

Analysis of News Framing of Political Elites on Tempo.Co and Detik.Com (Case Study: The Meeting Between Prabowo and Megawati on April 7, 2025)

Alia Salamah

Universitas Paramadina, Indonesia

Email: aliasalamah06@gmail.com

Keywords

Media Framing; Political
Communication; Political Elite;
Reality Construction; Online
Media

Abstract

The media has a strategic role in shaping public perception of the dynamics of the political elite. The meeting between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri after the 2024 election is an important event that is full of symbolic and strategic meaning, but the limitation of information opens up space for the media to construct reality through framing. This research aims to analyze how Tempo.co and Detik.com frame the event and identify the differences in the resulting political reality constructions. The research used a qualitative approach with a constructivist paradigm and Robert Entman's model framing analysis method combined with Pan and Kosicki. The analysis unit consists of 5 news from Tempo.co and 5 news from Detik.com news in the period 7–14 April 2025. The results of the study show that Tempo.co frame the meeting as a strategic political event related to the consolidation of power, coalition dynamics, and the potential for cabinet reshuffle. Instead, Detik.com frame the event as a political gathering by highlighting aspects of national harmony, stability, and reconciliation. The difference in framing can be seen in the choice of issues, narrative structure, and use of language. This study concludes that the media is not neutral, but actively constructs political reality. These findings strengthen the framing theory and construction of social reality and affirm the importance of media literacy in understanding the bias of political reporting.

INTRODUCTION

Modern democracy places political elites as key actors in the decision-making process, distribution of power, and shaping the direction of public policy. The political elite has access to strategic resources as well as a dominant position in state and political party structures. In this context, the dynamics of relations between elites are an important factor that affects political stability and the direction of government. Interactions between elites are not always cooperative, but are often colored by conflicts of interest, power competition, and ideological fragmentation (Liata, 2020).

This condition shows that the quality of democracy is not only determined by public participation, but also by the configuration of political elite relations. Previous studies have shown that democratic institutions in Indonesia still face various structural limitations, especially in the function of representation and supervision. This situation opens up space for elite dominance in the political process, so that interaction between elites becomes the main determinant in shaping the direction of national politics (Erdem, 2017; Osei, 2018).

Poernomo (2021) states that political elites not only play the role of decision-makers, but also as actors who actively shape public opinion through strategic communication practices. Elite communication is used to build legitimacy, manage political image, and direct public interpretation of a political event.

Communication is defined as a space of activities or processes that are very broad carried out by people in conveying messages to others to achieve common goals (Hutapea, 2024). Communication is carried out in order to realize a common understanding, in accordance with the etymology or origin of the word communication itself, namely: *communis*, *communico*, *communicare* or communication which means “creating a common meaning” (Hutapea, 2020). Since birth, humans are actually required to communicate to survive. Communication is needed by humans because humans are not individual creatures but social creatures (Bekoff, 2024; Kline, 2015; Overgaauw et al., 2020).

Narratives built in political communication aim to maintain the legitimacy of actors and direct public interpretation of an event (Febriandy & Wahyutama, 2024). This shows that political communication does not only function as a conveyance of information, but also as an instrument of power in shaping social reality. The media, as an arena for the distribution of these narratives, has a strategic role in determining the issues highlighted and the way in which political actors are represented. In line with that, Deha and Syas (2021) view mass media as an instrument of power in political communication that has the ability to attract attention, persuade, form trust, and influence audience behavior. In addition, the media also plays a role in providing legitimacy, shaping perceptions, and constructing social reality, as well as functioning as a social control mechanism in the government system (Asad & Zia, 2025; Knox, 2016).

The role of political communication and media as instruments of power becomes increasingly relevant when examined within the context of contemporary political dynamics, particularly during strategic moments of elite interaction. In contemporary political practice, conflicts and consolidation between elites often arise in electoral and post-election momentum. Competition in coalition formation, power distribution, and strategic positioning in the government are the main sources of these dynamics. However, in the midst of conflict, there are also symbolic moments that represent reconciliation or political agreement between elites.

One of the events that attracted public attention in the political dynamics after the 2024 Presidential Election was the meeting between the President-elect and Chairman of the Gerindra Party, Prabowo Subianto, and the Chairperson of the PDI Perjuangan Megawati Soekarnoputri on April 7, 2025. These two figures are known to have opposite political positions, especially in the 2014, 2019, and 2024 elections, where the Gerindra Party and PDI Perjuangan are consistently in different camps, both in the formation of candidacy coalitions and in the configuration of power in parliament. Tensions between the two became sharper when PDI Perjuangan nominated Ganjar Pranowo as a presidential candidate in the 2024 presidential election, while Prabowo ran again and won the contest. Against the backdrop of political relations fraught with rivalry and differences in interests, the meeting between Prabowo and Megawati is a very symbolic and strategic event, as it opens up the possibility of a new power consolidation and marks a potential change in the national political map after the election.

The photo uploaded by the Instagram account of Sufmi Dasco Ahmad, Daily Chairman of the Gerindra Party through his personal Instagram account on April 8, 2025 at 20.19 WIB seems to bring positive hope to the dynamics of the Indonesian political elite which immediately attracted public attention and became the headline of news in the mainstream media. With the caption "7-4-2025, Alhamdulillah... Knitting Togetherness for Our ID Indonesia", contains a strong meaning of the existence of a considerable national moment on April 7, 2025, the message in the caption also gives a positive meaning and implies hope for cooperation between elites for the benefit of the nation.



Source: instagram @sufmi_dasco

The upload shows a warm meeting between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri at Megawati's residence on Jalan Teuku Umar, Menteng, Central Jakarta. In the portrait, the two sit side by side on a simple sofa, smiling at each other with gestures full of familiarity and mutual respect. Prabowo appeared to be wearing a long-sleeved safari shirt combined with black trousers, while Megawati wore a purple floral print with long sleeves, reflecting the atmosphere of Eid that is full of family but still contains a strong political message.

Not only capturing the moment of the meeting, the photo also holds symbolic meaning in the dynamics of national politics. The expressions and body gestures of both reflect a gesture of reconciliation between political elites. In the post-election atmosphere, the image became an important symbol of the possible new direction in relations between major parties. The public also interpreted the photo as a signal of political consolidation and government stability

in the future. Thus, this photo is not only a documentation of events, but also a medium of political communication that shapes perceptions.

The meeting, which lasted for more than an hour, was closed and was only conveyed to the public through photos and brief statements from the figures present. The information circulating stated that the meeting was a gathering event in the atmosphere of Eid al-Fitr, accompanied by light discussions on national issues. Although there is no definite information on the topic discussed in detail, the media interprets the meeting as a strategic moment and not just a friendship. This cannot be separated from Prabowo's position as President of the Republic of Indonesia as well as Chairman of the Gerindra Party with Megawati, the General Chairperson of PDI Perjuangan where the two major political parties during the 2024 election are in opposite camps.

The meeting was also considered a positive step by the head of state to embrace influential figures, including Megawati in the midst of the complexity of the challenges that the nation is currently facing, such as the weakening value of the rupiah against the dollar, the issue of eradicating corruption, the revision of the TNI Law, and the hashtag Dark Indonesia, which received many public protests.

A number of prominent national media such as Tempo.co and Detik.com immediately made this event the headline in their reporting. The two media not only highlighted the personal side of the moment of togetherness between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri, but also underlined the warm emotional atmosphere in the meeting. But more than that, the media puts this event in a more dynamic understanding, namely being one of the aspects of the national political dynamics that are moving towards a new phase after the election.

However, if examined more deeply, the public only gets limited information about the substance of the conversation between the two figures. This limited information provides space for the media to construct the meaning of the meeting through certain framing. The media not only reports facts, but also builds narratives and highlights the symbolic aspects that shape the public perception of elite reconciliation, in this case the function of the mass media as a political actor becomes relevant.

In the context of political communication, the media has great power in shaping the meaning of a political event. The media not only convey information factually, but also construct meaning through the way they choose, highlight, and compile news narratives. This is in line with the theory of social reality construction put forward by Berger and Luckmann (1966), who explain that social reality is formed intersubjectively through the process of interpretation and reproduction of meaning in everyday life. In the context of the media, the political reality that is accepted by the public is the result of a symbolic construction process carried out by the media through text, visuals, narratives, and context packaged in the news.

In the field of communication, the social construction by the mass media shows that the social reality we receive through the media does not always reflect an objective reality. The information conveyed by the media is often influenced by various factors, as well as through the process of selection, editing, and negotiation (Husniati & Maryam, 2020). The public is expected to have a critical attitude in receiving messages sourced from any type of media, in order to form a broader and deeper understanding of social reality.

Understanding and studying the theory of social construction of reality is becoming increasingly important because this theory helps us see that reality is not something absolute

and objective, but rather reality is formed through the process of social interaction between individuals who exchange views and meanings (Tinarbuko, 2017). A person who understands this concept will see from the emergence of a critical attitude towards the reality he is facing, and realize that the way we interpret reality can vary depending on the social background and context.

The results of Handiwijaya's research (2023) show that the synthesis of the theory of social construction of reality and social construction of mass media reality produces a thesis of understanding of an objective and subjective reality that is sufficiently understood through the theory of social construction of mass media reality. This is considering the phenomenon of individuals who, in all durations of daily life, cannot be separated from the role of social media interaction. They externalize, objectify and internalize reality based on mass media references.

This construction of reality becomes more relevant when official information from the Prabowo-Megawati meeting is very limited, so the media has ample space to form an interpretation of the event. In this case, media such as Tempo.co and Detik.com play a key role in conveying the strategic meaning of the meeting of two elite figures. The narrative built by the media not only reflects events, but also directs public perception towards political stability and the future of the government after the 2024 elections.

As explained by Pamungkas, Moefad, and Purnomo (2024), identity and political discourse are mixed through encounters between conventional and digital media. Political reality is not something that is taken for granted, but is the result of an active social negotiation process (Safitri, 2024). Barrios-Rubio and Fajardo Valencia (2022) emphasize that social and political discontent develops through various communication spaces, including media, social media, and everyday conversations. This shows that political events are not single-objective, but are formed through social construction. Therefore, the meeting of political elites should not be understood only as an empirical reality, but as the result of social constructions formed through symbolic communication and interaction. The theory of social reality construction helps explain that in the realm of political communication, reality is formed through a negotiation process between political actors, the media, and society.

In this study, framing analysis is used as the main approach to examine the construction of reality in media reporting. Yuniarti et al. (2018) stated that media framing plays a role in determining how an event is presented and influencing the direction of policies and social changes in society, so framing is not only related to the content of the news, but also to the process of producing meaning that shapes public perception. Conceptually, Entman's (1993) framing model provides a framework for understanding how the media selects and promotes certain aspects of reality through the process of problem definition, causation, moral judgment, and solution recommendations. Meanwhile, Pan and Kosicki (1993) offer a systematic operational approach through the analysis of syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures, thus allowing for a more detailed decomposition of news texts. Thus, the merging of these two models provides a strong and comprehensive theoretical foundation for analyzing and comparing how Tempo.co and Detik.com frame the events of the meeting of political elites.

Referring to the data.goodstats.id (2025) report sourced from the Reuters Institute regarding '10 online news portals most often used by the Indonesian public' as one of the basis for choosing Tempo.co and Detik.com as the object of research considering that both are online media with a large number of readers and are known to have different approaches and

news styles. The difference in media characteristics also contributes to the resulting framing variations. Each media has a different reporting style, editorial approach, and issue priorities. These differences allow one of the same events to be constructed in multiple perspectives. Therefore, comparative analysis between media is important to identify differences in the resulting reality constructions. However, previous comparative framing studies have tended to focus on general political events such as elections or government policies, with limited attention to the post-election elite meeting that carries symbolic and strategic meanings. Moreover, research that explicitly contrasts the construction of political reality between media with different editorial stances regarding the same elite meeting event is still scarce.

The novelty of this study lies in its comparative framing analysis of two major Indonesian online media with distinct editorial characters, Tempo.co and Detik.com, regarding a highly symbolic post-election elite meeting between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri, integrating Entman's and Pan & Kosicki's models to dissect news texts at both macro and micro levels, and focusing on a context of limited official information that maximizes the media's role as a constructor of reality. Based on this description, this study aims to analyze how the news frame Tempo.co and Detik.com in the meeting of Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri on April 7, 2025. Theoretically, this study enriches the literature on media framing and social construction of reality in Indonesian online media, while practically offering critical insights for public media literacy and serving as a reference for journalists and policymakers to be more responsible and balanced in constructing political reality.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, a constructivist paradigm was used, which holds that social reality is not something objective and fixed, but is the result of the process of social construction carried out by various actors, including the mass media. In this framework, the media does not only function as a conveyor of information, but also plays an active role as a party that has the power to frame political reality, thus influencing the way the public understands these events.

The constructivist paradigm is in line with the framing theory used in this study, which emphasizes how the media selects, emphasizes, and arranges certain elements of information to influence the way the public understands a political issue. This approach assumes that news is not an objective reflection of reality, but the result of social construction by the media.

The method used in the study was framing analysis with the Robert Entman and Pan & Kosicki models. Framing analysis (Entman, 1993) consists of four main elements:

1. *Define Problems* (How are problems constructed by the media?)
2. *Diagnose Causes* (Who is considered the cause of the problem?)
3. *Make Moral Judgments* (How is this matter morally judged?)
4. *Treatment Recommendations* (What solutions or actions are suggested by the media?)

Meanwhile, the framing model of Pan & Kosicki (1993) is also used to examine the structure of discourse in news based on several structural elements, namely:

1. Syntax to see how the news is structured, from the title, content, to the ending. This analysis aims to understand how the media compiles facts and highlights certain information.
2. Scripts are related to the flow of news presentation based on the elements of 5W+1H. This analysis is used to see the completeness of information and how the media builds stories.

3. Thematic focuses on the themes and perspectives used by the media in conveying events. This analysis looks at how facts are arranged into a unity of meaning.
4. Rhetoric deals with the use of language, such as the choice of words, terms, or symbols to emphasize a particular meaning. This analysis shows how the media affects readers' perceptions

The unit of analysis in this study is an online news text published by Tempo.co and Detik.com regarding the meeting between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri in the period 7-13 April 2025. The selection of this unit of analysis is based on the focus of research to uncover how two Indonesian mainstream media frame strategic political events between two national elite figures. The unit of analysis also includes visual elements or news metadata (e.g. date of publication and author), which have the potential to indicate the context of media framing.

Criteria for selecting the analysis unit:

1. News is published on Tempo.co or Detik.com portals.
2. Contains the keywords "Prabowo", "Megawati", and "meeting" in the title or content of the news.
3. Published in the period of 7–13 April 2025 (7 days after the meeting).
4. This includes *straight news* or *feature news* (not opinion or editorial).

The population in this study is all news published by Tempo.co and Detik.com about the Prabowo-Megawati meeting during the research period. From this population, researchers used purposive sampling techniques. According to Neuman (2014), *purposive sampling* is chosen when researchers want to select cases that are most relevant to the research objectives and can provide in-depth information.

Sample selection criteria:

1. The news contained direct quotes from Prabowo, Megawati, or their party spokesmen (Gerindra and PDIP).
2. News contains a political narrative or interpretation of the meaning of the meeting.
3. News is published by the main editorial team (not a local channel).
4. News text has enough framing context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The determination of the number of samples in this study does not use a statistical approach, but is based on the principle of data adequacy in qualitative research. The researcher assigned five news stories as samples because they were considered the most representative and had strong framing content to be analyzed in depth. Sample selection was carried out through a purposive sampling technique that emphasizes the relevance and quality of data compared to the number (Neuman, 2014).

Based on the results of data collection during the research period, from all news reports in Tempo.co and Detik.com, five news stories were selected that met the research criteria. The sample is presented in the following table.

Table 1. Titles and News Links on Tempo.co. and Detik.com Analyzed

N ^o	News on Tempo.co		News on Detik.co	
	News Headlines	News Link	News Headlines	News Link
1	Dasco: Prabowo and Megawati's relationship is fine	https://www.tempo.co/politik/dasco-hubungan-prabowo-dan-megawati-baik-baik-saja-1228959	Prabowo-Megawati Reportedly Met at Teuku Umar	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7858327/prabowo-megawati-dikabarkan-bertemu-di-teuku-umar
2	Regarding the Prabowo-Megawati Meeting, Golkar Secretary General: Bring Positive Energy	https://www.tempo.co/politik/soal-pertemuan-prabowo-megawati-sekjen-golkar-bawa-energi-positif-1228806	Dasco Reveals the Atmosphere of the 4 Eyes Meeting of Prabowo-Megawati	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7859921/dasco-ungkap-suasana-pertemuan-4-mata-prabowo-megawati-di-teuku-umar
3	Megawati-Prabowo Meeting, PAN Doesn't Matter If PDIP Joins Government	https://www.tempo.co/politik/pertemuan-megawati-prabowo-pan-tak-masalah-jika-pdip-gabung-pemerintah-1228943	PDIP Reveals the Contents of Megawati and Prabowo's Meeting in Teuku Umar	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7860170/pdip-ungkap-isi-pertemuan-megawati-dan-prabowo-di-teuku-umar
4	Zulhas Responds to Prabowo-Megawati Meeting: Good Friendship	https://www.tempo.co/politik/zulhas-respons-pertemuan-prabowo-megawati-silaturahmi-bagus-1229151	5 Things to Know from the Prabowo-Mega One-Eyes Meeting	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7861896/5-hal-diketahui-dari-pertemuan-empat-mata-prabowo-mega
5	Researchers Warn of Adverse Impacts	https://www.tempo.co/politik/peneliti-ingatkan-dapak-buruk-jika-pdip-masuk-pemerintahan-1229518	Hendri Satrio Believes There Is a Political Deal Behind the Prabowo-Megawati Meeting	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7865228/hendri-satrio-yakin-ada-deal-politik-di-balik-pertemuan-prabowo-megawati

Source: Researcher's data collection from Tempo.co and Detik.com news portals for the period April 7–13, 2025, 2026

Table 2. Framing Tempo.co Analysis (Robert Entman Framing Model)

No	News Headlines	Define Problems	Diagnosis Causes	Moral Judgment	Treatment Recommendation
1	Dasco: Prabowo and Megawati's relationship is fine	Elite relationships are positioned as unproblematic	Public/media speculation as a source of conflict	Elite is considered harmonious and stable	Maintain political communication
2	Regarding the Prabowo-Megawati Meeting, Golkar Secretary General: Bring Positive Energy, Golkar Secretary General: Bring Positive Energy	The meeting is positioned as a positive event	Elite interaction as a normal political dynamic	The meeting is considered beneficial to the country	Encourage cross-party communication
3	Megawati-Prabowo Meeting, PAN Doesn't Matter If PDIP Joins Government	Issues shift to coalition opportunities	Meetings open up opportunities for power configuration	Coalitions are considered legitimate in a democracy	Opening political cooperation
4	Zulhas Responds to Prabowo-Megawati Meeting: Good Friendship	The meeting is positioned as a personal-political relationship	No substantive conflict	Elite are considered to maintain good relationships	Strengthen elite relationships
5	Researchers Remind Dapak Bad If PDIP Enters Government	Issues as potential political risks	Domination of power if the opposition weakens	Large coalitions are considered risky for democracy	Maintaining the balance of power

Source: Researcher's framing analysis of Detik.com news based on Pan & Kosicki's model, 2026

Table 3. Framing Analysis Tempo.co (Pan & Kosicki Framing Model)

No	News Headlines	Syntax	Scripts	Thematic	Rhetoric
1	Dasco: Prabowo and Megawati's relationship is fine	Affirmative title; the lead confirms there is no conflict; Contents dominated by Dasco quotes	Stability of the relationship between the political elite	5W+1H structure focus on elite statements; Lack of Cause-and-Effect Exploration	Diction "it's okay", "no problem"
2	Regarding the Prabowo-Megawati Meeting, Golkar Secretary	Positive evaluative title; Lead emphasizes good impact	Optimism and political consolidation	Narrative based on elite sources; Focus on opinion	The phrase "positive energy" reinforces a positive image

	General: Bring Positive Energy, Golkar Secretary				
	General: Bring Positive Energy				
3	Megawati-Prabowo Meeting, PAN Doesn't Matter If PDIP Joins Government	The title opens up the possibility of a coalition; Contents contain the party's response	Political coalition flexibility	Script structure emphasizes "what" and "who" (PAN statement)	"No problem" diction reduces conflict
4	Zulhas Responds to Prabowo-Megawati Meeting: Good Friendship	Normative titles; Short Citation-Based Content	Personal relationships in politics	The narrative is simple; Focus on a single statement	The word "gathering" gives a cultural and positive meaning
5	Researchers Warn of Adverse Impacts if PDIP Enters Government	The title is a reminder; Expert Analysis-Based Content	Risks of democracy and domination of power	The script structure is more analytical; Explain the consequences	The diction of "adverse impact" gives a critical nuance

Source: Researcher's framing analysis of Detik.com news based on Pan & Kosicki's model, 2026

Based on the results of the analysis using the framing model of Robert Entman and Pan and Kosicki, it can be concluded that the Tempo.co news about the meeting between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri tends to build a construction of reality that emphasizes the stability and harmonization of political elite relations. Through Entman's framing device, the majority of news defines issues not as political conflicts, but as normal communication dynamics in a democratic system. The cause of the issue is directed at public perception and media speculation, not at the existence of substantive conflicts among political actors. The moral judgments that emerge also tend to be positive, by presenting the elite as rational and cooperative actors. The implied recommendations point to the importance of maintaining political communication and opening up opportunities for cross-party cooperation.

The findings are reinforced by Pan and Kosicki's analysis which shows that the structure of the text plays a significant role in shaping the framing. At the syntactic level, titles and leads consistently use soothing and affirmative diction. At the script level, news is dominated by an elite statement-based narrative pattern without in-depth exploration of conflict. Thematically, the issue is constructed within the framework of political stability and power consolidation, while rhetorically the use of terms such as "friendship", "positive energy", and "well" reinforces the harmonious image of relations between elites.

Overall, the integration of the two models shows that media framing works not only on the level of meaning, but also on the structure of the presentation of the text. Tempo.co tend to reproduce the narrative of political stabilization by minimizing potential conflicts and normalizing elite consolidation as part of legitimate political practices. Despite the slight variation in critical framing, the dominant tendency still points to the legitimacy of the relationship of political elites in the post-power contestation context.

Table 4. Framing Analysis Detik.com (Robert Entman Framing Model)

No	News Headlines	Define Problems	Diagnosis Causes	Moral Judgment	Treatment Recommendation
1	Prabowo-Megawati Reportedly Met at Teuku Umar	Meetings as important political events	Elite interaction sparks public speculation	The meeting is considered strategic	It needs to be observed as a political dynamic
2	Dasco Reveals the Atmosphere of the 4 Eyes Meeting of Prabowo-Megawati	Meeting as an elite intense communication	Personal relationships and direct communication	Elite is rated open	Elite dialogue needs to be maintained
3	PDIP Reveals the Contents of Megawati and Prabowo's Meeting in Teuku Umar	Meeting as a political discussion	Strategic communication needs	Elite is considered rational	Need for further communication
4	5 Things to Know from the Prabowo-Mega One-Eyes Meeting	Meetings as complex events	Power relations factors	Important for political direction	The public needs to understand the context
5	Hendri Satrio Believes There Is a Political Deal Behind the Prabowo-Megawati Meeting	Meeting as an indication of agreement	Elite power negotiations	Elite is considered pragmatic	There is a need for political transparency.

Source: Researcher's framing analysis of Detik.com news based on Pan & Kosicki's model, 2026

Table 5. Framing Analysis Detik.com (Pan & Kosicki)

No	News Headlines	Syntax	Thematic	Scripts	Rhetoric
1	Prabowo-Megawati Reportedly Met at Teuku Umar	The title is informative yet opens up speculation; Lead emphasizes meeting events	The meeting as a strategic event for the political elite	The 5W+1H structure focuses on facts and political context	The diction "rumored" gives an ambiguous nuance
2	Dasco Reveals the Atmosphere of the 4 Eyes Meeting of Prabowo-Megawati	The title highlights the exclusivity of "4 eyes"; Dasco quote-based content	Intense communication and elite personal relationships	Insider-based narrative; Focus on the meeting experience	The term "4 eyes" gives a personal and important impression
3	PDIP Reveals the Contents of Megawati and Prabowo's	Title directly on the substance; Contents contain an explanation	Political substance and strategic communication	The structure of the script emphasizes the content of the conversation and	The word "reveal" gives the impression of important information

	Meeting in Teuku Umar	of the contents of the meeting		the political context	
4	5 Things to Know from the Prabowo-Mega One-Eyes Meeting	The title is in the form of a listicle; Contents in the form of information points	Complexity of meaning and aspects of the encounter	Fragmented narrative structure expands information	The phrase "5 things" emphasizes completeness and authority
5	Hendri Satrio Believes There Is a Political Deal Behind the Prabowo-Megawati Meeting	Interpretive titles; Expert Analysis-Based Content	Negotiations and power interests	Analytical narrative with an expert point of view	The diction of "political deal" gives a pragmatic nuance

Source: Researcher's framing analysis of Detik.com news based on Pan & Kosicki's model, 2026

Based on the analysis using the framing model of Robert Entman and Pan and Kosicki on the Detik.com news about the meeting between Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri, it can be concluded that this media builds a more dynamic, open, and interpretive construction of reality compared to stabilizing framing. At the macro level, through the Entman model, the issue of meeting is not only defined as a symbol of political harmony, but as a strategic event that has implications for the configuration of power. The cause of the incident is not directed at public perception, but at political interests, elite communication, and potential negotiations between actors. The moral assessments that emerge are varied, including positive representations of the importance of political dialogue, as well as critical perspectives that see the possibility of a political agreement behind the meeting. The implied recommendations point to the importance of transparency, sustainable political communication, and the role of the public in understanding the dynamics of power.

These findings are reinforced by Pan and Kosicki's analysis which shows that the structure of the text plays an important role in shaping the framing. Syntically, Detik.com use informative, exclusive, and interpretive variations of titles to open up a wide space of meaning. At the script level, news not only reproduces elite statements, but also presents additional perspectives such as experts and other political actors, thus expanding the meaning of the narrative. Thematically, issues are constructed as part of political dynamics involving communication, strategy, and possible power negotiations. Meanwhile, rhetorically, the use of diction such as "rumored", "one-eyed", and "political deal" indicates an attempt to build a sense of exclusivity as well as political speculation.

Thus, the integration of the two models suggests that Detik.com not only frames the meaning of events at an ideological level, but also actively shapes interpretations through the structure of the text. This media tends to present elite meetings as a political arena that is open to various possibilities, including cooperation and power transactions, resulting in a more complex and not completely normative framing.

CONCLUSION

Although the construction of reality constructed by Tempo.co and Detik.com in reporting the meeting of Prabowo Subianto and Megawati Soekarnoputri shows quite clear differences, this study finds similarities at the level of the main issues raised. Both media positioned the meeting as an important political event in the dynamics of the national elite. Nevertheless, differences arise in the way each media frames the meaning of the event. This difference in framing shows that the media has editorial policies and certain interests in constructing reality, so that the same facts can be displayed with different emphasis on meaning. The results of the study show that Tempo.co tend to build a reality that emphasizes stability, harmony, and normalization of relations between political elites. Meanwhile, Detik.com more presents a dynamic reality by opening up the possibility of political interests, power negotiations, and strategic interpretations behind the meeting. Thus, both media not only present facts, but also actively shape the public's perspective on political events through the framing process. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the mass media still shows a tendency to be partisan in the process of constructing reality. The information presented is not completely neutral, but is influenced by the point of view, selection of sources, and news presentation strategies. From this study, it can be concluded: Tempo.co in the selection of sources and the preparation of narratives are more likely to feature framing that emphasizes political stability, with the dominance of sources from the elite that support harmonious relations between political actors; Detik.com presents a more diverse variety of sources, including statements by elites, analysts, and other political actors, resulting in a framing that is more open to various interpretations; The construction of reality built by Tempo.co is that the meeting between Prabowo and Megawati is a form of political communication that is reasonable, positive, and contributes to national stability; The construction of reality constructed by Detik.com is that the meeting is not only symbolic, but also contains a strategic dimension, including the possibility of negotiations and political interests behind it.

REFERENCES

- Asad, M. M., & Zia, S. (2025). Impact media portrays on police legitimacy in times of emergencies: A global perspective. *International Journal of Emergency Services*, 14(1), 20–40.
- Barrios-Rubio, A., & Fajardo Valencia, G. C. (2022). The media in the construction of reality in the context of Colombian social nonconformity. *Information*, 13(8), 378. <https://doi.org/10.3390/info13080378>
- Bekoff, M. (2024). *The emotional lives of animals* (Rev. ed.). New World Library.
- Deha, D., & Syas, M. (2021). Media, government, and public relations (Framing and structuring analysis in *Tempo* magazine). *Signal Journal*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.33603/signal.v9i1.3993>
- Erdem, M. F. (2017). *The role of elites in the formation of national identities: The case of Montenegro*.
- Febriandy, R. K., & Wahyutama. (2024). PDNS data leakage: An analysis of the government's crisis communication strategy based on image repair theory. *Communicology: Journal of Communication Sciences*, 12(2), 325–341. <https://doi.org/10.21009/COMM.033.09>
- GoodStats. (2025). *10 portal berita online yang paling sering digunakan di Indonesia*. <https://data.goodstats.id/statistic/10-portal-berita-online-yang-paling-sering-digunakan-di-indonesia-2024-CH3pu>

- Handiwijaya, A. S. (2023). Synthesis of theory of social construction of reality and social construction of mass media. *Communication Dialectics: Journal of Communication and Regional Development Studies*.
- Husniati, A. M., & Maryam, M. (2020). Construction of Aceh halal tourism marketing communication identity. *Journal of Journalism*, 9(1).
- Hutapea, E. B. T. (2020). *Political communication: Scope, concepts, and approaches*. Gibon Books.
- Hutapea, E. B. T. (2024). *Communication theory: Processes, structures, and functions of communication theory in research*. Eureka Media Aksara.
- Kline, M. A. (2015). How to learn about teaching: An evolutionary framework for the study of teaching behavior in humans and other animals. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 38, e31.
- Knox, C. C. (2016). Public administrators' use of social media platforms: Overcoming the legitimacy dilemma? *Administration & Society*, 48(4), 477–496.
- Liata, N. (2020). Social exchange relations between the community and political parties. *Indonesian Journal of Sociology of Religion (JSAR)*, 1(1), 79–95. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jsai.v1i1.483>
- Osei, A. (2018). Elite theory and political transitions: Networks of power in Ghana and Togo. *Comparative Politics*, 51(1), 21–42.
- Overgaauw, P. A. M., Vinke, C. M., Van Hagen, M. A. E., & Lipman, L. J. A. (2020). A one health perspective on the human–companion animal relationship with emphasis on zoonotic aspects. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(11), 3789.
- Pamungkas, S. B., Moefad, A., & Purnomo, W. (2024). Hybrid identity and political meaning in the digital era: A social constructionist perspective. *Journal of Political Communication*, 10(1), 45–61.
- Poernomo, M. I. (2021). *Communication of political elites*. Nizamia Learning Center.
- Safitri, R. M. (2024). Gendered perceptions of political leadership among young voters in Indonesia: A social constructionist analysis. *Indonesian Journal of Political Communication*, 9(1), 25–39.
- Tinarbuko, S. (2017). Semiotics of verbal signs and visual signs of community service advertisements. *Panggung*, 26(2). <https://doi.org/10.26742/panggung.v26i2.175>
- Yuniarti, T., Saleh, A., Hubeis, M., & Kinseng, R. (2018). The online media perspective on the case of settlement development in Bekasi City uses an agenda setting model approach. *Journal of Pekommas*, 3(2), 179–190.