSIS

Framing analysis is one of the text analysis methods that fall into the category of constructionist

⁷ Henry Subiakto, Rachmah Ida, *Komunikasi Politik, Media, Dan Demokrasi* (Jakarta: Prenadamedia, 2014).

⁸ Norris, Pippa, *Political Communications and Democratic Politics, Dalam John Bartle and Dylan Griffiths (Eds), Political Communication Transformed: From Morrison to Mandelson* (Macmillan: Basingstoke, 1999).

⁹ Flew, Terry, *New Media : An Introduction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).

research. Framing analysis is simply described as an analytical knife to find out how reality (events, actors, groups or whatever) is framed by the media. The aforementioned framing has gone through a series of construction processes. The social reality that occurs is constructed with a certain meaning. An event is understood by a certain design.

One of the results is the meaning on a certain side in media coverage. The news product presented is not only interpreted as a technical result of the journalistic process, but more broadly how an event is interpreted and presented to the public. Framing analysis itself is understood and quite widely used for scientific research as one of the many content analysis techniques. But in its development, framing analysis has transformed into a set of theories which communication experts interpret as an approach to interpreting how the domain behind media texts constructs a message.

PAN AND KOSICKI MODEL FRAMING

In this study, the author uses a framing analysis approach to the Pan and Kosicki model which is divided into four major structures. Namely as follows:

1. Syntactic structure

The syntactic structure relates to how journalists arrange an event that occurs in the form of statements, opinions, quotes, and observations into news. The form of syntax that generally appears is in the form of an inverted pyramid systematic starting from the headline, lead, background information, and quotes taken.

2. Script structure

The script structure looks at how journalists package an event. News reports are often structured as a story. This is because of two things, first to show the relationship between one event and previous events that occurred, secondly to connect a written text with the reader's communal environment.

3. Thematic structure

Thematic structure relates to how journalists explain their views on an event into propositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that make up the text as a whole. More specifically, the thematic structure relates to how facts are written into a story.

4. Rhetorical structure

Rhetorical structure relates to how journalists emphasize a certain meaning to the news from the choice of style and words used. Journalists use rhetorical tools to create images, increase the

prominence of certain sides and enhance the desired image of a story. This structure looks at how journalists arrange word choices, idioms, graphics, and images that are used not only to support the text, but also emphasize certain meanings to the audience.

SETTING AGENDA THEORY

This theory was first put forward by Maxwell McCombs and Donald L. Shaw in 1973. Simply put, this theory explains the media, especially the news media does not always succeed in telling what people think. But the media really manages to tell and identify what people are thinking about. Reporting in online media often directs people to what they should do. The media announces the agenda through its news and then people tend to follow it¹⁰.

In the agenda setting theory, the media has the right and full capacity to select the news that will appear. And encourage people's attention to focus on the idea or event. The media tell the audience from the perspective of what events are important and not important to see. The basic assumption of this theory is that if the media often reports on an event massively, then it will be considered important for the community. The effect of the media is said to be so strong, not infrequently it is only limited to causing a mass movement in cyberspace but also an organized mass movement in the real world.

FRAMING NEWS STRUCTURE

The structure of this report is using Pan and Kosicki model framing analysis which is carried out by taking data from the online media Tempo and Kompas. Tempo online media 10 April 2022 edition with the title "Assert the 2024 Election on February 14, Jokowi Hopes No More Speculation"¹¹. As well as online media Kompas 12 April 2022 edition with the title "Assert the Election Schedule and Jokowi's "Steps" to Avoid Constitutional Violations"¹². In both online media, they both reported about the postponement of the 2024 presidential election.

¹⁰ Nurudin, *Pengantar Komunikasi Massa* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007).

¹¹ Moh. Khory Alfarizi, "Tegaskan Pemilu 2024 Pada 14 Februari, Jokowi Berharap Tak Ada Lagi Spekulasi," *Tempo.co*, 2022, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1580631/tegaskan-pemilu-2024-pada-14-februari-jokowi-berharap-tak-ada-lagi-spekulasi>.

¹² Saptohutomo Aryo Putranto, "Tegaskan Jadwal Pemilu Dan 'Jurus' Jokowi Hindari Pelanggaran Konstitusi," *Kompas.com*, n.d., <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/04/12/07090081/tegaskan-jadwal-pemilu-dan-jurus-jokowi-hindari-pelanggaran-konstitusi>.

QAULAN, Vol. 3, No.2, Desember 2022

Yusuf Septian Nur Effendy, Analysis of Tempo and Kompas...

Tempo online media 10 April 2022 edition

Source: <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1580631/tegaskan-pemilu-2024-pada-14-februari-jokowi-berharap-tak-ada-lagi-spekulasi>



President Joko Widodo alias Jokowi in his statement regarding the Policy for Overseas Travelers (PPLN) and the Guidelines for Health Protocols for Ramadan and Eid 1443 H, at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta, Wednesday, March 23, 2022. The improving pandemic situation also brings optimism ahead of the arrival of the holy month of Ramadan. Residents are allowed to go home for Eid with a number of conditions. BPMI Setpres.

NO.	STRUCTURE	CONTENTS ANALYSIS
1.	Syntax structure: In the form of an inverted pyramid systematic starting from the headline, leads, background information, and quotes taken.	<i>Headline: Affirming the 2024 Election on February 14, Jokowi Hopes There Will Be No More Speculation.</i> <i>Lead : President Joko Widodo or Jokowi held a limited meeting (Ratas) with ministerial officials in the Advanced Indonesia Cabinet. The meeting discussed preparations for the 2024 General Election and the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Head Election.</i> <i>Background information: Jokowi asks his ministers to convey to the public that all stages and schedules for the implementation of the General Election and Pilkada have been determined.</i> <i>Quotes: 1. "I think everything is clear, I already know that the General Election will be held on February 14, 2024 and the Pilkada on November 2024,".</i> <i>2. "Because it is clear that we have agreed that the elections will be held on February 14, 2024 and the elections will be held later in November</i>

		2024. Everything is clear,".
2.	Script structure: The script structure looks at how journalists package an event. Generally in the form of 5 W = 1 H.	What : Affirming the 2024 Election on February 14, Jokowi Hopes There Will Be No More Speculation. Who : President Joko Widodo. Where : Broadcast virtual through the Presidential Secretariat's YouTube account. When: Sunday afternoon, April 10, 2022. Why : The meeting was held so that the public would not speculate about the existence of a discourse on postponing the election or extending the President for three terms. How: The issue was raised, starting with the chatter of the investment minister, Bahlil Lahadalia, which was continued by several high-ranking party leaders.
3.	Thematic structure: The way journalists explain their views on an event into propositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that make up the text.	Two short paragraphs followed by excerpts from a statement from President Joko Widodo to strengthen the news text. From the beginning, the news went straight to the core point of the President's intention, namely that the technical and election schedule had been prepared. The President also requested that this matter be notified to the public so that there will be no more speculation. At the end of the news, the last two paragraphs, the author flashes back to when the issue began.
4.	Rhetorical structure: This structure looks at how journalists arrange word choices, idioms, graphics, and images that are used not only to support the text, but also to emphasize certain meanings to the audience.	1. The image used in the news is an illustration that the President wants to convey as if he is providing information in response to a polemic that is happening in the community. 2. The word "affirm" used in the headline is a strong emphasis from the President to his staff and the public that he does not agree with the discourse on postponing the election and extending the term of office of the President..

Kompas online media 12 April 2022

Source: <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/04/12/07090081/tegaskan-jadwal-pemilu-dan-jurus-jokowi-hindari-pelanggaran-konstitusi>



NO.	STRUCTURE	CONTENTS ANALYSIS
1.	<p>Syntax structure: In the form of an inverted pyramid systematic starting from the headline, leads, background information, and quotes taken.</p>	<p><i>Headline: Affirm Election Schedule and Jokowi's "Steps" to Avoid Violations</i></p> <p><i>Lead : Political communication observer from the Nusakom Pratama Institute Ari Junaedi said President Joko Widodo's decision to declare the general election (election) to be held on schedule, namely February 14, 2024, is proof that he does not want to fall into or violate the constitution.</i></p> <p><i>Background information: In a limited cabinet meeting at the State Palace, the President emphasized that all stages of the general election and regional head elections (pilkada) will be carried out according to a predetermined schedule.</i></p> <p><i>Quotes: 1. "Jokowi finally has his own calculation that obedience to the constitution is far more important than proposals that he thinks want to slap him in the face or just want to make him happy and plunge him into trouble,"</i></p> <p><i>2. "I think it's clear, I already know that the General Election will be held on February 14, 2024,"</i></p> <p><i>3. "This needs to be explained, lest there will be speculations circulating in the community that the government is trying to postpone the election or speculation regarding the extension of the president's office and also related to the question of three terms,"</i></p> <p><i>4. "Because the provisions of the law are 20 months before the vote,"</i></p> <p><i>5. "So, the program planning can be more</i></p>

		<p><i>detailed, so that the regulations that are prepared do not have multiple interpretations and cause disputes in the field,"</i></p> <p><i>6. "The KPU is Rp. 76.6 trillion and the Bawaslu is Rp. 33.8 trillion. I ask for this to be detailed again, calculated again, calculated again properly in the APBN and APBD, prepared in stages,"</i></p> <p><i>7. "If he initially refused and then allowed this discourse to run wild and with the culmination of statements made by some of the Apdesi (All-Indonesian Association of Village Governments), Jokowi became increasingly convinced of the contra voices voiced by the community and students,"</i></p> <p><i>8. "Not to mention the attitude of major parties such as PDI-P, Gerindra, and Nasdem are also refusing,"</i></p>
2.	<p>Script structure: The script structure looks at how journalists package an event. Generally in the form of 5 W = 1 H.</p>	<p>What : Confirm Election Schedule and Jokowi's "Steps" to Avoid Violations Who : President Joko Widodo and Ari as political observers at the Nusakom Pratama Institute. Where : Contacted via online Kompas.com. When: Monday, April 10, 2022. Why : According to Ari, the repeated affirmations of the Head of State regarding the President's stance against the idea of extending his power for three periods is a sign that Jokowi is reluctant to get involved in the discourse game. His attitude of refusing this, added Ari, was even more assertive because he stated that he would inaugurate the KPU and Bawaslu commissioners according to schedule. How : Ari assessed that the firm statement that came out of the President's remarks stemmed from the discourse on postponing the election and extending office delivered by a number of ministers and party elite officials.</p>
3.	<p>Thematic structure: The way journalists explain their views on an event into propositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that make up the text.</p>	<p>The paragraph begins with the opinion of one political communication expert to support the title and content of the news text. Then in the third paragraph the quote from the expert "starts" the content of the news. Then the contents of the news text were inserted with the president Jokowi's limited meeting with ministers related to the preparation for the</p>

		<p>2024 election.</p> <p>In the middle to the end of the news text, Ari's argument as a political communication expert also emphasized that the president refused to extend his term of office and postpone the election. Judging from Jokowi's words at a limited meeting with ministers.</p>
4.	<p>Rhetorical structure:</p> <p>This structure looks at how journalists arrange word choices, idioms, graphics, and images that are used not only to support the text, but also emphasize certain meanings to the audience.</p>	<p>The word "jutsu" in the headline is the "ultimate weapon" which is intended to avoid and avoid developing issues with his remarks that confirm the election schedule in front of the ministers.</p> <p>Uniquely, the word "kick" is not contained in the content of the news text at all. In addition to attracting netizens to stop by and read, the author tries to invite people to think.</p>

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on data from Tempo media compiled by researchers related to the postponement of the election, it is known that the news published is neutral and tends to report as it is. This is not surprising because if we look back at the historical origins of Tempo's establishment, this media is independent and there was no government interference in its founding process..

Judging from the point of view of political communication, the information conveyed by President Jokowi apart from the official Youtube channel of the presidential secretariat during the discussion meeting at that time, was also relayed back by independent online media such as Tempo. Through one of the advantages of online media, which is easy and fast in accessing news distribution, the framing carried out by Tempo seeks to construct and reduce wild ideas and understanding in the community who think that there is a discourse on postponing the election and the presidential term for three terms by several ministers and high-ranking elites. party.

This is further strengthened if judged through the agenda setting theory, the framing found in the Tempo media, namely President Jokowi as the party who firmly rejects the discourse. Although it can't be said as a framing completely, because the news published by Tempo was in accordance with the statements issued by the President at the meeting with the ministers at that time. However, if viewed from the framing structure of the Pan and Kosicky model, this statement can be justified.

Such as the choice of diction in the syntactic structure for the news title which reads "Assert the 2024 Election on February 14, Jokowi Hopes There Will Be No More Speculation". As well as the rhetorical structure of the word "affirm" used in the handline, the President emphasized strongly to

his staff and the public that he did not agree with the discourse on postponing the election and extending the term of office of the President to three terms.

Meanwhile, Kompas media, researchers found other content contained in a similar news related to President Jokowi's statement about postponing the election and extending his term of office to three terms. In the news, apart from raising the statement about President Joko Widodo's rejection of the postponement of elections and a three-term term of office, Kompas quoted the opinion of one of the political communication observers from the Nusakom Pratama Institute, Ari Junaedi.

In terms of political communication, the statement issued by Ari Junaedi contains political elements. This can be proven by him commenting on Jokowi's remarks regarding the issue of postponing the election and extending the term of office of the President. As in part one of the structure in the syntax which reads, "Jokowi finally has his own calculation that obedience to the constitution is far more important than proposals that he thinks want to slap him in the face or just want to make him happy and plunge him into misery".

In terms of social construction, the news writer conveys that by using online media channels, political messages are conveyed to a wide audience. Kompas and the journalists concerned tried to compile and build the reality that occurred by relating one event to another. Like the discourse that is developing on the issue of postponing elections and extending the term of office of the President for three terms, the narrative in the news is added by comments from political communication experts into one piece of news.

If judged in terms of agenda setting theory, the media has the power to choose and determine what news content will be displayed. The media has the ability to reduce turmoil and cause chaos in society. In one of the reports made by online media Kompas about Jokowi's rejection statement regarding the issue of postponing the election and extending the term of office of the President, Kompas included the opinion of one of the political communication experts.

In this report, through the opinion of political communication experts, the framing that Kompas is trying to show is that Jokowi has awakened and is on the side of the people who are against the discourse. This is reinforced by the headline which reads "Confirm the Election Schedule and Jokowi's "Steps" to Avoid Violations". However, this is considered unbalanced in reporting because there is no opinion from the same figure about why the President seems to "allow" wild issues to continue to develop, which in the end causes political turmoil in the public.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the framing analysis conducted on the issue of postponing the election and the extension of the presidential term of office for three terms based on Pan and Kosicky's analysis on two online media, namely Tempo and Kompas, the researchers concluded that the reporting carried out by Tempo tends to be neutral and as it is. This is because Tempo only reports on President Jokowi's statement without any additional opinions from other parties. Unlike the case with Kompas, which includes opinions from political communication experts. Even so, the statements written in the Kompas report seem unbalanced, it can be seen from the headline and content of the news.

In both news have used inverted pyramid systematics. It can be seen from the leads in both news. The difference is that Tempo media reports tend to be short but dense, while Kompas is quite long because it adds news content by including opinions from political communication experts.

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