



Media Framing of President Prabowo Subianto's Overseas Visits: An Analysis of Tempo.co News Coverage

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes how Tempo.co frames President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits during the first year of his presidency from 20 October 2024 to 20 October 2025. Using a qualitative approach and Robert M. Entman's framing model, the research examines four selected news articles identified through purposive sampling. The analysis focuses on four framing dimensions: problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. The findings show that Tempo.co constructs presidential diplomacy through three dominant frames, namely public accountability, policy criticism, and strategic diplomacy. This indicates that Tempo.co does not merely report diplomatic activities but also actively interprets them as subjects of public scrutiny and political evaluation. The study concludes that media framing plays an important role in shaping public understanding of presidential diplomacy and confirms the relevance of Entman's framing theory in analyzing contemporary digital political communication in Indonesia.

1. Introduction

The media play a crucial role in shaping public understanding of political events and government policies. News organizations do not merely transmit information; they actively construct social reality through the selection, emphasis, and presentation of issues. Consequently, the way political events are reported can significantly influence how audiences interpret and evaluate those events (Druckman, 2022; Scheufele, 1999). In the context of political communication, media framing is particularly important because it determines which aspects of reality are highlighted and how they are presented to the public.

The growing influence of digital journalism has further intensified the role of media framing in contemporary political communication. The rapid dissemination of information through online news platforms enables media organizations to shape public discourse in real time. Unlike traditional media, online news outlets continuously update stories and compete for audience attention in a highly dynamic information environment. This condition increases the significance of editorial decisions regarding issue selection, source utilization, headline construction, and narrative emphasis. As a result, framing practices in digital journalism have become increasingly influential in shaping political

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perceptions and public opinion. Recent studies suggest that digital media environments facilitate more intensive framing processes because news is consumed, shared, and interpreted through interconnected networks of audiences and platforms (Berk, 2025; Otmakhova & Frermann, 2025). Moreover, contemporary political communication is increasingly characterized by narrative framing, in which media organizations construct coherent storylines that help audiences understand complex political events and policy issues. The growing complexity of informational environments also requires structured analytical approaches for understanding how news content is produced and interpreted (Fatemi et al., 2026; Rabbi et al., 2024).

Since taking office as the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 20 October 2024, Prabowo Subianto has actively undertaken overseas visits as part of Indonesia's efforts to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation. These diplomatic engagements have included meetings with world leaders, participation in international summits, and discussions on economic, political, and security cooperation. As one of the most visible dimensions of foreign policy, presidential diplomacy has attracted considerable public and media attention. Consequently, media coverage of these visits has become an important arena for the construction of meanings regarding Indonesia's international role and foreign policy orientation.

Presidential overseas visits constitute a strategic form of public diplomacy because they communicate national interests not only to foreign governments but also to domestic audiences. Through media reporting, diplomatic activities are translated into narratives that may emphasize leadership, national prestige, economic opportunities, geopolitical challenges, or international cooperation. Therefore, the representation of presidential diplomacy in the media can significantly influence public perceptions of governmental performance and foreign policy effectiveness. In democratic societies, media coverage of diplomatic activities also functions as a mechanism through which citizens evaluate political leaders and understand the country's position within the international system.

As one of Indonesia's leading online news platforms, Tempo.co has extensively reported on President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits. Tempo has long been recognized as a prominent news institution with a reputation for investigative journalism and critical political reporting. However, news reporting is not a neutral process. Journalists and media institutions inevitably select certain facts, sources, and perspectives while downplaying or excluding others. Through this process, media organizations construct particular interpretations of political events and guide audiences toward specific understandings of reality. Therefore, examining media coverage of presidential diplomacy is essential for understanding how political narratives are formed and disseminated in the digital media environment.

Framing theory offers a useful analytical framework for investigating the construction of media narratives. According to Entman (1993), framing involves selecting certain aspects of a perceived reality and making them more salient in a communication text to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. This perspective suggests that media framing is not only about what issues are covered but also about how those issues are presented and interpreted. As a result, framing analysis enables researchers to uncover the underlying meanings and ideological tendencies embedded in news discourse. Recent developments in communication research further highlight that framing can also be embedded in visual

and structured news representations, shaping how audiences process political information (Chun, 2023; Reza et al., 2024).

The relevance of framing theory has become even more evident in contemporary media studies. Recent scholarship argues that framing should be understood not merely as a textual practice but also as a narrative process through which media organizations organize political reality into meaningful stories (Otmakhova & Fremmann, 2025; Xiang et al., 2024). In political reporting, frames can shape audience perceptions of leadership, legitimacy, national interests, and policy outcomes. Therefore, analyzing media frames provides valuable insights into how political actors and events are socially constructed within public discourse.

Previous research has demonstrated that media framing plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of political leaders, government policies, and international affairs (Druckman, 2022; Scheufele, 1999). Numerous studies have examined framing practices across various political contexts. For instance, Nasrullah (2026) investigated the framing of political legitimacy in post-election news coverage and found that online media employed distinct interpretative frameworks when constructing narratives about electoral outcomes. Similarly, Rahmawati and Dwihantoro (2025) analyzed the framing of political information related to the Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI) in Detik.com and found that media organizations strategically highlight particular aspects of political events to shape public perceptions and construct specific social realities. These findings reinforce the argument that media framing significantly influences public understanding of political processes.

Other studies have explored framing in electoral communication and political campaigns. William et al. (2025) found evidence of media bias in the coverage of the 2024 Indonesian presidential debates, demonstrating how news organizations emphasized different candidates through distinct framing strategies. Likewise, Maulida et al. (2025) showed that political affiliations and institutional orientations can influence how media outlets frame presidential debates and political actors. Research by Juidah and Pratiwi (2025) further highlights the importance of framing in political communication, demonstrating how online media construct particular interpretations of political events through the selection, emphasis, and presentation of specific information. Their findings indicate that framing strategies play a crucial role in shaping public understanding of political issues and actors.

Although these studies highlight the influence of media framing on public understanding of political issues, their primary focus remains on electoral politics, political legitimacy, campaign communication, and domestic political events. Consequently, limited scholarly attention has been devoted to the framing of presidential diplomacy in Indonesian online media, particularly regarding President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits during the early stage of his administration. This gap is noteworthy because media representations of diplomatic activities can shape public perceptions of foreign policy, leadership, and Indonesia's role in international affairs.

Furthermore, research on media framing has increasingly emphasized the importance of examining political communication beyond electoral contexts. International affairs and diplomatic engagements involve complex political meanings that are often simplified through media narratives. The framing of foreign policy activities can influence how citizens understand international cooperation, geopolitical relations, and national interests. Therefore, studying the media framing of presidential diplomacy contributes not only to the literature on political communication but also to broader

discussions concerning media representation and foreign policy discourse in democratic societies.

Based on these considerations, this study addresses the existing research gap by examining how Tempo.co framed President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits during the first year of his presidency, from 20 October 2024 to 20 October 2025. Drawing on Robert M. Entman's framing analysis model, the study aims to identify the dominant frames employed in Tempo.co's coverage and to explain how these frames contribute to the construction of narratives surrounding presidential diplomacy in contemporary Indonesian online media. By focusing on the representation of presidential overseas visits, this research seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between media framing, political communication, and foreign policy discourse in Indonesia's evolving digital media landscape.

2. Methods

This study employed a qualitative research approach to examine how Tempo.co framed President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits during the first year of his presidency, from 20 October 2024 to 20 October 2025. A qualitative approach was selected because it enables an in-depth exploration of meanings, narratives, and interpretations embedded in media texts. The study adopted Robert M. Entman's framing analysis model, which conceptualizes framing as the process of selecting certain aspects of reality and making them more salient in communication texts to promote particular problem definitions, causal interpretations, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations (Entman, 1993). Framing analysis remains a widely applied approach in contemporary media and political communication studies because it enables researchers to identify how media organizations construct social and political realities. Recent scholarship also highlights the continuing relevance of framing analysis in digital and multimodal media environments, where textual and visual elements jointly influence audience perceptions and interpretations of political issues (Aytaç, 2025; Berk, 2025; Civila & Lugo-Ocando, 2026; Geise & Xu, 2025). Previous studies further demonstrate that Entman's framing model is applicable across diverse media formats, including digital narrative content, where systematic categorization of framing elements remains effective for identifying interpretive structures in communication texts (Nasution & Razi, 2024).

The data consisted of news articles published by Tempo.co concerning President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits. Data were collected through documentation techniques by identifying, selecting, and compiling relevant news reports from the Tempo.co online archive. The sampling process employed purposive sampling based on predetermined criteria, including reports directly addressing presidential overseas visits, diplomatic meetings, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, international summits, and foreign policy activities involving President Prabowo Subianto. Each selected article was analyzed using Entman's four framing elements: defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies (Entman, 1993). To enhance the credibility of the findings, repeated readings, thematic categorization, and cross-article comparisons were conducted to identify recurring framing patterns. The findings were subsequently interpreted within the broader context of media framing, political communication, and presidential diplomacy.

The data corpus for this study consists of selected Tempo.co news articles concerning President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits published between October 20, 2024, and October 20, 2025. The articles were selected using purposive sampling based

on their relevance to the research objectives and their focus on presidential diplomatic activities. These articles cover major overseas visits, diplomatic controversies, and evaluations of Indonesia's foreign policy under President Prabowo. As the unit of analysis, the selected news reports provide a basis for identifying the dominant frames employed by Tempo.co. The sample of articles analyzed in this study is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Sample of Tempo.co News Coverage on President Prabowo Subianto's Overseas Visits (October 2024–October 2025).

News Article Title	Publication Date	Category
<i>Diplomasi Jalan-jalan Prabowo</i>	2025	Interactive Report / Investigative Journalism
South China Sea Controversy after Prabowo–Xi Jinping Meeting	November 25, 2024	ASEAN & Beyond
The Risk of Prabowo's Pragmatic Diplomacy	November 25, 2024	Opinion
Prabowo's Hapless Diplomacy	December 30, 2024	Opinion

(Safitri, 2025; Tempo, 2024a, 2024b; Wienanto, 2024)

Based on the selected corpus of Tempo.co news articles, the following section presents the results of the framing analysis. Using Robert M. Entman's framing model, the study identifies how issues were defined, causal interpretations were constructed, moral evaluations were made, and possible solutions were suggested within the coverage of President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits. The analysis highlights the dominant frames employed by Tempo.co in constructing narratives of presidential diplomacy during the first year of his administration.

3. Results

To provide a clearer overview of the selected data, this section presents a summary of the four Tempo.co news articles analyzed in this study. Table 2 outlines the main topic, key focus, overall tone, and relevance of each article in relation to the framing analysis of President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits. This summary helps to contextualize how each article contributes to the identification of dominant frames within Tempo.co's coverage.

Based on the summary of the selected articles, it is evident that each news item emphasizes different aspects of President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits, ranging from strategic diplomatic engagement to public accountability and policy criticism. These thematic variations provide the basis for identifying the dominant frames constructed by Tempo.co. The following section presents the framing analysis using Robert M. Entman's model to examine how each article defines problems, attributes causes, makes moral judgments, and proposes treatment recommendations.

The results of this study are presented based on a framing analysis of four selected Tempo.co news articles concerning President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits. Employing Robert M. Entman's framing framework, the analysis focuses on how the media constructs meaning through problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and recommended solutions. The selected articles reflect significant themes in Tempo.co's reporting on presidential diplomacy during the first year of Prabowo's administration. The following table presents the detailed framing analysis of each article.

Table 2. Summary of Selected Tempo.co News Articles on President Prabowo Subianto’s Overseas Visits

News Article	News Article	News Article	News Article	News Article
<i>Diplomasi Jalan-jalan Prabowo</i> (2025)	Intensity and pattern of overseas visits	Frequency of presidential and their effectiveness	Critical–evaluative	Provides data on the scale of Prabowo’s diplomatic mobility and raises accountability issues
South China Sea Controversy after Prabowo–Xi Jinping Meeting (November 25, 2024)	Diplomatic implications of Indonesia–China relations	South China Sea statement and geopolitical positioning	Critical–analytical	Shows how diplomatic meetings create controversy and policy interpretation issues
The Risk of Prabowo's Pragmatic Diplomacy (November 25, 2024)	Pragmatic foreign policy approach	Risks of short-term diplomatic strategies	Critical–warning	Highlights potential long-term risks of Indonesia’s pragmatic diplomacy
Prabowo's Hapless Diplomacy (December 30, 2024)	Early foreign policy direction	Coherence and institutional coordination in diplomacy	Critical–institutional	Evaluates consistency and effectiveness of Indonesia’s foreign policy structure

Table 3. Entman Framing Analysis of Selected Tempo.co News Articles on President Prabowo Subianto’s Overseas Visits (2024–2025)

News Article	Define Problems	Diagnose Causes	Make Moral Judgement	Treatment Recommendation
<i>Diplomasi Jalan-jalan Prabowo</i> (2025)	High frequency of President Prabowo’s overseas visits raises questions about effectiveness and public benefit.	The administration adopts an active diplomatic approach emphasizing direct engagement in international affairs.	Diplomatic mobility should be evaluated based on transparency, accountability, and measurable outcomes.	Government should provide clearer explanations and concrete results of each diplomatic visit.
South China Sea Controversy after Prabowo–Xi Jinping Meeting (November 25, 2024)	Indonesia’s diplomatic position in the South China Sea becomes a subject of controversy after high-level meeting with China.	Differing interpretations of joint statements and diplomatic signaling create ambiguity in foreign policy stance.	Foreign policy statements must be consistent with Indonesia’s principles of sovereignty and international law.	Strengthen diplomatic clarification and ensure consistency in official foreign policy communication.
The Risk of Prabowo's Pragmatic Diplomacy (November 25, 2024)	Pragmatic diplomatic approach may create risks for Indonesia’s long-term strategic interests.	Policy orientation prioritizes short-term gains and flexible diplomatic positioning.	Overly pragmatic diplomacy may compromise Indonesia’s credibility and strategic consistency.	Rebalance pragmatic diplomacy with long-term strategic planning and principled foreign policy.
Prabowo's Hapless Diplomacy (December 30, 2024)	Early foreign policy direction under President Prabowo is seen as lacking coherence and clarity.	Strong presidential dominance in foreign policy decision-making shapes diplomatic outcomes.	Foreign policy requires stronger institutional coordination and strategic consistency.	Improve coordination between the President and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure coherent diplomacy.

The framing analysis of the four selected Tempo.co news articles reveals that presidential overseas visits under President Prabowo Subianto are constructed through multiple, and at times competing, interpretative frames. Overall, Tempo.co does not

present a singular narrative of presidential diplomacy but rather constructs a dynamic discourse that combines elements of strategic justification, critical evaluation, and policy scrutiny.

The first article, “*Diplomasi Jalan-jalan Prabowo*”, frames the high frequency of overseas visits as a matter of public accountability. The problem is defined in terms of public questioning regarding the effectiveness and tangible benefits of diplomatic trips. The causal interpretation attributes this to an active diplomatic approach centered on presidential engagement. Morally, Tempo.co emphasizes the need for transparency and measurable outcomes, while recommending clearer governmental communication regarding diplomatic achievements.

The second article, “South China Sea Controversy after Prabowo–Xi Jinping Meeting”, constructs diplomacy as a source of policy ambiguity and international concern. The problem is defined through Indonesia’s contested position in the South China Sea following high-level diplomatic engagement with China. The causal explanation highlights interpretative uncertainty in diplomatic signaling, while the moral judgment stresses the importance of consistency with Indonesia’s sovereignty principles. The recommendation calls for clearer and more consistent foreign policy communication.

The third article, “The Risk of Prabowo’s Pragmatic Diplomacy”, frames diplomatic practice as potentially risky for Indonesia’s long-term strategic interests. The problem is associated with pragmatic foreign policy orientations, while causality is linked to short-term policy considerations. Tempo.co provides a critical moral evaluation, suggesting that excessive pragmatism may weaken Indonesia’s strategic consistency. The proposed solution emphasizes balancing pragmatism with long-term diplomatic planning.

The fourth article, “Prabowo’s Hapless Diplomacy”, presents a broader critique of early foreign policy direction under President Prabowo. The problem is defined as a lack of coherence in foreign policy formulation, attributed to strong presidential dominance in diplomatic decision-making. The moral evaluation highlights the need for stronger institutional coordination, particularly between the presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The recommended solution is improved inter-agency coordination to ensure more consistent and structured foreign policy outcomes.

Overall, the findings indicate that Tempo.co employs a multidimensional framing strategy in which presidential diplomacy is simultaneously constructed as a strategic initiative, a subject of public accountability, and an object of policy critique. This demonstrates the media’s role not only in reporting diplomatic activities but also in actively shaping public interpretation of Indonesia’s foreign policy direction during the early period of President Prabowo Subianto’s administration.

4. Discussions

The findings of this study reveal that Tempo.co constructs President Prabowo Subianto’s overseas visits through a complex set of intersecting frames rather than a singular or uniform narrative. Using Robert M. Entman’s framing model, the analysis shows that presidential diplomacy is primarily represented through four dominant interpretive frames: public accountability, policy criticism, strategic diplomacy, and institutional coordination. Among these, the accountability and criticism frames are the most prominent, indicating that Tempo.co tends to evaluate presidential overseas visits not only as diplomatic activities but also as objects of public scrutiny, political assessment, and democratic oversight. This confirms Entman’s (1993) argument that framing involves the selection and salience of certain aspects of reality in order to

promote particular problem definitions, causal interpretations, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations.

From the perspective of framing theory, the findings clearly demonstrate how Tempo.co operationalizes Entman's four framing functions. First, in the problem definition stage, overseas visits are frequently constructed as questions of effectiveness, relevance, and public benefit. Rather than being presented purely as routine diplomatic activity, these visits are framed as political actions that require justification. Second, in terms of causal interpretation, the coverage attributes diplomatic outcomes to policy choices, presidential leadership style, and the institutional configuration of foreign policy decision-making. Third, in the moral evaluation dimension, Tempo.co consistently assesses whether these diplomatic actions align with principles of transparency, accountability, and national interest. Finally, in the treatment recommendation dimension, the news texts often suggest improved coordination between institutions, clearer communication of diplomatic results, and more consistent foreign policy direction. This structured application of Entman's framework demonstrates that media framing is not merely descriptive but deeply interpretive and normative in shaping political meaning.

The dominance of the accountability frame suggests that Tempo.co situates presidential diplomacy within a broader democratic governance logic. In this framing, overseas visits are not automatically legitimized by their diplomatic nature but must be justified in terms of measurable outcomes and public benefit. This reflects the increasing role of digital media as a watchdog institution in democratic societies, where journalistic actors are expected to scrutinize government actions and demand transparency. This finding is consistent with Nasrullah (2026), who argues that Indonesian online media frequently construct political legitimacy through evaluative and accountability-oriented narratives, particularly in post-election and governance-related reporting. Similarly, Ulandari et al. (2025) highlight that digital political journalism in Indonesia tends to emphasize public oversight, participation, and democratic evaluation, especially in relation to government performance and policy implementation.

In addition, the policy criticism frame identified in this study highlights the extent to which presidential diplomacy is represented as a contested and negotiable political process rather than a fixed or fully coherent foreign policy agenda. Tempo.co often raises questions about Indonesia's diplomatic consistency, strategic direction, and geopolitical positioning, particularly in sensitive international issues. This framing suggests that foreign policy is not only shaped by state institutions but is also subject to public debate and journalistic interpretation. The emphasis on controversy and critique aligns with Young and Omosun (2025), who argue that media framing in international political communication often constructs competing interpretations of state actions, thereby influencing how legitimacy and coherence are perceived by audiences.

However, this study extends previous research in several important ways. First, while Nasrullah (2026) and Ulandari et al. (2025) focus primarily on electoral politics, democratic legitimacy, and post-election governance discourse, this study shifts the analytical focus toward presidential diplomacy and international engagement, particularly overseas visits. This represents a significant expansion of framing research in Indonesia, as foreign policy communication has received relatively limited attention compared to domestic political reporting. By focusing on presidential diplomacy, this study highlights how international political actions are domesticated through media framing processes and transformed into subjects of public debate.

Second, compared to Young and Omosun (2025), who emphasize visual framing strategies in conflict reporting, this study focuses on textual framing in online news discourse, particularly in the context of diplomatic reporting. While visual framing often relies on imagery to evoke emotional and symbolic interpretations, textual framing in this study demonstrates how language, narrative structure, and journalistic emphasis construct meaning in more discursive and analytical ways. This suggests that framing theory remains highly adaptable across different modes of media representation, including textual, visual, and multimodal communication.

From a theoretical perspective, the findings strongly reaffirm the continued relevance of Entman's (1993) framing theory in analyzing contemporary digital journalism. Tempo.co's coverage illustrates that framing is not only a mechanism of media selection but also a process of meaning construction that shapes how political reality is interpreted by audiences. The presence of multiple competing frames within the same media outlet also indicates that framing is not always monolithic; instead, it can reflect internal editorial diversity, ideological plurality, and journalistic negotiation. This supports the argument that media framing in digital environments is increasingly dynamic and context-dependent, particularly in politically sensitive topics such as foreign policy and presidential diplomacy.

Moreover, the study highlights that framing in digital journalism operates at both informational and normative levels. At the informational level, Tempo.co reports on factual events such as overseas visits, diplomatic meetings, and international summits. However, at the normative level, these events are interpreted through evaluative lenses that assess their legitimacy, effectiveness, and political implications. This dual function of framing demonstrates how news media do not merely transmit information but actively construct meaning systems that influence public understanding of international relations and state behavior.

From a practical perspective, the findings suggest that media framing plays a significant role in shaping public perception of presidential diplomacy in Indonesia. By emphasizing accountability and criticism, Tempo.co contributes to a public discourse that demands transparency, consistency, and measurable outcomes from foreign policy actions. This may strengthen democratic oversight by encouraging public engagement and critical evaluation of government performance. However, it may also generate perceptions of skepticism or controversy surrounding diplomatic activities, particularly if overseas visits are repeatedly framed in terms of cost, risk, or inefficiency rather than strategic benefit.

At the same time, the presence of the strategic diplomacy frame indicates that Tempo.co also acknowledges the importance of Indonesia's active international engagement. In this framing, overseas visits are presented as part of broader efforts to enhance Indonesia's global standing, strengthen bilateral relations, and participate in multilateral forums. This balanced representation suggests that media framing is not entirely negative or critical but instead reflects a plurality of perspectives that coexist within journalistic discourse. Such plurality is essential in democratic media systems, where competing interpretations contribute to a more informed and participatory public sphere.

Overall, this study demonstrates that presidential overseas visits are not simply reported as diplomatic events but are actively constructed as complex political narratives shaped by media framing processes. Tempo.co functions not only as a provider of news but also as an interpretive institution that shapes how foreign policy is understood,

evaluated, and debated in public discourse. The findings confirm that media framing plays a central role in constructing political meaning in contemporary Indonesia, particularly in the context of presidential diplomacy and international relations. In line with Entman (1993), framing operates as a powerful mechanism through which media select, emphasize, and structure reality, ultimately influencing how audiences interpret political actions and state behavior in a globalized information environment.

5. Conclusion

This study concludes that Tempo.co frames President Prabowo Subianto's overseas visits through a set of interconnected interpretive frames that collectively shape public understanding of Indonesia's early foreign policy direction. The analysis based on Robert M. Entman's framing model shows that news coverage is not merely descriptive reporting of diplomatic events, but a selective process of meaning construction that emphasizes certain aspects of presidential diplomacy while downplaying others. Among the frames identified, public accountability and policy criticism are the most dominant, indicating that Tempo.co consistently evaluates overseas visits in terms of their effectiveness, transparency, and tangible outcomes for the public. At the same time, the coverage also acknowledges the strategic dimension of diplomacy by presenting overseas visits as efforts to strengthen Indonesia's global presence and international cooperation. This combination of supportive and critical framing illustrates the dual role of media in democratic societies, where journalism functions both as a channel of information and as a mechanism of public oversight.

The findings also show that presidential diplomacy is represented as a dynamic and contested process rather than a fixed policy output. Tempo.co constructs overseas visits as political actions that are open to interpretation, debate, and evaluation, particularly in relation to issues of consistency, institutional coordination, and national interest. This indicates that media framing significantly influences how audiences interpret foreign policy, as it provides not only factual reporting but also evaluative narratives that guide public perception. The study further demonstrates that Entman's framing model remains relevant for analyzing digital news discourse, especially in understanding how media construct political meaning through problem definition, causal reasoning, moral judgment, and proposed solutions. Overall, the research highlights that presidential overseas visits are not only diplomatic activities but also socially constructed narratives shaped by journalistic interpretation, which ultimately plays an important role in shaping public discourse on international relations and governance in Indonesia.

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