
DIGITAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION

Framing the 2024 Election from the Media's Point of View (Framing Analysis of the Discourse on the Submission of the Right of Inquiry on Media metrotvnews.com)

Kaylifa Fira dennisa^{1*} Paujiatul Arifah², Ocvita Ardhiani³, Reni Fitriani⁴

¹Universitas Gunadarma, kaylifafirad@gmail.com, Indonesia

²Universitas Gunadarma, paujiatularfh@gmail.com, Indonesia

³Universitas Gunadarma, ocvitaardhiani@gmail.com, Indonesia

⁴Universitas Gunadarma, reni.fitriani9328@gmail.com, Indonesia

Abstract

The role of the media during the election period is as the main information media for the community. The media needs to ensure covering both sides in reporting on certain topics. So that the opinions formed among the public are not the result of the media framing itself. This study aims to analyze news related to the 2024 Presidential Election, namely the discourse surrounding the filing of the Indonesian Parliament's right of inquiry. Using the theory of the social reality construction, this research analyzes news using the framing analysis structure of Zhong Dang Pan and Kosicki. The unit of analysis in this research is metrotvnews.com, with news coverage from March 6-13, 2024. The results of this study found that metrotvnews.com framed news related to the House of Representatives' inquiry discourse concisely. News coverage on metrotvnews.com media focuses on educating readers about the right of inquiry. The news explains the mechanism for filing the right of inquiry. The results also found that the media tried to form a framing that the right of inquiry is a democratic process that upholds transparency and accountability.

Keywords: Framing; Media; metrotvnes.com; Submission the Right of Inquiry; Presidential Election 2024

Introduction

The mass media plays an important role in conveying political messages to the public effectively. Especially during elections, various political actors regularly fill the news columns in the mass media. Similarly, during the Presidential General Election that took place on February 14, 2024, the public actively continued to receive news about the election process until the vote recapitulation process by the KPU (KPU, 2024).

Mass media and political actors have an inseparable relationship because they need each other. The mass media needs news material, while political actors rely on the media to communicate their vision and mission to the public. This cannot be separated from the factor of public trust in the media which is quite high regarding political information. A 2024 survey conducted by the Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (2024) shows that the percentage of people who believe in political news in the mass media is quite high, 33.7% of the public strongly believe, while 37.4% somewhat believe. This figure proves that people still rely on the media as the main source of information in seeking political literacy during the 2024 election period.

The 2024 General Election has become a hot topic of discussion in the media, from the campaign period to the announcement of the election results. Based on the results of the KPU's decision No.360 of 2024, it was announced that Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka as the elected President and Vice President for the period 2024 - 2029 (KPU, 2024). The decision was then followed by lawsuits filed by other candidate pairs, namely Anies Baswedan - Muhaimin Iskandar and Ganjar Pranowo - Mahfud MD in the form of a right of inquiry through the House of Representatives. The right of inquiry is a right proposed by the House of Representatives to investigate the implementation of a law/government policy related to important, strategic, and broad impacts on the life of society, nation, and state that is allegedly contrary to the laws and regulations (DPR RI, 2016).

News about the right of inquiry began to be widely reported by the media since February 2024, initially the media provided information in the form of education regarding what is meant by the right of inquiry and how the submission procedure is. This is because in that month the results obtained in the election calculation were still in the form of *quick count* results. In the following month, March 2024, there were still many media highlighting the filing of the right of inquiry, news topics around the proposed filing of the right of inquiry discussed in the Plenary Session of the House of Representatives. This was highlighting the factions supporting the filing of the right of inquiry. By April, few media outlets covered the discourse on the filing of the right of inquiry, this was also due to the fact that in that month the Constitutional Court issued a decision on the 2024 Election dispute, the results of which rejected all challenges.

Based on the description above, this study takes the unit of analysis from March 6 to 13. This research will focus on analyzing the news in that time period because the news topics in March discussed the filing of the Right of Inquiry related to the consideration of the House of Representatives. Media coverage during this period can influence public opinion. Meanwhile, the House of Representatives itself is the legislative embodiment of public representation. So the discourse conveyed by the media plays an important role here, this is because the media has the power to be able to move public opinion.

The news analysis conducted used framing analysis from Zhong dang Pan & Kosicki. Framing analysis examines how reality is shaped and conditioned by the media. The process of constructing reality highlights certain aspects that are more prominent and more easily recognized (Eriyanto, 2011). This encourages people to focus more on the topics emphasized by the media. The unit of media analysis that will be analyzed is news on metrotvnews.com. This is based on the background of the media owner, where the owner of metrotvnews.com is Surya Paloh who supports Anies Baswedan in the 2024 elections. This research will analyze how the media frames news content and whether there is media framing that tends to favor certain decisions related to the filing of this inquiry right.

Previous research that also examined news in the media using framing included Dalimunthe & Ginting (2023), who examined the news about the corruption case of the langkat governor in the online media waspada.co.id. The results of this study found that the media provide framing with two dimensions, namely through the selection of issues and the highlighting of certain aspects of a reality in the media. This is realized in the form of headlines with negative opinions. In addition, there is also research by Lestaluhu & Jaali (2023) which examines framing in print media related to Golkar Party news in two media, namely Ambon Ekspres Morning Daily and Kabar Timur Daily. The results showed that both newspapers conducted agenda setting through the selection of news sources, the selection of interview quotes in the news and the placement of photos. In addition, there is also research by Pertiwi et al, (2024) which examines the framing of news on the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh in two media, namely antaranews.com and detik.com. The results showed that antaranews.com was more balanced in presenting the news. The balance of news is realized in the selection of quotes and photos in the news, while in the detik.com news, it has not fulfilled the 5W+ 1H elements and has not fulfilled the principle of balance in the news.

Research using text analysis has indeed been done on the media, especially on themes related to politics. As in previous research that compared the text on Republika.com and sindonews.com news related to the discourse on the submission of the DPR RI Inquiry Rights (Aryanti et al., 2024). In addition, there is also research by Siagian & Ritonga (2024) which analyzes news using framing related to political news on tvonenews.com in the 2024 Presidential Election. Given the high public trust in political news from mass media, the media should frame news with a foundation for the benefit of the community, not in the interests of one particular party. Therefore, researchers are interested in analyzing

how the news framing on metrotvnews.com media is related to the discourse on the filing of the DPR RI inquiry right related to the 2024 Presidential Election.

Theoretical Framework

Social Construction of Reality Theory

Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann's "social construction of reality" theory explains how social reality is constructed through interactions and shared processes among individuals in society (Arfan & Athroz Arfan, 2021). This process, described using concepts like internalization, externalization, and objectification, involves individuals interpreting and interacting with their environment to form a shared understanding of norms, values, and habits (Fadli, 2021). Social reality, therefore, is not inherent or objective but is shaped by human perception and interaction.

Social reality is the result of social construction done by individuals and groups in their social interactions and is not something natural or objective. According to this theory, the process of social construction involves human perception, interpretation, and social interaction. Social construction involves a shared understanding of the world, values, norms, and habits. There are objective and subjective aspects in this social reality. Social theory of mass media reality is an extension of social reality theory that specifically discusses the social construction that occurs in the context of mass media. This theory seeks to understand the role of mass media in shaping and influencing social reality through the representations and structures it produces.

James Carey explains in this context that the construction of social reality through mass media consists of four important stages: construction, context, continuity and communication. In the construction stage, the role of social actors, including the mass media, in constructing reality is discussed. In the context stage, we talk about the frame of reference and social background that shapes the construction. How the construction of social reality is maintained and updated through social interaction and communication is described in the continuity stage. The communication stage then shows how the construction of social reality is conveyed to the wider community through the mass media.

Similarly, Karman (2015) identifies four phases—selection, embodiment, interpretation, and internalization—that further clarify this process. *Construction*: The mass media chooses the information that will be conveyed to the public; *Embodiment*: The selected information is realized in the form of news, reports, articles, or other media content; *Interpretation*: People understand and interpret the information received based on their understanding and experience; *Internalization*: Information that has been understood and interpreted by the community becomes part of their understanding and views of social reality (Widiyaningrum & Isnaini, 2021).

Framing and Reality

Framing is an approach for seeing how reality is formed and constructed by the media. The process of forming and constructing reality; the end result is that there are certain parts of reality that are more prominent and more easily recognized. As a result, audiences more easily remember certain aspects that are presented prominently by the media. Aspects that are not presented prominently, not even reported, are forgotten and not noticed by the audience at all. Framing is how events are presented by the media. The presentation is done by emphasizing certain parts, accentuating certain aspects, and raising certain ways of telling a reality/event. Here the media selects, connects and accentuates events so that the meaning of events is easier to touch and remember by the audience. Therefore, as Frank D. Durham said, framing makes the world more known and more understandable. Complex realities are understood and simplified in certain categories. For the audience, such a presentation of reality makes reality more meaningful and understandable (Eriyanto, 2011).

There are two aspects to framing: First, selecting facts/reality. The process of selecting facts is based on the assumption that journalists are unlikely to see events without perspective. They emphasize certain aspects and forgetting other facts, reporting certain aspects and forgetting other aspects. As a result, the understanding and construction of an event may differ from one media to another. Second, writing the facts. This process deals with how the selected facts are presented to the audience. The idea

is expressed with what words, sentences and propositions, with the help of accentuation of photos and images.

Framing determines how reality is presented to the reader. What we know about social reality basically depends on how we frame the event that gives a certain understanding and meaning to an event. Framing can result in the same event producing radically different news if journalists have different frames when viewing an event and writing their views in the news. What is reported by the media is often the result of their views (journalists) when seeing and covering events. Framing analysis helps us to find out how the reality of the same event is packaged differently by journalists so as to produce radically different news (Eriyanto, 2011).

Material and Methodology

This research employs a qualitative approach. According to Kriyantono (2012) qualitative research is research that explains an event in depth and detail through data collection that prioritizes quality. The paradigm adopted in this study is the constructivism paradigm. The basic assumption in the constructivist approach is that reality is not scientifically formed, but rather formed and constructed. Consequently, the same reality may be responded to, interpreted and constructed differently by each person based on their experiences, preferences, education, and social environments. The subject of this research is metronews.com. The object of this research is the news of the filing of the 2024 election inquiry right. The analysis method used in this research is Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing analysis.

Framing Analysis Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki

Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki (1993), in their article "Framing Analysis an Approach to News Discourse", proposed a framework with four structural dimensions of news texts as framing devices namely syntax, script, thematic and rhetoric. This model assumes that every news has a frame that serves as the center of the organization of ideas. How someone interprets an event can be seen from the set of signs that appear in the text. In this approach, framing devices are divided into four major structures (Eriyanto, 2011):

1. Syntactic Structure

Syntactic structure can be observed from the news chart. It focuses on how journalists organize events, statements, opinions, and observations into coherent narratives. Syntactic elements provide useful clues as to how the journalist interprets events and where the news is going. The most popular form of syntax is the inverted pyramid which starts with a headline, lead, episode, background and conclusion. In this form, the top is shown as more important than the bottom.

2. Script Structure

Script structure examines how journalists package events as stories. This is achieved to (a) establish connections between current and previous events and (b) relate the text to the audience's communal environment. The general form of script structure is 5W+1H, Who, What, When, Where, Why and How.

3. Thematic Structure

Thematic structure is the journalist's perspective on an event, articulated through propositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that form the text as a whole. It examines how facts are connected to form a cohesive narrative in a news text.

4. Rhetorical Structure

Rhetorical structure relates to the way journalists emphasize certain meanings described by the choice of style or words. Journalists use rhetorical devices to create images, increase emphasis on certain sides and enhance the desired picture of a news story. There are several elements in the rhetorical structure including lexicon, the selection and use of words to mark or describe events. Besides through words, emphasis can be done through graphics in the form of pictures, tables, photos and others.

Table 1. Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosick Framing Structure

Structure	Framing Devices	Units Observed
SYNTAX The way journalists organize facts	1. News Scheme	Headline, lead, background information, quote, source, statement, closing.
SCRIPT The way journalists tell the facts	2. News Completeness	5W + 1H
TEMATICS The way journalists write facts	3. Details 4. Coherence 5. Sentence Form 6. Pronouns	Paragraphs, propositions, sentences, relationships, between sentences.
RHETORICAL The way journalists emphasize facts	7. Lexicon 8. Graphic 9. Metaphor	Words, idioms, pictures or photos, graphics.

Result and Discussion

This study analyzes news article about the inquiry right event published on metrotvnews.com media during the period of March 6-13, 2024. The timeframe was selected because the inquiry right trial was concluded on March 5. The analyzed articles are detailed in table 2.

Table 2. List of metronews.com News Researched

No	News Title	Broadcast Time	News Source Link
1	Aliansi Rakyat Yogya Bersatu Dukung Hak Angket di DPR	Rabu, 6 March 2024 12:10 WIB	https://www.metrotvnews.com/play/bzGCzgdn-aliansi-rakyat-yogya-bersatu-dukung-hak-angket-di-dpr
2	Gerindra Dinilai Berpeluang Dukung Hak Angket.	Minggu, 10 March 2024 15:14 WIB	https://www.metrotvnews.com/read/b3JCrrvO-gerindra-dinilai-berpeluang-dukung-hak-angket
3	Hak Angket, Politikus PDIP Sebut Konsolidasi Lintas Partai Masih Dilakukan.	Selasa, 12 Maret 2024, 10:16 WIB.	https://www.metrotvnews.com/read/KRXC55gR-hak-angket-politikus-pdip-sebut-konsolidasi-lintas-partai-masih-dilakukan


Source: Processed by Researcher

The study applies Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing analysis model to examine how metrotvnews.com framed the inquiry right news during the specified period. The research focuses on understanding how the framing is packaged by metrotvnes.com regarding the news of the 2024 Election Inquiry Rights. The rhetorical structure of the news in this study uses graphic elements; however not all news displays photos or visualizations that support the news, but displays videos with the same content. Therefore, the Youtube thumbnails displayed were analyzed as material for rhetorical analysis. The results of the framing analysis of seven articles from metrotvnews.com, are as follows:

1. Framing Analysis of News 1

The first article on metrotvnews.com features an informative headline followed by a descriptive paired with a descriptive lead designed to engage readers. In the script element, this news completes the 5W + 1H elements, explaining who is involved, what happened, why, and how the action was carried out. The thematic structure has two main themes: support for the inquiry right and symbolic action as a form of protest. The rhetorical structure uses lexicon such as “sawing” and “full of fraud” to emphasize the message, as well as descriptions of theatrical actions to strengthen news visualization. The results of the framing analysis of the first news based on the news structure can be seen clearly in table 3.

Table 3. Results of the Framing Analysis of the First Article Structure from metrotvnews.com

Structure	Observation Result
Syntax	Headlines are written with a complete sentence structure (subject, predicate, object, and description) so that they are easily understood by readers. The news consists of four paragraphs with the first paragraph summarizing the entire content of the news, where in the paragraph is written a more detailed explanation of the previous headline. The second and third paragraphs focus on the explanation of the signing of the right of inquiry by party representatives to inform readers which parties in this event support the right of inquiry and the last paragraph focuses on the explanation of the symbols shown in the demonstration.
Script	The article includes most of the 5W+1H elements but omits precise time information (<i>when</i>). There is only information about the place (<i>where</i>) and who did (<i>who</i>). While the why element as an explanation of the background of the demonstration has been explained in the news as well as how the demonstration was carried out (<i>how</i>) written many times in three paragraphs.
Thematic	It was found that journalists in the news showed an emphasis on the action of “menggergaji kursi” carried out by the protesters. It can be seen that based on the facts described, the news writer directs readers to understand what the protesters are feeling about the submission of the inquiry right, not only limited to the submission process, but also the anger and courage to fight against the power that they feel is unfair.
Rhetorical	 <p>In the thumbnail there are approximately 8 people giving speeches in the demonstration. There is also a "kursi kanjengan" that is repeatedly mentioned in the news content. This graphic supports the results of the previous thematic analysis where the news wants to emphasize the event symbolically with the symbol of the "menggergaji kursi"..</p>

2. Framing Analysis of the Second News

The second news article on Metrotvnews.com features an informative headline followed by a descriptive lead, guiding readers through the flow of the story effectively. In the script element, the focus is on the 'what' and 'why' components, completing the 5W + 1H framework and providing clear, comprehensive information. In the thematic structure, the main theme is that Gerindra is portrayed as having the potential to support an inquiry to preserve the public's trust in the 2024 election results. The rhetorical structure employs lexicon such as 'opportunity' and 'winning with morality' to underscore Prabowo's moral agenda. Graphical elements are incorporated into the rhetorical structure, as not all news articles include photos or visual representations supporting the narrative. Instead, videos with similar content are presented, and their YouTube thumbnails are analyzed as part of the rhetorical analysis. The results of the framing analysis of the second news article, structured according to its elements, are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of the Framing Analysis of the Second News Structure from metrotvnews.com


Struktur	Observation Result
Syntax	The headline is clear and directly conveys the essence of Gerindra Party's potential support for the inquiry rights, with an easily understandable sentence, although the sentence structure is incomplete as it lacks some explanatory details. The news is organized logically and informatively, starting with an introduction about Gerindra's opportunity to support the inquiry rights, followed by a quote from Syahganda Nainggolan explaining the moral reasons behind Prabowo's potential support, as well as the need to maintain integrity if elected as President. The final paragraph ends by emphasizing the belief that Prabowo no longer needs President Joko Widodo's support, even though Jokowi's son becomes his vice president, reinforcing the argument about Prabowo's political independence and morality.
Script	The second news article as a whole fulfills the essential elements. The 'who' element involves the Gerindra Party and Prabowo Subianto. The 'what' element refers to Gerindra's potential support for the 2024 election inquiry rights. The 'when' element is clearly mentioned as March 10, 2024. The 'why' element is explained with the reason that Prabowo wants to maintain his moral integrity if elected president and avoid any negative image related to his past. The 'how' element is explained through Syahganda Nainggolan's analysis of how the support emerged after the official announcement by the General Election Commission (KPU). The 'why' element is reiterated multiple times across four paragraphs: three, four, five, and six.
Thematic	The second news article as a whole fulfills the essential elements. The 'who' element involves the Gerindra Party and Prabowo Subianto. The 'what' element refers to Gerindra's potential support for the 2024 election inquiry rights. The 'when' element is clearly mentioned as March 10, 2024. The 'why' element is explained with the reason that Prabowo wants to maintain his moral integrity if elected president and avoid any negative image related to his past. The 'how' element is explained through Syahganda Nainggolan's analysis of how the support emerged after the official announcement by the General Election Commission (KPU). The 'why' element is reiterated multiple times across four paragraphs: three, four, five, and six.
Rhetorical	<div data-bbox="730 1182 1023 1357" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="373 1384 1305 1615">The news thumbnail features Syahganda Nainggolan in an interview for the Crosscheck program by Medcom.id (affiliated with metrotvnews.com), reinforcing the impression of a serious and analytical discussion about the potential support of Prabowo and Gerindra for the 2024 election inquiry rights. Syahganda's formal appearance and the simple background emphasize credibility and substance, supporting the theme of the news about the importance of morality and integrity in politics. This graphic is effective in directing the readers' focus towards in-depth analysis rather than visual sensationalism.</p>

3. Framing Analysis of the Third News Article

The third news article on Metrotvnews.com employs a teller headline followed by a descriptive lead that effectively guides readers through the flow of the story. Regarding the script element, the highlighted messages focus on the 'what' and 'why' components, successfully completing the 5W + 1H framework to deliver clear and comprehensive information. In the thematic structure, the article presents a single main theme: cross-party consolidation aimed at pushing for an inquiry into alleged fraud in the 2024 election. This theme is prominently addressed in the first and second paragraphs. The rhetorical structure uses carefully selected lexicon to depict the event effectively. Additionally, the rhetorical structure incorporates graphical elements. While not all articles feature photos or visualizations to support the news, this piece includes videos with similar content. Consequently, the YouTube thumbnail is analyzed as part of the rhetorical analysis, with the image of Chico Hakim

reinforcing the article's content. The results of the framing analysis of the third news article, structured according to its elements, are clearly presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Results of the Framing Analysis of the Third News Structure from metrotvnews.com

Structure	Observation Result
Syntax	This news article begins with an informative headline that directly conveys the core message about cross-party consolidation to push for an inquiry into the alleged 2024 election fraud. The headline is written with a complete sentence structure (subject, predicate, object, and description), making it easy for readers to understand. The news is organized systematically, starting with the first paragraph, which summarizes the entire story, followed by a more in-depth explanation from PDIP politician Chico Hakim regarding the party's solidarity in supporting the inquiry rights, as well as preparations of evidence and arguments related to the alleged election violations. The final paragraph highlights the time aspect, where Chico states that the decision to propose the inquiry will be influenced by further developments, including the official announcement on March 20. This news structure provides readers with a clear and sequential understanding of the cross-party efforts in supporting the inquiry rights.
Script	This article provides a comprehensive overview of the inquiry plan currently being discussed and meets the 5W+1H elements. The 'who' is represented by PDIP politician Chico Hakim, who discusses the cross-party consolidation to push for the inquiry into the alleged 2024 election fraud. The 'what' refers to the planned submission of the inquiry, involving PDIP, PKS, and the NasDem Party, while the 'where' is set within the context of Indonesian national politics. The 'when' is addressed by mentioning that preparations for the inquiry are underway, although there is no specific time mentioned for when the inquiry will be submitted, other than a possible link to the official announcement on March 20. The 'why' is explained as an effort to investigate the alleged fraud. The 'how' is detailed through PDIP's strategy of preparing evidence, documents, and arguments to support the inquiry. The explanation of 'how' is reiterated multiple times across three paragraphs: two, three, and five.
Thematic	The writer/journalist emphasizes the cross-party consolidation between PDIP, PKS, and the NasDem Party to push for the inquiry into the alleged 2024 election fraud. The focus of the article is on PDIP's determination, driven by Megawati's decision, to seriously investigate the alleged violations. The journalist also highlights the preparation of evidence and a well-thought-out strategy, as well as the timing of the inquiry submission in relation to the official announcement on March 20, demonstrating the seriousness and careful planning behind this move.
Rhetorical	 <p>The thumbnail featuring a large PDIP flag with the bull emblem in the midst of a crowd reinforces the narrative of the news about cross-party consolidation to push for the inquiry. This image emphasizes the strength and solidarity of PDIP, supporting the theme of the article that highlights the party's determination to investigate the alleged 2024 election fraud. The visual serves as a rhetorical tool that underscores PDIP's readiness and central role in the political dynamics surrounding the inquiry.</p>

Discussion

Metrotvnews.com tends to provide coverage that subtly supports the inquiry rights while maintaining a strategic focus on the positions of major political parties, such as PDIP and NasDem. Its articles emphasize the roles of key political figures and the official stances of these parties concerning the inquiry issue. The platform avoids explicitly advocating for or against the submission of the inquiry, instead highlighting the ongoing deliberations within political parties. This neutrality is evident in frequent quotes from political figures, emphasizing that decisions regarding the inquiry are still under review.

The results of the framing analysis of the news in this study align with several assumptions of the social construction theory proposed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann. *First*, news reality is a product of creative human effort through the social construction of the surrounding social world. The reality presented in the coverage of the 2024 inquiry on metrotvnews.com is the result of a selection and construction process conducted by journalists. The framing analysis of the news structure shows that the creative process in journalism involves the selection of events, topic determination, seeking credible sources, and organizing the news based on the 5W+1H elements. This process demonstrates that the reality presented in the news is not a direct representation of the events but rather a social construct shaped by various editorial decisions. Therefore, the news published reflects the interpretation and filtering done by journalists and editors, ultimately shaping the social reality consumed by the public.

Second, the relationship between human thought and the social context in which it arises is evolving and institutionalized. The coverage of the 2024 inquiry in this study highlights the relationship between human thought and the social context. The media does not merely present information neutrally but also influences and shapes public opinion based on how the information is framed. In a particular social context, the media functions as a tool that directs public opinion, where people's thoughts on an issue are influenced by the way the media frames it.

Third, society's life is continuously constructed. The 2024 election is an important moment for the Indonesian public, as it highlights the importance of inquiry rights in maintaining government transparency and accountability. If there is any fraud, the media becomes an informational bridge, providing the latest updates on the 2024 election inquiry. The process of submitting the inquiry is part of the ongoing social construction that occurs in every election, emphasizing the importance of the inquiry in ensuring transparency and accountability, especially when the government is seen as benefiting the elite more than the people. In this context, the public is continuously constructed about the 2024 inquiry coverage by the media, one of which is metrotvnews.com.

Fourth, distinguishing between reality and knowledge. Reality is understood as a quality that exists in the world, acknowledged as having existence (being) independent of our will. Knowledge, on the other hand, is defined as the certainty that these realities are real and possess specific characteristics, meaning that different people can have different constructions of a social reality, depending on their experiences, preferences, education, and social environment. The process of submitting the inquiry represents the existing reality, where government actions are perceived as harming the public. Meanwhile, the knowledge conveyed to the public through the media plays a crucial role in shaping perceptions of this reality, with the media functioning as a conduit for information that can either reinforce or change public understanding.

The analysis reveals that Metrotvnews.com's coverage leans towards supporting the inquiry while criticizing a government perceived as lacking transparency. The platform frames the inquiry as being driven by public interests, emphasizing dissatisfaction with policies and political dynasties. However, this framing is influenced by the ideological and political interests of the media owner, Surya Paloh, whose NasDem Party supports candidate pair 01. Consequently, the coverage reflects a constructed reality aligned with the media owner's political agenda.

Conclusion

Based on the framing analysis conducted on articles related to the filing of the inquiry right by the House of Representatives on metrotvnews.com, it is evident that the news emphasizes the ongoing deliberations among factions within the DPR RI. Several articles feature interviews with representatives from groups supporting the Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud pairs. These perspectives suggest there is still optimism for the DPR RI to exercise its right of inquiry into the results of the 2024 Presidential Election.

Additionally, some articles highlight support from specific parties advocating for the immediate filing of the inquiry right. Overall, the framing is shaped by the viewpoints of the interviewees, whose statements underscore the possibility of the DPR RI proceeding with the right of inquiry, currently under further discussion.

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