

Media Framing Analysis of President Prabowo Subianto’s Decision to Join the Board of Peace

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Abstract

This research is motivated by differences in online media coverage regarding President Prabowo Subianto’s decision to join the Board of Peace, which has generated diverse interpretations in the public sphere. These differences indicate the existence of reality construction shaped by the media through the way information is presented. The purpose of this study is to analyze how online media frame the event and how meaning is constructed through news texts. This study employs the concept of media framing using the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki model, which emphasizes the analysis of syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures in news texts. The method used is a qualitative approach with media text analysis techniques, where data were obtained through documentation of two news articles from Kompas.com and Tempo.co selected purposively based on relevance and differences in perspectives. The results show that Kompas.com frames the event with a moderate approach by emphasizing a balance between peace efforts and diplomatic risks, while Tempo.co highlights optimism toward peace efforts before presenting criticism at the end of the coverage. These differences are reflected in the structure of information presentation, narrative patterns, and language use that influence readers’ interpretations. This study concludes that the media play an active role in constructing reality, allowing a single event to be interpreted differently depending on the framing used in the news, and highlighting the importance of critical awareness in understanding media information.

INTRODUCTION

The Gaza conflict is one of the most protracted conflicts, reflecting the complexity of contemporary international relations, in which political, security, and humanitarian dimensions are deeply intertwined (Bilal et al., 2025; Khan et al., 2024; Peptan, 2025; Taleb, 2025). The escalation of the conflict not only impacts regional stability but also triggers global responses through diplomacy as well as normative pressure from various international actors. From the perspective of structural conflict, this type of conflict is systemic and repetitive, resulting in sustained humanitarian consequences and demanding moral and political responses from countries around the world (Ulfah et al., 2022).

Indonesia, through its free and active foreign policy principles, has consistently positioned the Palestinian issue as part of its commitment to international justice and humanitarian solidarity (Asila, 2026; Mudzakir, 2025; Nuh, 2025; Prabandari & Darmawan, 2026; Wahyudhi et al., 2025, 2026). This principle not only reflects Indonesia's normative stance but also represents a diplomatic strategy that seeks to maintain a balance between political independence and active involvement in global issues (Ribawati & Setiawan, 2024). This support is realized through various diplomatic policies and participation in international

forums oriented toward conflict resolution and the enforcement of international humanitarian law (Hangin et al., 2024).

In the context of recent developments, President Prabowo Subianto's decision to join the Board of Peace has become an issue that has received widespread attention in the mass media. A report by Kompas.com (2026) highlights potential diplomatic risks and geopolitical implications for Indonesia's position in international politics. In contrast, Tempo.co (2026) emphasizes Indonesia's commitment to peace efforts and the importance of a diplomatic approach to conflict resolution, thereby demonstrating differences in emphasis in the construction of media reporting on the same event.

These differences in representation confirm that the media plays an active role in shaping social reality through processes of selection, salience, and interpretation of information. The reality understood by the public is the result of a symbolic construction by the media and is not entirely objective (Couldry & Hepp, 2017). Framing is a key mechanism that allows the media to shape both the definition of a problem and the public's interpretation of an issue (Cacciatore et al., 2016). In the context of humanitarian issues, media communication also contains value-based and spiritual dimensions that function as symbolic legitimacy in the public sphere (Widjanarko, 2022).

In media framing studies, Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's model is one of the most widely used approaches for analyzing the structure of discourse in news texts. This model emphasizes that framing can be identified through four main structures—syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical—that shape how the media organizes and emphasizes meaning in news (Siregar et al., 2023). In the development of contemporary communication studies, this model is understood not only as a text analysis technique but also as an approach to examining how social reality is systematically constructed through journalistic practice.

A number of previous studies have shown that media framing plays a significant role in shaping the construction of reality in news. Research by Siregar et al. (2023) demonstrates that media framing is formed through the selection of sources, quotations, and news presentation structures in constructing particular realities. Febriyanti and Karina (2021) found that media framing tendencies are influenced by the interests and perspectives of media institutions. Meanwhile, Munif (2023) shows that framing in political media shapes public interpretation through syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures in news texts.

However, recent research conducted by Efendi and Pambagyo (2026) on media framing of Indonesia's involvement in the Board of Peace employed NVivo matrix coding analysis to identify positive, negative, and neutral framing trends in national media reporting. The study shows that the media not only presents information but also constructs legitimacy, risk, and policy meaning in the public sphere through differences in framing orientation among media outlets. However, the study focuses more on mapping evaluative tendencies and does not examine in depth the structure of news discourse using Pan and Kosicki's framing model.

In this context, Indonesia holds a strategic position as an active actor in global peace diplomacy and participates in various multilateral forums. Indonesia's involvement in the Board of Peace not only reflects its foreign policy but also demonstrates how the country seeks to establish legitimacy and a role in international peace efforts. In addition, media representation of these policies is crucial because it can influence how the public understands Indonesia's position within global political dynamics (Efendi & Pambagyo, 2026).

Based on this background, this research focuses on the question of how online media frame President Prabowo Subianto's decision to join the Board of Peace. This study aims to analyze the construction of media framing through syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures as developed in the Pan and Kosicki model. The novelty of this research lies in addressing the issue of the Board of Peace as a relatively new phenomenon in media communication studies, which has not been extensively examined, particularly in the context of media framing in Indonesia. Therefore, this research is expected to contribute both theoretically and empirically to the study of international political communication. The benefits of this research are threefold. Theoretically, it contributes to the development of media framing theory, particularly in the context of international political communication. Practically, the findings provide insights for journalists, media practitioners, and policymakers in understanding the implications of media framing in shaping public opinion. Socially, this research enhances public awareness and critical literacy in interpreting media information, especially regarding sensitive international issues such as peace and diplomacy.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach with a framing-based media text analysis design. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research focused on understanding how meaning and reality were constructed by the media through language and narrative in news texts (Creswell, 2014).

This research was descriptive-analytical, aiming to describe and analyze how the media constructed meaning in news coverage. It focused not only on presenting the data but also on interpreting underlying meanings to identify patterns of reality construction in media texts (Tenny, 2022).

The object of this study was online media coverage of President Prabowo Subianto's decision to join the Board of Peace. The research was conducted during January–February 2026, following the publication period of the selected news articles. The data consisted of secondary data collected through documentation in the form of relevant online news texts (Creswell, 2014).

The dataset comprised two purposively selected news articles based on their relevance and differing perspectives. The first article, titled "Prabowo Enters Trump's Board of Peace, Expert Highlights Diplomatic Risks," was published by Kompas.com on January 27, 2026. The second article, titled "Prabowo: We Want a Lasting and Peaceful Solution for Palestine," was published by Tempo.co on February 20, 2026.

The unit of analysis in this study was the complete news text, including headlines, leads, and content.

The data analysis technique employed the framing model developed by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki, which examines news texts through four elements: syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures (Siregar et al., 2023). This model was used to identify how the media organized information, constructed narratives, and emphasized particular aspects of the news. To facilitate the analysis, these four structures were operationalized into specific analytical indicators:

Table 1. Framing Analysis Operationalization Table

Structure Framing	Analysis Indicators	Observation Focus
Syntax	Headline, lead, background, source citation	Title emphasis, dominant sources, preliminary information
Scripts	Element 5W+1H	How events are told and arranged
Thematic	Paragraph patterns, main ideas	Dominant themes and narrative direction
Rhetoric	Word choices, metaphors	Opinion directing language

Source: Siregar et al. (2023)

The analysis procedure was conducted by identifying elements of the four framing structures in each news text. The results were then analyzed to determine patterns in information organization, narrative tendencies, and language use. The final stage involved interpreting the findings to reveal how the media framed President Prabowo Subianto's decision in the context of international peace issues. This process was carried out systematically to produce a rigorous and well-grounded interpretation (Creswell, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of Framing Analysis Kompas.com

The results of the framing analysis of Kompas.com news show that the news of President Prabowo Subianto's decision to join the Board of Peace is built through a structure that emphasizes a balance between peace efforts and diplomatic risks. The media not only displays normative aspects related to Indonesia's commitment to Palestinian peace, but also presents a dimension of caution towards the implications of the policy. This shows that the construction of news leads to a moderate and rational framing in representing events.

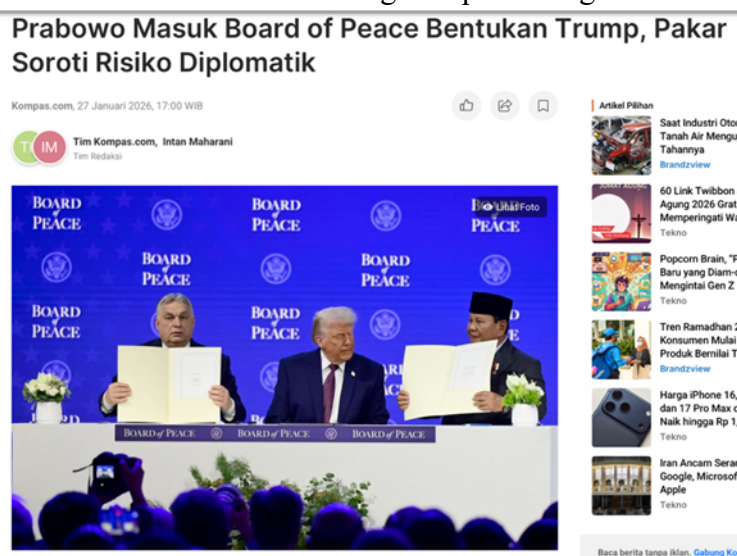


Figure 1. Prabowo Enters Trump's Board of Peace, Experts Highlight Diplomatic Risks

Source: Kompas.com (2026)

Table 2. Framing Analysis Table Kompas.com

Elements	Units	Writing Strategy (Text)	Remarks
Syntax	Headline	Prabowo Enters Trump's Board of Peace, Experts Highlight Diplomatic Risks	Headline
	Lead	The decision of Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto to join the Board of Peace formed by US President Donald Trump has attracted public attention. From the observer's side, this step is considered a concrete effort to encourage Palestinian peace. In addition, this decision also contains a number of diplomatic consequences that need to be carefully observed.	Paragraph 1
	Background	The Board of Peace was officially launched on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum (WEF) 2026 in Davos, Switzerland, Thursday (22/1/2026). The institution was established to promote a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, monitor the stabilization and rehabilitation process of Gaza, and pursue a just peace under international law.	Paragraphs 2–3
	Quotes	"Frankly, it needs to be conveyed that the process is also rather fast. In the past few days, the signing of this charter was carried out and the President decided that Indonesia should join the various considerations," said Sugiono.	Paragraph 5
		"The Board of Peace is an international body tasked with monitoring the administration of stabilization and also rehabilitation efforts in Gaza, especially in Palestine," he explained.	Paragraph 6
		"We have been a country that cares about peace, international stability and especially the situation in Palestine," he continued.	Paragraph 7
		"I think constitutionally, the Indonesian people should respect the decisions that have been made by President Prabowo Subianto," explained Teuku Rezasyah.	Paragraph 9
Statement	Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono admitted that President Prabowo's decision to join was taken in a relatively short time. Nevertheless, he emphasized that the move was still based on strategic considerations.	Paragraph 5	
Closing	International Relations Expert at Padjadjaran University, Teuku Rezasyah, considers President Prabowo's decision to join the Board of Peace constitutionally worthy of appreciation because it is believed to be taken with rational consideration.	Paragraph 9	
Scripts	Who	Prabowo Subianto, Sugiono, Teuku Rezasyah	Paragraphs 1, 5 & 8
	What	Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Prabowo Subianto to join the Board of Peace	Paragraph 1
	Why	Concrete efforts to promote Palestinian peace and concern for international stability	Paragraphs 1 & 6
	When	January 22, 2026	Paragraph 2
	Where	Davos, Swiss	Paragraph 2
	How	Signing of the Charter of the Board of Peace with other countries	Paragraph 4
Thematic	Bottom Lines	Palestinian peace efforts and diplomatic consequences	Entire text

	Narrative pattern	Explanation of facts → explanation of the function of the institution → government statement → expert views	Text structure
Rhetoric	Encyclopedia	"diplomatic risk", "need to be carefully monitored", "strategic considerations"	Headline & paragraph 1
	Photo	President of the Republic of Indonesia, Prabowo Subianto in Davos, Switzerland, Thursday (22/1/2026), after signing the Board of Peace (BoP) Charter initiated by the President of the United States (US), Donald Trump.	Caption foto

Source: Author's Analysis (2026)

Based on the table above, the syntactic structure of news Kompas.com shows an emphasis on two main aspects, namely peace efforts and diplomatic risk. This is clearly seen in the headline that uses the phrase "experts highlight diplomatic risks", so that from the beginning the reader is directed to a cautious perspective. The news lead also reinforced this duality by saying that President Prabowo's decision was a "concrete effort to promote Palestinian peace", but at the same time "contains a number of diplomatic consequences that need to be carefully observed".

In the structure of the script, the elements of 5W+1H are fully arranged by placing the event of Indonesia's joining the Board of Peace as the main focus. The actors shown are not only from the government, but also from academics, namely Teuku Rezasyah, so that there is a variety of sources in the news. Meanwhile, the reasons shown tend to be normative, namely the push for Palestinian peace and concern for international stability.

Thematically, Kompas.com build a systematic narrative pattern, starting from the presentation of facts, explanations of the context of international institutions, to government statements and expert views. This narrative shows the media's efforts in maintaining the balance of information. On the one hand, there is policy legitimacy through government statements such as "Indonesia has been a country that cares about peace from the beginning", but on the other hand, it still presents critical nuances through the emphasis on diplomatic risks.

In the rhetorical structure, the use of lexicons such as "diplomatic risk", "need to be carefully observed", and "strategic considerations" reinforce the moderate and rational framing. In addition, the use of Prabowo's photo when signing the Board of Peace document with global actors gives the impression of international legitimacy. Thus, framing can Kompas.com be categorized as a balanced framing, but still tends to lead readers to be wary of the policy implications.

Results of Framing Analysis Tempo.co

The results of the framing analysis of Tempo.co news show that the news emphasizes more optimism about peace efforts through the Board of Peace. The media builds a narrative that tends to be positive towards government policies by highlighting international expectations and legitimacy. Nevertheless, the element of criticism is still presented, even though it is placed at the end of the news.



Figure 2. Prabowo: We Want a Lasting and Peaceful Solution for Palestine
Source: Tempo.co (2026)

Table 3. Framing Analysis Table Tempo.co

Elements	Units	Writing Strategy (Text)	Remarks
Syntax	Headline	Prabowo: We Want a Lasting and Peaceful Solution for Palestine	Headline
	Lead	President Prabowo Subianto expressed his hope for the Peace Council. In the first high-level meeting of the institution spearheaded by US President Donald Trump, Prabowo said he wanted the Peace Council to provide a solution to the Palestinian problem.	Paragraph 1
	Background	Prabowo said the Peace Council would face problems on its way. However, he is confident that all problems will be solved.	Paragraph 2
Quotes		"We will achieve our dream of peace in Palestine, a lasting and peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem and in Gaza," Prabowo said.	Paragraph 2
		Prabowo said Indonesia joined the Peace Council because it believed that this shadow institution of the United Nations could realize peace, especially in Palestine.	Paragraph 3
		"Indonesia, thank you very much, Indonesia. This is a great country," Trump said.	Middle paragraph
		The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation or YLBHI, for example, considers membership in this US-made international body to betray the spirit and values of the Indonesian people who have been siding with Palestine.	Final paragraph
	YLBHI highlighted the plan to send thousands of Indonesian soldiers to 'help' the US and Israel in demilitarizing Hamas in Palestine. YLBHI emphasized that this is a bad precedent for the rights of Palestine as a state.	Final paragraph	

	Statement	Prabowo said Indonesia joined the Peace Council because it believed the institution could bring about peace in Palestine.	Paragraph 3
	Closing	YLBHI emphasized that this is a bad precedent for the rights of Palestine as a state.	Final paragraph
Scripts	Who	Prabowo Subianto, Donald Trump, YLBHI	Entire text
	What	Prabowo's statement on the Board of Peace and Palestinian peace	Paragraph 1
	Why	To achieve a peaceful and lasting solution for Palestine	Paragraph 2
	When	19 February 2026	Paragraph 2
	Where	Washington D.C., United States	Paragraph 2
	How	Through international forums and involvement in the Board of Peace	Paragraphs 1–3
	Thematic	Bottom Lines	Peace optimism and criticism of policies
Narrative pattern		A statement of optimism → international legitimacy → domestic criticism	Text structure
Rhetoric	Encyclopedia	"Lasting solution", "Peace", "optimistic", "Great country"	Headline & initial paragraph
	Versus the lexicon	"betrayal", "bad precedent"	Final paragraph
	Photo	President Prabowo Subianto expressed his hopes for the Board of Peace in the first high-level meeting of the institution.	Caption foto

Source: Author's Analysis (2026)

Based on the table above, the syntactic structure of news Tempo.co shows the dominance of positive framing that emphasizes optimism towards peace efforts. This can be seen from the headline that directly quotes Prabowo's statement about "a lasting and peaceful solution for Palestine". The news lead also reinforced that direction by displaying the President's expectations for the role of the Peace Board in resolving the Palestinian conflict.

In the script structure, Tempo.co features more diverse actors, including Prabowo, Donald Trump, and YLBHI. However, much of the news content is dominated by Prabowo's statements and Trump's international legitimacy. The why element in this news focuses on the normative goal, which is to realize a sustainable peace for the Palestinians, thereby strengthening the idealistic image of the policy.

Thematically, the narrative pattern built Tempo.co moves from optimism to criticism. The early to middle sections of the story show support for the Board of Peace, including statements such as "Indonesia... great country" from Trump. However, at the end, the media presented criticism from YLBHI who called the policy "betraying the spirit and values of the Indonesian people" and "a bad precedent". This pattern indicates a finite balance, where criticism is placed as a cover.

In the rhetorical structure, the use of diction such as "lasting solution", "peace", and "optimistic" strengthens the positive framing of government policies. Meanwhile, terms like "betrayal" and "bad precedent" provide a sharp contrast at the end. Thus, framing Tempo.co tends to build a positive image first before presenting criticism as a counterbalance, resulting in a more optimistic construction of reality than Kompas.com.

Based on the results of framing analysis on both media, it was found that there were

differences in the way Kompas.com and Tempo.co framed President Prabowo Subianto's decision to join the Board of Peace. These differences can be seen in the syntactic, thematic, and rhetorical structures used in news texts. Kompas.com tend to display a moderate framing by emphasizing the balance between peace efforts and diplomatic risks, while Tempo.co emphasize optimism about peace efforts before presenting criticism at the end of the story.

In the syntax aspect, Kompas.com presents a cautionary perspective through headlines and leads that contain two sides at once, namely the benefits and risks of the policy. On the contrary, Tempo.co uses headlines that directly quote President Prabowo's statement on peace, so that from the beginning the reader is directed to a more positive interpretation. This shows that the initial structure of news has an important role in shaping the direction of public interpretation of an event.

In the thematic aspect, Kompas.com build a relatively balanced narrative by presenting the perspectives of the government and experts in one structured flow. Meanwhile, Tempo.co to construct a narrative that moves from policy legitimacy to criticism, with the placement of criticism at the end. This difference in pattern suggests that although the two media present more than one perspective, the emphasis and order of presentation of information results in different framing tendencies.

These framing differences show that media reality is not objective, but is constructed through the process of selection and representation. In the perspective of the construction of media reality, the reality that is understood by the public is the result of media production that is influenced by various factors, including certain values and interests. In this context, the two media construct different realities to the same event, resulting in variations in meaning in the public space.

In addition, the difference in framing is also related to the dimension of values that appear in the news. Tempo.co tend to highlight human values and hope through the use of lexicons such as "peace" and "lasting solutions". Meanwhile, Kompas.com emphasizes the rational and diplomatic aspects through terms such as "diplomatic risk" and "strategic considerations". This shows that media framing is not only concerned with facts, but also with the values used to frame events.

Thus, the findings of this study show that media framing plays a role as a reality construction mechanism that influences the way the public understands foreign policy. Through differences in syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures, the media can produce different interpretations of the same event. This confirms that the media has a strategic role in shaping public perception of international peace issues.

CONCLUSION

This study found that online media framed President Prabowo Subianto's decision to join the Board of Peace in different ways, shaping varied public interpretations of the same event. Kompas.com adopted a more cautious framing by emphasizing potential diplomatic risks and presenting relatively balanced perspectives, while Tempo.co highlighted optimism about peace efforts at the outset, followed by critical viewpoints as a counterbalance. These differences were reflected not only in the structure of news presentation—from headlines to conclusions—but also in language use, with Kompas.com favoring rational and cautious diction and Tempo.co combining hopeful and critical tones. However, the study was limited by its small sample size

and lack of audience perspective, focusing solely on textual analysis. Future research should expand the dataset across multiple media platforms and incorporate audience reception analysis to better understand how framing influences public perception of foreign policy and international peace issues.

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