

Analysis of The Framing of News Coverage on Indonesia's Joining The Board of Peace on Detik.com and Kompas.com

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ABSTRACT

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The media plays a significant role in shaping public perception through the framing of information, particularly regarding controversial political and diplomatic issues. This study examines how Detik.com and Kompas.com framed their news coverage of Indonesia's decision to join the Board of Peace (BoP), an institution established by the United States on January 22, 2026, aimed at facilitating post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction in Gaza. This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model, which consists of four elements: define problem, diagnose cause, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. Data were collected through documentation of 20 news articles 10 from each media outlet published between January 22 and February 23, 2026. The findings reveal distinct differences in framing between the two media outlets. Detik.com framed Indonesia's membership in the BoP as a positive and solution-oriented humanitarian diplomatic step, adopting a predominantly pro-government perspective with an emphasis on emotional and solidarity-based moral values. In contrast, Kompas.com applied a more critical and cautious framing by presenting diverse perspectives from government officials, the House of Representatives (DPR), and Islamic organizations, emphasizing accountability, transparency, and vigilance regarding potential deviations from the principle of Palestinian independence. These differences reflect the role of mass media as an agent of social reality construction, as explained through Berger and Luckman's social construction theory involving the phases of externalization, objectification, and internalization which shapes differing public perceptions of the same diplomatic phenomenon. This study contributes to the understanding of media framing in the context of Indonesian foreign policy and international diplomacy, an area that remains relatively underexplored in existing literature.

INTRODUCTION

The media has become an integral part of human life in this digital age. It has evolved significantly over the past few decades, with mass media in particular becoming increasingly diverse. The media does more than simply provide information, it also serves as an institution that shapes public discourse by selecting which facts to present and which aspects to highlight. The existence of social media in today's world has

helped people obtain information quickly from all corners of the globe. However, as information becomes increasingly accessible new challenges have emerged as not all information shared on social media is accurate. Consequently, the mass media plays a vital role in providing factual and reliable about information (Alamsyah et al., 2024).

According to an internet survey conducted by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII), by 2025 the number of internet users in

Indonesia is projected to reach 229 million, with a penetration rate of 80.66%. The high level of internet penetration has led to a significant impact from media framing, whereby every online media outlet in reporting on a phenomenon has the potential to shape the perceptions of everyone who reads the news.

The media plays a role as an actor in shaping perceptions through legitimacy, urgency, and policy implications. Media content is the result of media professionals constructing various selected realities. The news disseminated to the public is the result of reconstructing a reality created to become valuable information. Therefore, based on the nature and facts of the mass media's work which is to report on phenomena the entire content of the media consists of a constructed reality (Syahril, 2022).

The public's interpretation of events in the public sphere varies depending on how the media presents and selects information, as well as which aspects are highlighted. This leads to differing perspectives that can emerge in the public sphere, as each media outlet has its own approach to selecting sources, presenting facts, choosing wording, and structuring narratives. This indicates that the media can shape public opinion to elicit sympathy, indifference, or blame by using specific language, images, and narrative frameworks (Dharta, 2024).

With the rapid evolution of media, information can spread quickly and go viral (Anggraini et al., 2022). The media can continue to evolve and advance thanks to media owners who are able to compete and adapt to change. Media ownership, which is inevitably influenced by certain groups, can result in news reports with varying degrees of objectivity. Consequently, the media often finds itself caught up in political and economic considerations (Muklis & Siregar, 2024).

According to Doyle (2002), media ownership typologies are classified into three concepts: Horizontal, Vertical, and Diagonal or Lateral. Horizontal ownership refers to media ownership based on the same corporate activities, such as MNC/MNCN which operates RCTI, MNC, and iNews TV. Vertical ownership is based on companies engaged in interconnected activities within a process chain, such as the Emtek Group which operates SCTV, artist management, production houses, and so on. Meanwhile, Diagonal or Lateral ownership occurs when a company diversifies into business areas outside its original media sector, such as a merger

between a telecommunications operator and a television company that generates profits or efficiency (Utomo et al., 2023).

According to data from the Dewan Pers regarding media companies, there are 1,045 fact-verified media outlets in Indonesia, including 942 online media outlets of which 142 are administratively verified and 790 are fact-verified. Among the various online media outlets in Indonesia, the public tends to seek out the information they want through well-established major media outlets. This gives major media outlets the potential to wield greater influence than other media outlets.

One of the topics people frequently seek information about in the media is politics. This is because politics can influence people's lives both directly and indirectly. When online media report on political issues, various forms of political bias may emerge through editorial decisions regarding news selection, issue framing, word choice, and the emphasis given to different perspectives (Aktari, 2025). According to Reese and Shoemaker (2014), the media's influence is shaped by both internal and external factors, including journalists, media routines, organizational factors, and ideology. These factors shape media content and influence how the public understands a phenomenon. Consequently, the media framing process can influence political perceptions (Kurniawan et al., 2024).

In late January 2026, the Indonesian public was abuzz with news that Indonesia had joined the Board of Peace. And no wonder as reported on the website *The Conversation*, this policy creates the impression that while the public is struggling due to subsidy cuts, the government is contributing trillions of rupiah to a foreign initiative that has no bearing on Indonesia's economic benefits. The Board of Peace (BOP) is an institution formed by the superpower the United States on January 22, 2026 and represents the first step taken toward achieving peace in accordance with international law. This institution is linked to the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine also established with the aim of facilitating the stabilization and reconstruction of Gaza in the post-conflict period.

According to a survey conducted by the Indonesian Association for Research and Public Opinion (AROPI) on public perception of Indonesia's membership in the Board of Peace, 50.4% of social media users stated that they disagreed with Indonesia's participation in the Board of Peace. This

represents the majority of respondents. Public opposition is based on concerns regarding the dominance of the United States and Israel, the burdensome membership fee of 17 trillion rupiah and the fear that it would weaken Indonesia's position in advocating for Palestinian independence. Meanwhile, 34.8% expressed support for Indonesia's participation, and the remaining 14.8% have not yet decided. Those in favor believe that Indonesia's membership in the Board of Peace would facilitate Indonesia's efforts to support Palestine and global peace, as well as strengthen Indonesia's position on the international stage. Given the public sentiment—with the majority opposing the decision—the public is urging the government to reconsider Indonesia's participation in the Board of Peace and calling for Indonesia to withdraw from the organization.

These various perspectives create complexities regarding the framing of the Board of Peace issue in the Indonesian public media. This phenomenon indicates that the public needs to understand how the media frames this issue. It is also important to examine how the mass media shapes and disseminates news related to the Board of Peace so that the issue can be better understood. This issue has been covered by various news portals in Indonesia, including Detik.com and Kompas.com. In the context of reporting on government-related matters, these two media outlets maintain a neutral stance and present news from the government's perspective (Alrizki & Aslinda, 2022). According to Databoks, in January–February 2025 Detik.com and Kompas.com ranked among the top online news portals most frequently visited by the Indonesian public. As the top-ranked websites, Detik.com and Kompas.com have the potential to exert significant influence in shaping public perception of a particular phenomenon. Given their different media ownership structures, they adopt distinct approaches to editorial orientation and the framing of issues.

Both Detik.com and Kompas.com are online media outlets that effectively perform a social control function over the government; specifically, when covering controversial news involving government officials, Detik.com tends to focus on more practical and personal solutions, while Kompas.com focuses more on collective and structural solutions (Agustin et al., 2025). This study is of particular urgency, as it is hoped that it will deepen the analysis of media framing and political communication. Of course, research on

framing has been extensively discussed. However, existing studies have focused on domestic political issues, whereas research on issues related to Indonesia's international diplomacy is also necessary because it remains relatively limited. A review of previous research reveals no studies that specifically analyze Indonesian online media framing of foreign policy regarding the Board of Peace. Furthermore, existing studies analyze the Israel-Palestine conflict as an event rather than as a diplomatic decision by Indonesia. Therefore, this study aims to analyze how Detik.com and Kompas.com frame the news regarding Indonesia's decision to join the Board of Peace using a media framing perspective. The central research question is: How did Detik.com and Kompas.com frame the news about Indonesia joining the Board of Peace?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of online media

The advent of the internet has brought about significant changes in people's lives. Activities that used to involve meeting in person to interact can now be done online through social media. Not only that, but buying and selling which used to be done face to face can now be done anywhere through online shopping apps. The growth of online media has given rise to various online media products, such as online TV, video streaming, radio streaming, and so on (Reynata, 2022).

The emergence of online media has brought about breakthroughs and convenience for the public. A wide variety of information can now be accessed for free from anywhere simply through online media such as social media. As a platform that is now an integral part of society, online media certainly has characteristics, including the extensive capacity of web pages can accommodate very long texts, text uploading and editing can be done anywhere and anytime, publication schedules that allow content to be released at any time, ability to quickly access newly uploaded text, connected to the entire world via the internet, real time information reflecting current events due to ease and speed, information that is continuously updated at any time, interactive nature due to features like comments, discussion forums, polls, and others, all information is stored in a database (archive) and can be searched via links also related articles like search functions, and all information is presented with links

to other sources (hyperlinks). Given these characteristics, online media requires effective management. The management of online media is carried out in the same way as that of conventional media that existed previously (Kustiawan et al., 2022).

Political Diplomacy of the Republic of Indonesia

Every country, of course has national goals it seeks to achieve for the benefit of its people. Indonesia, as a developing country is still striving through various policies to become a developed nation. Indonesia's process of gaining recognition from countries around the world began with the proclamation of its independence. Since then, in order to gain recognition from various countries Indonesia has engaged in cooperation across various aspects, one of which is the conduct of foreign policy. Foreign policy can be defined as the interplay of domestic and international dynamics that reflect domestic conditions (Setyowati, 2023).

In Setyowati journal (2023), Indonesia's foreign policy adheres to the principle of a free and active foreign policy to realize national interests. This means that Indonesia is free to cooperate with anyone and maintains a neutral stance as long as such actions align with the nation's noble values, while actively striving for global order and playing a constructive role in international relations. It can be concluded that foreign policy is conducted by the domestic government with the aim of projecting the nation's image on the international stage to gain recognition through the cooperative processes undertaken.

According to Anderson (1993), diplomacy can be defined as communication between nations through negotiations and discussions aimed at reaching an agreement to resolve issues between those nations (Manurung & Heriamsal, 2024). In terms of foreign policy, Indonesia is a country that adheres to a free and active foreign policy. This has made Indonesia well-known around the world for its role as a mediator in conflicts between nations. According to the journal by Hendra et al. (2021), when the conflict between Russia and Ukraine broke out, Indonesia had the opportunity to play a strategic role in building trust between the two countries, with the aim of taking concrete steps (Husein & Sudiarto, 2024).

During President Prabowo Subianto's administration, he emphasized that Indonesia would

remain committed to a free and active foreign policy. He made this statement in his first speech at the Nusantara Building of the MPR/DPR/DPD, noting that Indonesia has the freedom to determine its stance on international issues and is not bound a priori to any world power (Asrudin, 2025). Several foreign countries have begun to recognize Indonesia for its efforts and contributions to resolving international conflicts. As a result, Indonesia has earned various titles, such as "peacemaker" and "bridge-builder," due to its handling of international conflicts (Muhsin et al., 2025).

Social Construction Theory

When individuals interact with one another by providing information and then responding to that information, this process shapes the perspectives that emerge between them. This illustrates that social processes such as the actions and interactions individuals experience can continuously create reality (Fadila, 2025).

This theory was first proposed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman in their book "The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge" (1996). Berger and Luckman argue that actions and interactions shape social processes which in turn create a reality that is both shared and subjectively experienced by individuals and society, making individuals and society a dialectical, dynamic, and continuously evolving entity (Rifa'i, 2024).

Berger and Luckman, as cited in A. Badru Rifa'i's journal describe the dialectical process as consisting of three phases: externalization, objectification, and internalization. Externalization refers to human efforts to express oneself whether through mental or physical activities to the outside world. Next, objectification is the result obtained from the externalization phase whether mental or physical which manifests as an objective reality separate from the individual. The final phase is internalization, which can be defined as the process of reabsorbing reality into the individual's self such that social structures or the social world influence that individual.

This theory of social construction is closely linked to the mass media; the two are interconnected because the mass media itself plays a role in framing the various realities it disseminates, and the content of the media itself is the result of media workers who have

constructed various selected realities(Hadiwijaya, 2023). Therefore, it can be concluded that the media indirectly plays a role as an agent of reality construction for society as well.

In discourse and social relations, social construction theory posits that language is a key component in understanding objective reality and plays a crucial role. Every existing social reality has a meaning that is shaped by what journalists perceive. This relationship indicates that framing analysis can be used to examine how the media constructs and presents social reality through the selection and emphasis of certain aspects of an event. Therefore, social construction theory supports the framing analysis method in understanding social reality(Mandalia, 2023).

Framing Analysis

This analysis is used in the field of communication to understand how the media frames an event that is then disseminated to the public. Framing analysis is specifically used to analyze media texts, which is the latest version of the discourse analysis approach(Kirana, 2021).

According to Eriyanto (2002:10) in Irawan Wibisono's book "Framing Analysis in Political News", framing analysis is a method used to examine how the media constructs reality, as well as how the media frames and interprets a phenomenon(Wibisono, 2021).

Every media outlet has a goal it aims to achieve when producing a news story. To align perceptions with the public, the media uses framing tailored to a particular phenomenon so that it is easily understood by the public. This framing is intended to establish a connection between an issue and a policy solution favored by the public. Thus, the purpose of framing in news is to make the public focus on a specific issue and not on others(Siadari, 2025).

Essentially, the various models within the framing analysis approach share one common feature: they examine a media outlet's perspective in constructing or framing a reality that is shaped into a news story. This reality undergoes a framing process so that it can be understood, interpreted, and evaluated through various meanings(Rayhan & Putri, 2020). From this, news coverage that has been framed from a particular perspective serves as evidence of how an issue or

phenomenon will be perceived once it is presented to the public.

Framing analysis itself has several models, one of which is Robert N. Entman's model. This study adopts Entman's model because it provides a clear and systematic framework for identifying how news texts define problems, identify causes, make moral judgments, and propose solutions. In terms of its role, framing analysis serves as an explanation of the precise ways in which human consciousness can be influenced by the exchange of information through places, speeches, utterances or expressions, novels, and news. Conceptually, Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model paves the way for a method to consistently understand the power of written communication or communication in textual form(Hidayat & Prasetyo, 2023). It can be concluded that Robert N. Entman's framing model focuses on how textual communication, such as news can influence public opinion.

In this model, Entman divides the framing of a news story into four elements. The four elements in Entman's framing analysis model are: define problem, diagnose cause, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. In the journal by Hidayat and Prasetyo (2023), an analysis of Entman's framing model classifies framing into two broad dimensions: issue selection and emphasis or highlighting. Issue selection relates to which issues are deemed worthy of being communicated to the public through a selection process, while emphasis or highlighting refers to which aspects of the raised issue are highlighted.

METHOD

Research Design

In this study, the researcher employed a qualitative research approach using a descriptive research design. In addition to using a descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher also employed a research method known as framing. The model the author will use in this study is Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model. In this model, Entman divides the framing structure into four elements: define problem, diagnose cause, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies all of which are always present in a news story(Ningrum, 2023).

Data Collection

In this study, data collection will be conducted through documentation and a literature review. The documentation technique was used to collect the primary data in the form of news articles from Detik.com and Kompas.com discussing Indonesia's accession to the Board of Peace. The author used a documentary method, specifically news articles from the news portals Detik.com and Kompas.com that discussed Indonesia's accession to the Board of Peace, as the data source. The news articles used in this study were published between January 22, 2026, and February 23, 2026, comprising a total of 20 articles, with 10 articles from each media outlet. The literature review was conducted to provide the theoretical foundation and support the interpretation of the research findings by referring to reference books, academic papers, articles, journals, and relevant online sources. And literature review in this study focus on sources such as reference books, academic papers, articles, journals, and online sources as data.

Data Analysis

In the data analysis process, the researcher will use framing analysis as a data analysis method. For this framing analysis, the researcher employs Robert N. Entman's model. This framing analysis model classifies news issues based on four elements: define problem, diagnose cause, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. Each selected news article will be analyzed by identifying how the issue is defined, determining the causes highlighted by the media, examining the moral evaluations presented, and identifying the solutions or recommendations emphasized in the news. The researcher will apply this method by analyzing news articles from the two online news portals, Detik.com and Kompas.com, that discuss Indonesia's accession to the Board of Peace, based on the four elements of Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model.

RESULT

Theme analysis of the Board of Peace on Detik.com and Kompas.com

Table 1. Analysis of the news “Penjelasan Pemerintah Gabung Dewan Perdamaian Gaza Bentuk Trump”

Define problem	Diagnose cause	Make moral judgments	Suggest remedies
Explains why Indonesia decided to join the Peace Council established by Trump	Driven by the prolonged conflict between Palestine and Israel, which continues to claim many lives, not by Trump's tariff negotiations.	This news story highlights the moral values from a humanitarian perspective	Indonesia needs to participate in Trump's Peace Council.

This is the analysis news from Detik.com in this theme. In the “define problem” section, this news article discusses Indonesia's decision to join Donald Trump's Peace Council. The issue is explained from the perspective of the Indonesian government, as indicated by the headline: “Penjelasan Pemerintah Gabung Dewan Perdamaian Gaza Bentuk Trump”.

Through the “diagnose cause” element, this news article identifies the root cause of why Indonesia decided to join the initiative: the conflict between Palestine and Israel. Because of this protracted and unresolved conflict, the Palestinian people continue to suffer from its effects such as violence and destruction in their respective regions. Therefore, there is a need for concrete solutions and access to humanitarian aid for the affected Palestinian people. Moreover, another reason is supported by Indonesia's steadfast commitment to a free and active foreign policy, which aligns with the UN's stance in supporting the Palestinian peace process. This was stated by the source in this report, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Vahd Nabyl A Mulachela or Nabyl. “Mengenai gulirannya ini tentu kita lakukan sebagai suatu upaya ikhtiar untuk mencapai tujuan yang sama-sama sejalan dengan prinsip yang kita kedepankan selama ini untuk

mendukung kemerdekaan Palestina, two-state solution berdasarkan hukum internasional dan resolusi-resolusi di PBB," said Nabyl.

The next element is "making moral judgments," which highlights the moral values reflected in a news story. In this news story, the moral values are presented through a humanitarian lens. This is supported by statements from sources who emphasize that in efforts to stop the ongoing violence and expand access to humanitarian aid for affected Palestinians, concrete steps must be taken; consequently, Indonesia decided to join the Board of Peace, noting that members may withdraw if they no longer align with its objectives. "Bahwa yang pertama mengenai board of peace (BOP) ini keanggotaan Indonesia dalam BOP tujuannya adalah untuk mendorong penghentian kekerasan, perlindungan warga sipil dan memperluas akses bantuan kemanusiaan bagi warga Palestina yang berada di Gaza. Dan, kita melihat juga bahwa BOP sebuah mekanisme yang sifatnya sementara untuk menghentikan kekerasan dan melindungi warga sipil," Nabyl explained during the interview.

The final element of Entman's model is "suggest remedies," or the proposed solutions. In this news story, Indonesia's diplomatic decision to join Trump's Peace Council represents a solution aimed at bringing peace to Palestine. This is because the ongoing conflict requires a swift resolution and every member has the right to vote and express their opinion within this Peace Council. "Setiap negara anggota akan menjabat selama tidak lebih dari tiga tahun sejak berlakunya piagam ini, dan dapat diperpanjang oleh ketua," as stated in the draft of the Gaza Peace Council Charter.

Table 2. Analysis of the news "RI Gabung Board of Peace Bentukan Trump, Pemerintah Diingatkan Fokus Perdamaian Palestina"

Define problem	Diagnose cause	Make moral judgments	Suggest remedies
Highlighting the core issue, namely Indonesia's primary goal of peace for Palestine	Reveals two sides. The first side is the view that Indonesia's decision to join is intended to bring about peace in Palestine.	Demonstrating a critical and vigilant stance, as well as the need for a high degree of accountability regarding	The need for the Indonesian government to ensure that Indonesia remains focused on the primary

The second side, points to a potential conflict of interest with Indonesia's foreign policy principles,	Indonesia's decision to join the Board of Peace.	objective of joining the Board of Peace, namely peace for Palestine.
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This is the analysis news from Kompas.com online media. The first element of Entman's framing model "define problem", the issue discussed concerns the stance Indonesia should take after deciding to join the Trump-established Board of Peace. The headline reflects this as the government urges Indonesia to focus on peace for Palestine. Furthermore, the phrasing in the opening paragraph of the news story reinforces the central issue consistent with the headline: Indonesia must remain focused on the primary objective of joining the Peace Council, which is to bring peace to the Palestinian people.

Next is the "diagnose cause" element, in this report the root of the problem can be attributed to two factors. First, Indonesia's decision to join the Board of Peace is seen as a step toward immediately bringing about peace for Palestine. This was stated by Foreign Minister Sugiono, who explained that this decision could support Indonesia in achieving that goal. "Dan partisipasi Indonesia, seperti kita ketahui bersama di Board of Peace ini, merupakan wujud dari langkah strategis, konstruktif, dan juga konkret dalam rangka mendukung kemerdekaan Palestina," stated Sugiono. The second factor, according to Sukamta Deputy Chair of Commission I of the House of Representatives, is the potential shift in the principle of multilateralism that could impact the diplomatic struggle for Palestine. This is based on the fact that the Board of Peace is not an official mechanism under the United Nations (UN). "Perdamaian tidak boleh direduksi menjadi sekadar ketiadaan konflik, sementara akar persoalan berupa pendudukan dan pelanggaran hukum internasional diabaikan. Ini adalah risiko besar yang harus diantisipasi," Sukamta stated during the interview session.

Regarding the third element "make moral judgments", this news report highlights a critical perspective as a moral value. "Critical" relates to Indonesia's next steps following its joining of the

Trump-established Peace Council. Sukamta, representing the House of Representatives, emphasized Indonesia's role as a guardian of the global conscience, a role grounded in both mandate and history. In this context, "mandate" and "history" are portrayed as the moral values inherent in this issue. He also opined that justice must be upheld in life, which in this context means justice for Palestine, which urgently needs peace. "Indonesia memiliki mandat moral dan historis untuk memastikan suara keadilan tetap hidup dalam setiap proses perdamaian Palestina," stated Sukamta. Meanwhile, the government also offered its perspective, noting that Indonesia's decision to join is a concrete step toward achieving peace for Palestine and expressing hope that the BoP will have a positive impact on the situation in Gaza.

The final element is "suggest remedies"; this report presents recommendations or solutions in the form of a cautious stance that Indonesia should take into account. Indonesia's goal is genuine peace for Palestine; however, since this Peace Council is not an official body under PBB, Indonesia must remain vigilant against any potential deviations that do not align with its objectives. Sukamta offered the following advice or solution: Indonesia must remain vigilant and focused on the primary goal of peace for Palestine, which requires the enforcement of international law and the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's fundamental rights. The vigilance in question pertains to the potential for a shift away from the principles of multilateralism in the diplomatic struggle for Palestine. "Indonesia harus memastikan bahwa rekonstruksi Gaza tidak menjadi upaya memutihkan pelanggaran hukum internasional. Penghentian pendudukan, perlindungan warga sipil, dan hak menentukan nasib sendiri harus tetap menjadi agenda utama," Sukamta explained during the interview session.

Table 3. Analysis of the news "Gus Yahya Dukung RI Gabung Dewan Perdamaian: Untuk Bantu Palestina"

Define problem	Diagnose cause	Make moral judgments	Suggest remedies
The headline of this news article highlights	Gus Yahya expressed his support for	The moral values demonstrated refer to the application	Gus Yahya's solution is a recommendation that

the positive stance taken by Gus Yahya, Chairman of PBNU, regarding Indonesia's decision to join the Board of Peace, which aims to assist Palestine. The opening paragraph of the article refers to Gus Yahya's comment that this diplomatic decision is a step taken to help Palestine.	Indonesia's decision to join the Trump-established Peace Council. This stems from the prolonged conflict between Palestine and Israel, which requires a tangible solution. He believes that although the decision is controversial, it is the only way to avoid remaining idle, and steps must be taken to bring about peace for the Palestinian people.	n of national values and international recognition. National values were demonstrated by Gus Yahya, who stated that the steps taken by Indonesia were in line with the vision of the Indonesian Declaration of Independence. Meanwhile, international recognition was demonstrated by Sugiono, who stated that the steps taken by Indonesia constituted a form of recognition.	Indonesia play an active role in the Board of Peace. Sugiono, for his part, noted that concrete action by the Board of Peace is necessary to bring about peace for Palestine.
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This is the analysis news from Detik.com. In the "define problem" section, the issue or topic concerns the support expressed by PBNU Chairman Gus Yahya for Indonesia's decision to join the Trump-established Peace Council. This is evident in the opening paragraph of the article, which quotes Gus Yahya as stating that the move is a form of assistance aimed at bringing about peace for Palestine.

Next is the "diagnose cause" element, in this report it is shown that the root of the problem stems from the controversy surrounding Indonesia's decision to join

the Board of Peace established by Trump. Gus Yahya emphasized that this decision was made because, in his view, there are currently no other international initiatives aimed at assisting Palestine besides the Board of Peace. "Sebagian orang mungkin tidak setuju dengan Board of Peace itu mengenai sejumlah elemen-elemen atau dimensinya. Tetapi persoalannya adalah bahwa saat ini belum ada alternatif platform untuk mengupayakan, untuk membangun suatu upaya internasional dengan konsolidasi internasional untuk perdamaian Palestina," Gus Yahya said.

Regarding the third element “make moral judgments”, this news report highlights national moral values and international recognition. These two aspects are interrelated and complementary, as explained by Gus Yahya and Sugiono in this report. Gus Yahya believes that Indonesia’s efforts to join the Board of Peace align with the vision of the Indonesian Declaration of Independence and notes that there are currently no other viable alternatives to achieve peace for the Palestinian people. Meanwhile, Sugiono argues that Indonesia’s membership in the Board of Peace is not only a morally sound step but also a proud international achievement for the country. "Karena ini baru muncul satu-satunya saat ini, sementara alternatif yang lain belum ada, maka kita, berdasarkan visi dari Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, tidak boleh tinggal diam, tidak boleh tidak ikut serta di dalam inisiatif itu. Tentu saja untuk kepentingan membantu bangsa Palestina, bukan untuk yang lain," Gus Yahya said.

The final element is “suggest remedies”; this report presents recommendations or solutions Gus Yahya emphasized that the solution Indonesia can pursue at this time is to make various efforts to provide humanitarian aid and bring about peace for the Palestinian people, rather than simply standing by idly. From Sugiono’s perspective, he stated that there needs to be concrete implementation of the Board of Peace, which will be detailed through technical steps moving forward. He revealed that the Rafah border will be opened in the near future for humanitarian aid, and that an International Stabilization Force is being formed. "Board of Peace sendiri berfungsi untuk mengawasi administrasi kemudian stabilisasi keamanan dan juga rekonstruksi serta rehabilitasi Gaza dan ini akan dilakukan secara bertahap. Di samping itu juga, Board of Peace adalah satu badan yang mengawasi semacam pemerintahan transisi di Palestina yang terdiri dari unsur-unsur teknokrat yang

akan melakukan fungsi-fungsi administrasi di Gaza,” Sugiono said.

Table 4. Analysis of the news “MUI Minta Langkah di Board of Peace Tidak Menyimpang dari Prinsip”

Define problem	Diagnose cause	Make moral judgments	Suggest remedies
This news article addresses the topic of the MUI, which has raised several points regarding Indonesia’s decisions and reaffirmed the MUI’s role as a moral advisor.	The root cause of the issue discussed in this news report stems from the Board of Peace; according to Cholil Nafis, Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), the key criterion that should be applied is whether it will lead to peace in Palestine or, on the contrary, undermine the Palestinian struggle for independence	The moral values Independence and peace are the moral values used. The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) and the government agree on one thing: that colonialism must be abolished and Palestinian independence must be achieved.	According to Cholil Nafis, the steps taken by Indonesia in the Peace Council need to take into account various reasons of caution.

This is the analysis of news on Kompas.com. In the element “define problem”, this news discusses several directives issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) regarding Indonesia's actions on the Peace Council. The headline of this article emphasizes that Indonesia's actions, according to the MUI, must not deviate from the Palestinian peace process. The opening paragraph of the article also emphasizes that Cholil Nafis, the General Chair of the MUI, stated that in this context, the MUI is positioned as a provider of moral advice, not a decision-maker regarding

Indonesia's participation in the Trump-formed Peace Council.

On the second element "diagnose cause", this news The source of the Board of Peace, which the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) believes is skeptical of the realization of peace for Palestine. During a meeting between the MUI and President Prabowo Subianto, Cholil Nafis stated that the MUI supports steps that bring good and rejects any forum policies that are detrimental to Palestinian peace. Therefore, Cholil Nafis emphasized that siding with Palestine is the primary benchmark in the decision to support or reject. "Sedari awal MUI tidak dalam posisi membikin keputusan soal BoP. Sejak awal kita menyampaikan bahwa BoP itu kalau memang tidak berpihak kepada Palestina, tidak untuk kemerdekaan Palestina, maka keluar saja," Cholil Nafis said.

On the third element "make moral judgments", this news use Independence and peace for Palestine are the moral values used in this news. Cholil Nafis explained that while strategies differ between the MUI and the government, the ultimate goal of both parties remains the same: peace for Palestine. "Yang kita sepakat adalah seluruh penjajahan di muka bumi harus dihapuskan. Kita sepakat mendukung kemerdekaan Palestina, yang berbeda hanya strateginya," Cholil Nafis said.

Last on fourth element "suggest remedies", this news have several considerations that Indonesia must be cautious about in every step it takes within the Peace Council. These include the inconsistent track record of parties in defending Palestine, Indonesia's contribution not leading to the strengthening of new forms of colonialism, and a firm record regarding the deployment of peacekeeping forces regarding their mandate and role limitations. Cholil Nafis also emphasized to President Prabowo Subianto that the MUI's role here is to support policies that are good for humanity and justice while also warning against any steps that deviate from the principles believed in. "Kalau dibilang kami mendukung, ya kami mendukung yang baik. Yang tidak baik kami tidak dukung. Kami memberi nasihat. Posisi kami mitra yang baik dan menyuarakan suara rakyat," Cholil Nafis said.

DISCUSSION

Based on the news analysis results in the news framing analysis section, there are differences in framing orientations shown by each of the online news media analyzed, namely Detik.com and Kompas.com. This is evident based on the method used to analyze the news, namely Robert Entman's framing analysis model.

The first element of Entman's framing analysis model explains how a media outlet defines an issue raised in its news. Based on the analysis, Detik.com, in reporting on Indonesia's joining the Peace Council, framed the issue as a humanitarian effort and a positive diplomatic step. Indonesia's joining the Peace Council, which is problematic here, defined the issue through the perspective of the Indonesian government, with a dominant narrative such as "Indonesia joining the Peace Council as an effort to achieve peace for Palestine."

In contrast to Detik.com, Kompas.com, in reporting on Indonesia's joining the Peace Council, used a more critical and cautious framing of the issue. Overall, Kompas.com's news stories tended to present a variety of perspectives from sources, such as the House of Representatives (DPR), representing the people, urging the Indonesian government to remain focused on the primary goal of peace for Palestine. This indicates potential problems that warrant caution.

Therefore, differences in the framing orientations used by the two online media outlets were identified. Detik.com's framing of news about Indonesia joining the Peace Council tended to be more pro-government in defining the problem. Meanwhile, Kompas.com's framing of news about Indonesia joining the Peace Council tended to present a variety of perspectives with critical assessments from the outset.

The second element of Entman's framing analysis model explains who triggers the phenomenon discussed in a news story. Both online media outlets, Detik.com and Kompas.com, use a diverse range of sources. Detik.com tends to use government officials and Islamic organizations as sources, while Kompas.com uses sources from the government, the House of Representatives (DPR), and Islamic organizations.

In its coverage of Indonesia's joining the Board of Peace, Detik.com tends to use government officials rather than Islamic organizations, which also feature in its coverage. The trigger for the problem raised by

Detik.com, related to Indonesia's diplomatic decision, is constructed by Detik.com as an effort to resolve the conflict between Palestine and Israel, which requires an immediate solution.

Meanwhile, in its coverage of Indonesia's joining the Board of Peace, Kompas.com uses more or less the same sources as Detik.com, including government officials and Islamic organizations like the Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). However, the sources presented on Kompas.com tend to be more diverse, including perspectives from the Speaker of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) to representatives of the House of Representatives (DPR), who are presented as representatives of the people's voice, acting as a counterweight to potential risks.

The analysis revealed that Detik.com and Kompas.com differed in their assessment of the triggering actors. Detik.com's sources tended to portray the government as the sole solution-oriented actor. Kompas.com, on the other hand, tended to demonstrate a more balanced distribution of roles between the government and policy makers.

The third element of Entman's framing analysis model examines the moral values highlighted in the phenomena or issues raised in the news. In reporting on Indonesia's joining the Trump-formed Peace Council, online media outlets Detik.com and Kompas.com used different moral assessments.

The news stories analyzed on Detik.com regarding Indonesia's joining the Peace Council used humanity, solidarity, and national pride as their moral values. This gave Detik.com's news coverage of the issue empathy for the suffering of the people of Gaza and emphasized Indonesia's position as a peacemaker working for Palestinian independence. One example of pride is found in a Detik.com article titled "Meeting Sugiono, US Secretary of State Thankful for Indonesia's Joining the Peace Council." The pride is evident in the image of Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono during his meeting with US Secretary of State Marco Rubio, where Sugiono wears a bright blue suit and a black peci (traditional cap), symbolizing Indonesia's pride in national and religious identity in the international arena.

In contrast to Detik.com, the online media outlet Kompas.com, in its news coverage of Indonesia joining the Trump-formed Peace Council, used accountability, vigilance, and diplomatic integrity as moral values. While Kompas.com also expressed

support for the government, it also added a cautionary tone, indicating potential risks. One such cautionary story was titled "RI Joins the Peace Council, PBNU Says Prabowo Remains Vigilant." The article revealed that President Prabowo Subianto remains cautious despite being a member of the Trump-formed Peace Council. This attitude suggests that he is wary of anything that deviates from Indonesia's goal of peace for Palestine.

Overall, the online media outlets Detik.com and Kompas.com differed in their use of moral values in their news coverage of Indonesia joining the Peace Council. Detik.com employed an emotional and humanitarian approach to moral values, while Kompas.com incorporated a rational and critical approach.

The final element of Entman's framing analysis model is suggested remedies, which discusses suggestions or solutions offered to the phenomenon in a news story. In reporting on Indonesia's joining the Trump-created Peace Council, online media outlets Detik.com and Kompas.com used different approaches to the suggestions or solutions offered in their respective reports.

Detik.com cited Indonesia's full commitment and active participation in the Peace Council as the suggestions or solutions offered in its report. In addition to the solutions offered, Detik.com also suggested withdrawing from the Peace Council if it no longer aligned with Indonesia's principles.

In contrast to Detik.com, Kompas.com, in reporting on Indonesia's joining the Trump-created Peace Council, offered a more critical solution and outlined its conditions. Kompas.com's report assessed that Indonesia needed to ensure that its efforts to achieve peace for Palestine did not deviate from the principle of Palestinian independence. Therefore, the Indonesian government needed to provide transparency to the public regarding contributions and ensure strict oversight.

Online media outlets Detik.com and Kompas.com frame the phenomena they cover in their news stories according to their respective interests. In this regard, Detik.com and Kompas.com select aspects to highlight in their news stories related to current phenomena or issues. This relates to Hadiwijaya's (2023) journal, which explains that mass media plays a role in framing the various realities to be disseminated, as well as the content itself, which is the result of media workers constructing selected realities.

The analysis shows differences in the framing used by Detik.com and Kompas.com. This is clear evidence of the reality construction process that occurs in mass media. The news produced is not part of reality but rather a reality that has been constructed by the media due to its role as an agent of social construction. In social construction theory, Berger and Luckman classify the dialectical process into three phases: externalization, objectification, and internalization.

The first phase of the dialectical process, according to Berger and Luckman, is externalization, which explains that humans strive to express themselves, both mentally and physically, to the outside world. In this regard, both Detik.com and Kompas.com discussed Indonesia's diplomatic decision to join the Council of Peace, resulting in news products with different framings based on their respective editorial perspectives.

The next phase after externalization is the objectification phase, which explains that the results obtained from the externalization phase, both mentally and physically, are in the form of objective realities separate from humans. In the context of media, news that has been constructed by the media Detik.com and Kompas.com then becomes a reality in the form of news results that look real and objective to news readers as if the news is a single truth.

The final phase after objectification is the internalization phase, which explains the process of reabsorbing reality into the individual, so that social structures or the social world influence the individual. In the media context, readers viewing news on Detik.com and Kompas.com can have different perspectives because the editorial team itself is already different.

From these three phases, it can be seen that the media's role is not merely a mirror of reality but also an agent of reality construction that can produce different perceptions from each media outlet. In this case, Detik.com and Kompas.com, although reporting on the same phenomenon Indonesia's joining the Board of Peace can create different framings of reality according to the perspectives of their respective editors.

Indonesia's diplomatic decision to join the Peace Council was made in an effort to achieve peace for the Palestinian people. This aligns with the principles of Indonesian foreign policy, which, as stated in Setyowati's (2023) journal, adheres to the principle of "free and active foreign policy" to achieve national

interests. In the online media outlets Detik.com and Kompas.com, news coverage of Indonesia's joining the Peace Council within the context of Indonesian foreign policy was presented differently in each media outlet.

In its coverage of Indonesia's joining the Peace Council, Detik.com constructed the news as a manifestation of Indonesia's "free and active" principle. This principle implies that Indonesia has the right to determine its position, join any party, and actively contribute to world peace.

In contrast to Detik.com, Kompas.com's coverage of Indonesia's joining the Peace Council constructed the news by indicating whether Indonesia's decision to join the Peace Council was consistent with the principles of "free and active" and multilateralism that Indonesia firmly upholds. This is further supported by the use of Sukamta, a representative of the House of Representatives (DPR), who explained the potential shift in multilateralism principles stemming from Indonesia's diplomatic decision to join the Peace Council.

Overall, the two media outlets differed in their coverage of Indonesia's diplomatic decision within the context of Indonesian foreign policy. Detik.com portrayed Indonesia's diplomatic decision as aligning with Indonesia's independent and active principles, thus supporting the government's efforts. Kompas.com portrayed Indonesia's diplomatic decision as questioning its compatibility with Indonesia's firmly held principles of independence and multilateralism. Therefore, Kompas.com's coverage tended to be more balanced between supporting the government and critical opinions from various parties.

Each media outlet naturally has different ownership. These differences have the potential to influence editorial orientation and framing, depending on their respective interests. In this case, Detik.com and Kompas.com are two media outlets with different ownerships, resulting in different framing methods used in their reporting, depending on their editorial interests.

In Agustin et al.'s (2025) journal, Detik.com focused more on practical and personal solutions in the context of controversial news about state figures, while Kompas.com focused more on structural and collective solutions. This statement aligns with the findings of this study, which found that Detik.com, in reporting on Indonesia's joining the Board of Peace, framed the news as a humanitarian effort by Indonesia

for Palestinian peace and a positive diplomatic step, emphasizing the government's perspective as its primary focus, supported by opinions from Islamic organizations. Meanwhile, Kompas.com media in its news regarding Indonesia joining the Board of Peace framed the issue more critically and with an element of caution by using various sources other than the government such as Islamic Organizations, and took the perspective of the DPR as representatives of the people who argued that the government needs to remain focused on the main goal, namely peace for Palestine and be alert to potential problems that may occur so as to deviate from the main goal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been presented regarding the analysis of the framing of the news about Indonesia joining the Board of Peace in the media Detik.com and Kompas.com for the period January 22 - February 23, 2026, the following conclusions can be drawn.

The "define problem" element of Entman's model reveals the framing styles used by two online media outlets: Detik.com and Kompas.com. Detik.com tends to frame Indonesia's decision to join the Board of Peace (BoP) in a positive, accommodating, and pro-government manner. Detik.com views this policy as a historic and solution-oriented step to alleviate the suffering of the people of Gaza and promote peace in Palestine. Meanwhile, Kompas.com adopts a more critical and cautious perspective. Kompas.com defines the issue by highlighting public concerns, the urgency of transparency, and reminding the government not to deviate from the fundamental principles of Palestinian independence.

Next, in the "diagnose cause" element, Detik.com constructs the government, including President Prabowo Subianto and his ministers, as the sole solution-oriented actor in responding to the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East, using predominantly government officials as sources. Kompas.com, on the other hand, demonstrates a more balanced distribution of roles by presenting the perspectives of policy watchdogs such as the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), thus locating the root cause of the problem in the government's institutional accountability. Furthermore, in the element of making

moral judgments, Detik.com emphasizes moral values that touch on emotional aspects, humanity, solidarity, and national pride. This is evident in the visual emphasis of national identity, such as Foreign Minister Sugiono's use of a black peci (traditional Indonesian peci) when meeting with US Secretary of State Marco Rubio, which symbolizes Indonesia's pride in the international community. Meanwhile, Kompas.com inserts a rational-structural moral assessment, questioning the morality of the BoP forum established by Donald Trump, which includes Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu but excludes the Palestinians.

Finally, in the final element, suggesting remedies, Detik.com offers a solution in the form of Indonesia's full commitment and active participation in the BoP, with the option of withdrawing at a later date if the forum no longer aligns with the nation's principles. Kompas.com, on the other hand, offers a stricter, conditional solution, demanding full transparency from the government, particularly regarding the management of membership fees, which amount to a staggering Rp16.9 to Rp17 trillion, to avoid burdening the state budget amidst cuts to public subsidies.

This section reveals that the dialectical process of news formation regarding Indonesia's membership in the Board of Peace has been proven to go through three stages based on social construction theory. In the first stage, externalization, Detik.com and Kompas.com present their respective ideological perspectives and editorial policy orientations regarding this foreign diplomatic decision.

Then, in the second stage, objectification, after both media outlets have written their views on the decision, the news produced by both online media outlets stands as an objective reality in the public sphere, as if it were the sole truth for each reader. Consequently, readers can develop differing views based on the editorial choices.

Finally, in the third stage internalization, the public or readers absorb this construction of reality, which then influences their political perceptions. This difference in framing explains the division of opinion within the public, as demonstrated by the AROPI survey, which found 50.4% of the public disagreed and 34.8% agreed with Indonesia's participation in the Board of Peace.

The two media outlets, Detik.com and Kompas.com, have differing views regarding Indonesia's diplomatic decisions within the context of

Indonesian foreign policy. Detik.com constructs Indonesia's entry as a concrete manifestation of the principle of a dynamic, independent and active foreign policy. Conversely, Kompas.com critically questions whether this decision is consistent with Indonesia's traditional multilateralism principles or whether it could potentially shift Indonesia's position toward the interests of a particular bloc, in this case referring to the United States.

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