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Construction of Social In The News Watch Out There Is A Muri Record Hoax For Prabowo Ahead of The Presidential Election In Indonesia 2024

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Abstract: Online mass media coverage is a media organization strategy in placing campaign framing on the presidential debate, and vice president, in 2024 aimed at the wider community, simultaneously and simultaneously. The purpose of this research is to find out the Social Construction of Democracy in Framing the News of Awarding Muri Records in Online Media in the Presidential Election Process in Indonesia in 2024. The theory used is Framing theory with qualitative research methods with online news text analysis in the news period November 28, 2023 and scheduled to end on February 10, 2024, samples of online media coverage of the Muri record as part of the framing analysis unit. The research findings that framing is a strategy of organizations, individual journalists and media coverage in presenting news. Framing is a reality construction that explains the conditions of democracy and socio-cultural conditions, and public knowledge by interpreting the reality of democracy as part of the implementation of public participation in determining the choice of president and vice president. Frames organize principles that are socially shared and persistent over time, work symbolically and meaningfully on the structure of the social world. Frames thus (1) serve to organize information and (2) accomplish this by providing an identifiable pattern or structure of various complexities. They (3) are based on abstract principles and ideas and (4) are consequently visible in symbolic forms of expression. To be functional, frames (5) must be shared (at least at some level) by members of a particular group or society and (6) persistent - their value lies in their durability, persistence and routinization over longer periods of time. The urgency of the research is that the framing model encourages journalists' reporting creativity in presenting online news. Research recommendations, creativity can function in shaping the organization of news that is integrated in macro, messo and micro news with the vision and mission of the media organization.

Keyword: Data Protection, Children, Digital Banking.

INTRODUCTION

The construction of social democracy in the 2024 general election process is part of the reality of the Indonesian people to determine leaders for 5 years and is part of the freedom of the mass media to cover and report on the dynamics of the campaign through the vision and mission debate of the candidates for President of the Republic of Indonesia.

The statement of general elections in article 1 paragraph 1 of Law number 7 of 2017, hereinafter referred to as elections, is a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Quoting the statement (Nur Umar Akashi, 2024) (2024/01/26) that the campaign period began on November 28, 2023 and is scheduled to end on February 10, 2024. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a campaign is an activity carried out by political organizations or candidates competing for a position to gain the support of the mass of voters with a vote. According to (Muhammad Rizqi Akbar, 2024) (2024/01/23) by referring to KPU RI regulation Number 23 of 2018 concerning General Election Campaigns, it is explained that election campaigns are activities of election participants or other parties appointed by election participants to convince voters by offering the vision, mission, program, or image of the election participants.

Media coverage is the result of social construction organized by media management and becomes a frame. Frames organize principles that are socially shared and persistent over time, work that symbolically and meaningfully structures the social world. (Reese, n.d.). Frames serve to organize information and provide an identifiable pattern or structure of varying complexity. Frames are based on abstract principles and ideas and are consequently visible in symbolic forms of expression. Functionally, frames must be shared (at least at some level) by members of a particular group or society and as such their value to society lies in their durability of persistence and routinely over longer periods of time.

General elections every five years are a routine part of democracy and in the era of Information Communication Technology (ICT), the campaigns of presidential candidates have become very attractive by the management of media organizations to be part of the coverage and social construction of mass media with various new media plat forms. According to (Castells, 2000) New ICTs allow for decentralization of task work and for coordination in interactive networks of communication in *real time*.

Campaign messages and debates of presidential candidates are delivered through various media, be it electronic media, social media, and online media that offer various visions and missions of a more advanced civilization and can be an interactive communication. According to Harvey in (Frissen, 1997). Electronic communication crosses organizational boundaries in giving new meaning to time and space, as both become compressed. This compression has the potential to facilitate faster responses to requests for the provision of information services that enable new solutions to problems encountered.

Online media framing constructs the reality of campaigns and debates with various contexts. (Sarah Oktaviani Alam, 2024) which explains the difference in handling stunting versus malnutrition that Prabowo-Ganjar debated. According to Ganjar Pranowo, the free food program carried by candidate number 2. Prabowo believes that the free food program can solve the problem of stunting in Indonesia. Ganjar responded by disagreeing. Because, the free food program is more suitable for helping the growth and development of children affected by malnutrition. Meanwhile, stunting is more appropriately handled since premarital or before pregnancy until the womb, and handling stunting is more appropriate by providing nutrition to pregnant women.

(BBC, 2024) explained that, the sarcasm between presidential candidates colored the first session of the Presidential Debate. During the vision and mission delivery session, Anies Baswedan attacked Prabowo Subianto, who according to him owns hundreds of thousands of hectares of land when half of the TNI members do not have official houses. Without mentioning Anies' name, Prabowo responded that the insinuation was just talk, without data.

Meanwhile, (Pebby Adhe Liana, 2024). Anies-Ganjar get 11 and 5 votes at East Java polling stations, same amount as Prabowo's score during the debate. Anies Baswedan and Ganjar Pranowo have given Prabowo Subianto's performance as Minister of Defense scores of 11 and 5. The assessment was made by the two during the third debate of the 2024 presidential election, which discussed defense, geopolitics and international relations, on Sunday (7/1/2024). According to (Willy Medi Christian Nababan, 2024) in Kompas (7/01/2024: 23: 21) explained that Anies and Ganjar said Prabowo was unable to answer the data they presented during the debate. On the contrary, Prabowo considered the data submitted by his two rival candidates to be wrong and only politicized.

Framing according to (Arowolo, 2017) that the concept of framing was first proposed by Gregory Bateson. Bateson defines a psychological frame as a spatial and temporary boundary of a series of interactive messages. (Bateson, 2000) that operates as a form of metacommunication. Framing describes the practice of thinking about news items and story content in a familiar context. Framing is related to the agenda-setting tradition but extends research by focusing on the core issues at hand rather than on a particular topic. The basis of framing theory is that the media focus attention on certain events and then place them within a field of meaning. Framing theory suggests that how something is presented to an audience (called a frame) influences the choices people make about how to process that information. Frames are abstractions that serve to organize or structure the meaning of messages. The most common use of frames is news frames or the media's place on the information it conveys.

Framing theory explains that the media creates these frames by introducing news items with a predetermined and narrow contextualization. Frames can be designed to enhance understanding or used as cognitive shortcuts to connect the story to the bigger picture. Although there is a clear conceptual intersection between the concepts of framing (Weaver, 2007), the notion of framing is similar to second-order agenda setting that examines the relative salience of issue attributes, as described by (McCombs & Ghanem, 2001) in detail. This attribute agenda is called the second level which differs from the first level which traditionally focuses on issues (objects), although the term level implies that attributes are more specific than objects.

In addition to constructing campaign and debate news, online media also reported information from social media sources containing the issue of MURI records, which were then explained by the media as part of hoax information.

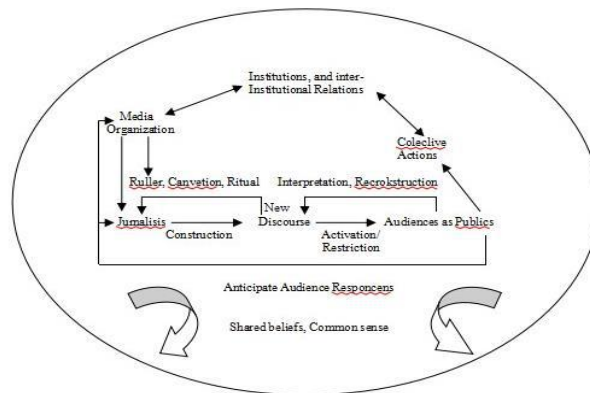
The focus of this research is the Social Construction of Democracy in Online Media News Framing on the framing of the muri record in the Presidential Election in Indonesia in 2024. The urgency and attractiveness of this research is the online mass media news strategy that places the muri framing as part of the news in the 2024 presidential and vice-presidential elections. While the elections are held simultaneously for the general elections of legislative candidates for the DPR RI, Provincial DPR, City or Regency DPRD and candidates for the RI Regional Representative Council. on media coverage aimed at the wider community simultaneously.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method with a constructivist paradigm by presenting a framing analysis approach. The basic idea is to view the news text as an organized system of signifying elements, both the text and the news. Text analysis refers to the Pan and Kosicky

analysis method, namely by analyzing models and concepts: Sociological, and Psychological by integrating different discourses in media reporting. The Pan and Kosicki model is as follows:

Model Pan and Kosicki, 1993: 58: News media discourse process.



Media organizations relate to institutions that exist outside to perform collection actions with the rules set to interpret news discourse where journalists must construct and activate public interests to anticipate audience responses and share trust as public common-sense. The model is a news framing construction of social reality. Audience anticipation in providing views through comments is inseparable from the response of readers who cannot be separated from their views and thoughts and the rules that apply in society. Knowledge reconstruction is distributed and exchanged with each other to become part of the audience's political communication dialectic.

Discourse analysis according to (Harris & Harris, 1970) is a method of analysing connected speech or writing, to continue descriptive linguistics beyond the limits of a simple sentence at a time. Meanwhile, experts have proved difficult in producing a comprehensive and acceptable definition of discourse analysis. However, a way to simplify the attempt to define discourse analysis means that discourse analysis is 'the analysis of speech. Discourse can simply be seen as the language that is used (Brown & Yule, 1983). Therefore, discourse analysis is the analysis of language in use. By 'language in use' we mean the set of norms, preferences, and expectations that link language to context. Discourse analysis can also be seen as the organization of language above the sentence level. The term 'text' is sometimes used instead of 'talk'. The concern of discourse analysis is not limited to the study of the formal properties of language; it also considers what language is used for in social and cultural contexts. The analysis studies the relationship between language (written, spoken - conversational, institutionalized forms of talk) and the context in which it is used. What matters is that the text feels coherent. (Cook, 1989) describes discourse as language used or language used to communicate something that is felt to be coherent which may, or may not correspond to a correct sentence or a correct series of sentences. Therefore, the analysis of Lectures according to him is a search for what gives discourse coherence. He argues that discourse does not have to be grammatically correct, it can be anything from a simple cursing or swearing, through short conversations and scribbled notes, novels or lengthy legal cases. What matters is not its conformity to the rules, but the fact that it communicates and is recognized by its recipients as coherent. Similarly, (Stubbs, 1991) views discourse analysis as 'a conglomeration of attempts to study the organization of language and therefore to study larger linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges or written texts. Again, what matters in the study of discourse, whether as language in use or as language beyond the clause, is whether the language is organized in a coherent way so that it communicates something to the recipient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The construction of social democracy in framing the news of the award Muri's notes in online media about the presidential election process in Indonesia 2024.

News framing during the lead-up to and ongoing elections reported by online media is the result of social construction presented through news narratives resulting from the internalization, externalization and objectification of the actors involved in interpreting democratic events. The news that tells about the democratic party is a discourse dialogue which is the result of a dialectic of knowledge that describes a reality in the context of general elections. The news results are discourse and data as part of the activity of analyzing discourse on election results. In the writings of Pan and Kosicki (1991) who borrowed Goffman's opinion (1974) that the framing process is carried out through sociological conceptions and psychological conceptions. Sociological conception, actively describes everything, classifies, organizes, and interprets and understands people's life experiences by using interpretation schemes, which are labeled or framed to identify events and label them as information, as well as interpreting them as news. Then the explanation of the psychological conception explains that, the constructionist conception of framing in the sociological literature makes strong assumptions about individual cognitive processes that are structured from cognitive representations and are guided by information processing theory. This assumption according to Minsky (1975) says that, computerized knowledge representations, for example, frames are templates or data structures that both organize various bits and pieces of information and are represented by more concrete cognitive elements. Thus, news framing is a political discourse that is constructed based on the actors' awareness of knowledge, so that news is a form of discourse analysis resulting from the dialectic of knowledge in understanding events.

Discourse analysis is used to describe news texts created by media organizations. According to (Johnstone & Andrus, 2024) that although many of these people receive general linguistic training, some identify themselves primarily as linguists, yet others identify themselves primarily with diverse and different fields of study such as anthropology, communication, cultural studies, psychology or education. This suggests that, under the discourse analysis label, so many people do their own things in their own way, relying on methods and approaches that may be peculiar or relevant to their discipline or field of study. However, the only thing these endeavours seem to have in common is their interest in learning language and its impact. Consequently, (Schiffrin, 1994) recognizes discourse analysis as one of the broadest, yet also one of the smallest fields in linguistics. He points out that one reason for this is that our understanding of discourse is based on a number of disciplines that are actually quite different from each other. Another reason is that discourse analysis is not only drawn from disciplines such as linguistics, anthropology, sociology and philosophy, where the models and methods of discourse analysis were first developed, but also the fact that those models and methods have been used and extended in engaging with issues originating from other academic domains such as communication, social psychology, and artificial intelligence. Schiffrin in his *Approaches to Discourse* discusses and compares several different approaches to the linguistic analysis of discourse: speech act theory, interactional sociolinguistics, ethnography of communication, pragmatics, conversation analysis, and variation analysis. (Kamalu & Osisanwo, 2015)

According to (Kamalu & Osisanwo, 2015) that, Discourse Analysis and Social Context Discourse analysis takes into account how formal and situational features of language give cohesion and coherence to texts. Two main language approaches identified by (Cook, 1989) are sentence linguistics and discourse analysis. The former is primarily concerned with the study of the formal linguistic properties of language, particularly the regularity of a sentence. This approach to language believes that contextual features, i.e.

knowledge about the world outside language, which enables us to interpret and give meaning in our communication activities, should be excluded in language analysis. For them, the analysis of language should be based on the system of rules that govern the language, and not on any external circumstances. Sentence linguists therefore limit their questions to what happens inside sentences. Sentence linguists view discourse as a particular unit of language above the sentence or above the clause. (Schiffrin, 1994) regard this as the formalist paradigm or discourse view. Another perspective towards discourse that recognizes the crucial place of situational context and cultural context in language analysis has been described as the functionalist paradigm by (Schiffrin, 1994). Functionalists describe discourse as the use of language. Discourse in a functionalist perspective, according to Schiffrin, is seen as a system (a socially and culturally organized way of speaking) through which certain functions are realized. The functional definition of discourse assumes the interrelationship between language and context. This approach explores the interrelationship between language, culture and social context. Functionalists believe that, as well as (Johnstone & Andrus, 2024) (Johnstone & Andrus, 2024) state that, to construct discourse, they utilize the resources provided by culture. Each discourse is a different thing, laying out grammatical patterns or an expression of beliefs, so each discourse reinforces language patterns and beliefs associated with culture. In addition, people do things in discourse in new ways, which suggests new patterns, new ways of thinking about the world. Therefore, discourse analysis considers non-linguistic issues such as race, gender, age, class, and speaker class, occupation or profession, nationality, religion, location and so on in data analysis. Those who approach discourse from a functional perspective believe that the formal properties of language alone are not enough to comprehensively understand discourse or text.

(Pan & Kosicki, 1993) explained that, to operationalize the four structural dimensions of news texts as *framing* devices, namely, syntax, script, thematic, and rhetoric. These four structural dimensions form a kind of theme that links the semantic elements of the news narrative in a global coherence. This model assumes that every news story has a *frame* that functions as the central organization of ideas. A *frame* is an idea that links different elements in the news text - source quotes, background information, the use of certain words or sentences - into the text as a whole. *Frames are* related to meaning. How someone interprets an event can be seen from the set of signs that appear in the text.

Pan and Kosicki's framing framework in online media as follows

Structure	Framing device	Units Observed	online Media Detik.com, Kompas.com,
Syntax: The way journalists organize facts	1. News scheme	News scheme	There is a MURI Record Hoax for Prabowo 3 Times Losing the Presidential Election. Aisyah Kamaliah - detikInet, Monday, Jan 22, 2024 17:47 WIB Infographic: No MURI Record for Prabowo for Losing Presidential Election Three Times Kompas.com - 23/01/2024, 11:01 WIB Fact Check Team Writer Kompas.com with the title Infographic: No Muri Record for Prabowo for Losing the Presidential Election Three Times HOAX! Prabowo Breaks MURI Record for Losing Presidential Election Three Times. Friday, January 19, 2024 13:12 WIB Author: Santo Ari Editor: Joko Widiyarso Trimbun.News Rizki Sandi Saputra and Muhammad Zulfikar. Monday, January 8, 2024 14:07 WIB Prabowo's performance gets 5 from Ganjar and 11 from Anies, TKN: Childish

			Assessment Prabowo to 11 out of 100: Who Are You? Adrial akbar - detikNews Thursday, Jan 11, 2024 20:43 WIB Prabowo to Giver of 11 out of 100: Who Are You?
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Perspective, according to Schiffrin, is seen as a system (a socially and culturally organized way of speaking) through which certain functions are realized. The functional definition of discourse assumes the interrelationship between language and context. This approach explores the interrelationship between language, culture and social context. Functionalists believe that, as well as (Johnstone & Andrus, 2024) (Johnstone & Andrus, 2024) state that, to construct discourse, they utilize the resources provided by culture. Each discourse is a different thing, laying out grammatical patterns or an expression of beliefs, so each discourse reinforces language patterns and beliefs associated with culture. In addition, people do things in discourse in new ways, which suggests new patterns, new ways of thinking about the world. Therefore, discourse analysis considers non-linguistic issues such as race, gender, age, class, and speaker class, occupation or profession, nationality, religion, location and so on in data analysis. Those who approach discourse from a functional perspective believe that the formal properties of language alone are not enough to comprehensively understand discourse or text.

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			Prabowo to Giver of 11 out of 100: Who Are You?
Script: The way a journalist tells the facts	2. News completeness	5W+1H	
Thematic: How journalists write facts	Details Sentence intent, relationship Nominalization between sentences Coherence Sentence form Pronouns	Paragraphs, propositions	Dialectic between reader comments becomes part of political communication
Rhetoric: The way journalists emphasize facts	Lexicon Graphic Metaphor Imagery	Words, idioms, pictures/photos, graphics	In the form of Muri certificates, words from reader comments

Reader comments on Online Media's framing of the News text regarding the student record of Presidential Candidate Number 02 in Indonesia in 2024 Quoting detik.com news, the dialectic of actors' knowledge can be shown in the context of the detik.com title "Beware, there is a hoax about MURI records for Prabowo losing the presidential election 3 times" (Aisyah Kamaliah: 22 Jan 2024 17:47). The news was labeled with a stamp which means Hoax. The meaning of the discourse is news, which can mean that there is doubt about the interpretation and differences in knowledge regarding the value of the hoax. Meanwhile, in reality, the news information exists and is distributed to the public. The hoax statement referred to in the research results is proof that Muri's record is not true. exists. But the reports that appear in online news framing regarding the dissemination of this information are true. This means that the media's political discourse in constructing news is a difference between hoaxes in the meaning of news content and the reality that the news exists and becomes the media's framing. The intended news data analysis is as follows:

Detik.com News Analysis, that there is a narrative circulating about the Indonesian Muri Record Museum (MURI) giving an award to Prabowo Subianto for losing three times in a row as a presidential candidate. Don't be fooled, it is clear that the news is a hoax. The hoax was shared on Facebook social media by displaying a photo of a fake MURI certificate with a photo of presidential candidate number 2 Prabowo Subianto. The caption on Facebook reads as follows: Indonesian World Records Museum Award Charter No.9506/R.MURI/IV/2022.

According to the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (KOMINFO), the award given to Prabowo Subianto for losing three times in a row as a presidential candidate is fake news. The photo is an edit, aka the result of manipulation. Checking on the MURI website, there is no record recorded in MURI with this category.

The post in circulation is identical to the article uploaded by (Tribunnews.com, 2022) titled Prabowo Gets MURI Record for the Category of Presidential Candidate Who Can Reach an Altitude of 3000 meters above Everest Peak. In addition, a similar article was published on the detik.com page entitled PRIDE Breaks MURI Record as First Political Volunteer to Use AI which aired January 1, 2024. PRIDE is the Prabowo-Gibran Digital Team Volunteer who broke the MURI as the First Political Volunteer to Use Artificial Intelligence (AI), in (Kominfo: 2024). Thus, the MURI award to Prabowo Subianto for losing

three times in a row as a presidential candidate is a hoax. There is no award in that category from MURI.

The analysis of political communication discourse in the discussion of readers' comments on the news text can be seen, that, there are 20 readers' comments on the news, the results are as follows: Ellan R: stated that if Paslon A & C unite, then the liar of religion is in C. Aans, Sori: for those who support 02, please strongly mention the presidential candidate, the vice-presidential candidate should not be mentioned, it's unpleasant to hear. Tina: soon it will be a real muri record. Samber Nyawa: saying the Murinya charter is a hoax, but the record of three consecutive presidential election defeats is a fact, you can just make content. Fatr: The nut record is a hoax, if you participate in the presidential election, both the vice president and the president, how many times have you lost. Putu Nik: Prabowo and Gibran have real achievements. But hoaxes like this are not cool. Prabowo-Gibran is still okay! Luh Asnadi: it's impossible, no way, that's a hoax! Luh

Ari: whose snout is sneaking, if it's a lie. Gibran- Prabowo show dashing noh! Sida Balok: indeed hoax yes, it is, Cahya Rini: steady deh, do not easily believe the same hoax! Dharmawan: ready! Prabowo. Kadek Ica: wow, the Prabowo- Gibran team is really creative! But nowadays it is impoverished alfabet! Mang Usil: Tanggung, wait a little more, the record will be 4X. First Name: If you lose 3x, it's not a hoax, let's make it cool for the Incumbent Presidential Candidate. Who are you? Gibran is cool. Can conquer 01 and 03 without conspiring. Compare when 01 and 03 conspired against 02. Freeman: 2009, 2014, 2019. 3x. 2024 will be the 4th. Ketut Sutapa: Gibran is a digital observer of the team that has top prabowo steady procedure pakem Indonesia this country. Kukur-kukur: it could be and soon Guinness World Record will also record it. Mewong Cat: it's definitely the 01 camp that makes hoaxes like this. Are you still sure you want to vote for 01? The presidential candidate and his supporters have no ethics and justify all means in order to win. Richi Rich: Mewong Cat lol don't forget to prepare 10 thousand stamps and a letter of apology, promising not to repeat it again.

Kompas.com, that on social media circulated an upload related to presidential candidate number 2, Prabowo Subianto, who has participated in several presidential elections (pilpres), including the 2024 presidential election. The upload stated that Prabowo received a record from the Indonesian Record Museum or Muri for having lost three consecutive presidential elections, namely the 2009 presidential election, the 2014 presidential election, and the 2019 presidential election. What are the facts? Prabowo did contest the 2009 presidential election and lost when he was the vice-presidential candidate accompanying Megawati Soekarnoputri. In the 2014 and 2019 elections, Prabowo was defeated twice by Joko Widodo. In 2014, Prabowo, who was paired with Hatta Rajasa, was defeated by the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla pair. Then, in the 2019 elections, Prabowo, who chose Sandiaga Uno as his running mate, was defeated by the Jokowi- Ma'ruf Amin pair. However, no record was given by Muri to Prabowo for losing three presidential elections in a row. This post is political satire, but it needs to be clarified because the information is wrong. (Santo Ari, 2024) An image of an award from the Indonesian Museum of Records (MURI) for Gerindra Party Chairman Prabowo Subianto is circulating. The certificate was given because Prabowo had contested the presidential election three times and lost. The post is satire and needs to be clarified. For more information, please swipe left.

The news received a reaction of 25 Kompas readers showing likes. But after the search could not be found about the number of 25 readers who liked. This means that Kompas is still closing the initials of 25 readers who mentioned 25 readers.

Santo Ari, (2024) (19/01/2024) Tribunjogja.com explained that a photo upload on TikTok social media claimed that the Indonesian Muri Record Museum (MURI) gave an award to Prabowo Subianto for losing three times in a row as a presidential candidate. The upload showed an image of an award plaque signed by Jaya Suprana from MURI, with the

words: Award Charter to Prabowo Subianto for 3X Losing Presidential Candidates in a Row. Regarding this, the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information stated that the MURI record claim was a hoax. It was explained that the photo uploads circulating were the result of deliberate manipulation. The upload is identical to the article uploaded by [tribunnews.com](#) on April 26, 2014 titled: Prabowo gets MURI record for presidential candidate who can reach 3000 meters above Everest.

In addition, in a similar article published on the [detik.com](#) page entitled "PRIDE Breaks MURI Record as First Political Volunteer to Use AI" which aired January 1, 2024. PRIDE is the Prabowo-Gibran Digital Team Volunteer that broke MURI as the First Political Volunteer to Use Artificial Intelligence (AI). Thus, until now, no credible information has been found related to the MURI awarding [Prabowo Subianto for](#) losing three times in a row as a presidential candidate. Ahead of the [2024 General Election](#), the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology urges citizens to be aware of the spread of hoax information. This condition must be a common concern. This is because the existence of [hoaxes](#) about elections not only reduce the quality of democracy but has the potential to divide the nation. Not only targeting presidential and vice-presidential candidates, the hoax and disinformation issues found also target the reputation of the KPU and the organization of elections to create distrust of elections. The Ministry of Communication and Information urges the public to be careful when obtaining information that can be manipulated or distorted. Kominfo urges the public to always refer to trusted sources such as government sites and / or credible media.

(Rizki Sandi Saputra, 2024) [Tribunnews.com](#), that, Deputy Chairman of the Prabowo-Gibran National Campaign Team (TKN), Habiburokhman defended presidential candidate number 2, regarding the assessment given by other presidential candidates about the performance of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense (Kemenhan). Presidential candidate number 1, Anies Baswedan rated 11 out of 100 Prabowo's performance as Minister of Defense, while presidential candidate number 3, Ganjar Pranowo rated 5. The assessment appeared in the second presidential debate held at Istora Senayan Jakarta, Sunday (7/1/2024) night. The themes of the debate were defense, national security, international relations and geopolitics. Responding to this, Habiburokhman stated that the assessment was just a mockery made by children. That's a childish assessment, just banter, like people who don't have morals and manners, Habiburokhman (8/1/2024). The Deputy Chairperson of the Gerindra Party said that this assessment was inversely proportional to the conditions that existed in society. According to him, the public actually considers Prabowo to be performing well as defense minister. This view is in contrast to the positive public sentiment that always considers Mr. Prabowo as the best-performing minister in almost all surveys. Previously, presidential candidate number 3, Ganjar Pranowo rated the performance of Prabowo Subianto's Defense Minister with a score of 5. This was conveyed by Ganjar Pranowo during the second presidential debate at Istora Senayan, Sunday (7/1/2024). What score do you give to the performance of the Ministry of Defense led by Mr. Prabowo Subianto, asked presidential candidate Anies Baswedan to Ganjar Pranowo. In response, the former Governor of Central Java rated the performance of Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto with a score of 5. 5 as well, I have the data then I will convey it. So on my desk I have prepared the data one by one," said Ganjar answering Anies Baswedan's question. Then the white-haired presidential candidate said that if he wanted to build an Indonesian defense system. Then the planning must not change and must be consistent. Prabowo's performance gets a 5 from. Second, we must listen to all dimensions. So, the whole planning process must be bottom up. Meanwhile, presidential candidate number 1, Anies Baswedan, admitted that he was uncomfortable assessing Prabowo's performance as defense minister with a score below 5. Hearing this, Ganjar Pranowo asked Anies not to be afraid to assess the performance of Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto. Mas Anies doesn't need to be afraid. Just mention the

number. Like me, you know. Don't say under five. The statement was then immediately answered by Anies Baswedan. 11 out of 100, replied Anies Baswedan. This taught Anies to be brave. The former Governor of Central Java emphasized that he was with the Indonesian National Army. I listened, I traveled around Indonesia. I stopped by to meet in their homes, in their dormitories. (Adrial akbar, 2024). Prabowo to 11 out of 100: Who Are You? Presidential candidate number 2 Prabowo Subianto once again mentioned the 11 out of 100 rating given to him by another candidate during the 2024 presidential election debate. Prabowo emphasized that he did not think too much about the assessment. Prabowo said this at the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Advanced Indonesia Consolidation event, Thursday (11/1/2024). Prabowo told his volunteers first about the assessment. I really ask for help. I really ask for help. How many days ago I got a score of 11 out of 100. Prabowo then revealed his response to the assessment. He said a term that is often used by the Betawi tribe.

I was born in Jakarta. So in Jakarta, the local language is called Betawi. If a Betawi person faces something like that, he usually answers like this, who are you? In addition, Prabowo also mentioned other residents' terms. He also talked about the advice to him to speak politely. EGP. Do you know what that means? EGP stands for: What do I think? What do I think? Many brothers and sisters in Jakarta gave me advice. Mr. Prabowo, don't talk, Mr. Prabowo talk politely. Don't talk. I am a former soldier. My language is what it is.



Beredar narasi MURI beri penghargaan kepada Prabowo Subianto karena tiga kali kalah beruntun sebagai capres. Jangan termakan, sudah jelas itu hoax. Foto: Kominfo

The dialectic of the integration concept of internalization, externalization and objectivation represents differences in opinions and actors' perspectives on interpreting election events. The concept of integration in news discourse is an overlapping conception of various scientific disciplines in showing that frames function as both "internal structures of the mind" and "devices embedded in political discourse" (Kinder & Sanders, 1990, p. 74). More specifically, we can think of news media frames as cognitive devices used in coding, interpreting, and retrieving information; it is contagious; and it is related to the routines and conventions of professional journalism. Therefore, framing can be studied as a strategy for constructing and processing news discourse or as a characteristic of the discourse itself. This conception of framing in the news discourse process is depicted in Figure 1, which outlines the contours of the news discourse process emerging from several lines of research (for example, Fishman, 1980; Gans, 1979; Tuchman, 1978; van Dijk, 1988). In this scheme, the news discourse process usually begins when a source stages an event that is recognized as newsworthy or when information about an event or issue is sought by a journalist. However, this process is a circular process with endogenous loops. The three players in the process (i.e., source, journalist, and audience member; see Cans, 1979) are all involved in the process

based on socially determined roles and linked to each other by the news discourse they design, construct, transmit, and act.

The News framing of data is the domain in which news discourse operates, consisting of shared beliefs about society. These beliefs, despite the elusive nature of their content, are known and accepted by most of society as common sense or conventional wisdom (e.g., Equal opportunities are desirable; Opposing political candidates compete to win; Truth means something that is real, and so on. They are actors are pervasive and often considered weak. The actors set the parameters of the broad framework within which news discourse is constructed, transmitted, and developed and distributed. Information that is centrally located in the cyclical process is the news text, a sign-labeling system that operates within several sequentially structured rules systematic. According to (Hall, 1980) in Pan Kosicki (1991) that regulates and differentiates between intended meaning and processed meaning. This is produced by journalists (broadly understood to include reporters, editors, and writers) in a production setting with guidance (a) their working theory of news media (McQuail. 1987) (i.e., journalists' mental representations of organizational constraints); (b) rules, conventions, rituals and structures of news discourse; and (c) anticipated audience response (see Cans, 1979; Tuchman, 1978). When transmitted to an audience, the structural and lexical features of a news text will “have the effect of establishing some of the boundaries and parameters within which decoding will operate” (Hall, 1980, p. 135). However, audiences will interpret news presentations from the media actively (see also, Livingstone, 1990). It is beyond the scope of this article to discuss the precise nature of the constructive interpretation process. Suffice it to say that such interpretive activities involve processing the structural and lexical features of news texts, relating them to the knowledge base in their memory, and deriving semantic meaning inferences from the texts (see van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983).

In the context of this discourse analysis, framing analysis differentiates itself from several alternative approaches to online media news texts. Examples: First, unlike traditional approaches to content analysis, framing analysis does not understand news texts as psychological stimuli with objectively identifiable meaning (Livingstone, 1990); In contrast, Livingstone views news texts as consisting of organized symbolic devices that will interact with the individual agent's memory for the construction of meaning. Second, framing analysis is not limited to a content-free structuralist approach to news discourse. In contrast, Livingstone accepts both the assumption of the rule-governed nature of text formation (van Dijk, 1988) and a multidimensional conception of news texts that allows for cognitive shortcuts in both the production and consumption of news. Third, the validity of framing analysis does not depend on reading the news text (Anderson & Sharrock, 1979). In contrast, Anderson & Sharrock, maintain a systematic procedure of collecting news text data to identify signifying elements that might be used by audience members. Finally, framing analysis differs from William Gamson (1988) regarding news discourse because it does not assume the existence of a frame in the news text that is independent of the reader of the text. (in Pan and Kosicki: 1991).

The dialectic of opinion in the news explains that, there were twenty public discourse discussions which stated that: Ellan R stated: Candidate Candidates A & C are United, Religious Liars are in C. In forgetting history, it seems that all RI1 RI2. Aan Shori: Those who support 02, please really name the presidential candidate, don't mention the vice presidential candidate, it's nice to hear. Tina: stated that soon he will actually get the muri record.Samber.nyawa: the MURI charter is a hoax, but the record of 3 consecutive losses in the presidential election is a fact..., you can make content. Fatr: Muri's record is a hoax, if you take part in the presidential election, both the vice presidential candidate and the president will lose several times. Putu Nik: Prabowo and Gibran have real achievements. But hoaxes like this are not fun. Prabowo-Gibran are still okay! Luh Asnadi: It's not possible! no way, that's a complete hoax! Luh Ari: Oppo's monkey is screaming, if that's the case then it's

stupid. Gibran-Prabowo are showing off their bravery! Sida Balok: It's a hoax, yes. Cahya Rini: that's great, don't easily believe in hoaxes! Dharmawan: ready! Prabowo. Kadek Ica: wow, the Prabowo-Gibran team is really creative! but nowadays the alphabet is really impoverished! Mang Nosy: Don't worry, wait a little longer for the record to be 4X. First Name: If you lose 3 times, it's not a hoax... so it's a little cool for the incumbent presidential candidate, you know. Who Are You: Cool Gibran. Can Conquer 01 and 03 without plotting. Compare the times 01 and 03 plot against 02. Freeman: 2009, 2014, 2019. 3x. 2024 will be the 4th. Ketut Sutapa: Gibran is very much an observer of top digital teams. Prabowo is firmly established as a producer of Indonesian standards in this country. Gargle Gargle: It could be true...and soon the Guinness World Records will record it too. Cat Mewong: it's definitely the 01 camp that creates hoaxes like this. Still sure about choosing 01? The presidential candidate and his supporters have no ethics and will use any means necessary to win. Richie Rich: @Mewong Cats, don't forget to prepare a 10,000 stamp and a letter of apology, promising not to do it again.

CONCLUSION

Political communication discourse in news framing, democratic issues that bind public opinion as a thought of social reality of actors involved and integrated with various interests and various groups, cultures, religions, tribes, languages, laws and regulations and so on, are constructed through news texts. Framing is a text as a political communication discourse that can provide an understanding of the psychological and sociological values of the public, as part of the integration of public knowledge of voters on the diversity of knowledge, symbols owned by all actors and campaign teams and public debates conveyed through media news. Muri's framing of the hoax information section conveyed through online news, is the view of individual journalists, then clarified as a hoax, meaning that it is part of media political communication. Then in the news debate, the assessment of actors 01 and 03 is a political communication to emphasize to the voting public about their views and opinions. Data limitations become confirmation of knowledge of information conveyed by the media. The actor's political communication discourse becomes part of the mass media's social construction in the news text.

Recommendation

Further research can be done by analysing the political discourse of government policies on campaign interests in public debates.

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