

DIGITAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION

Framing Analysis of the “Bocor Alus” Podcast on Tempodotco Youtube Account Episode: “Jokowi’s Maneuvers Ahead of Stepping Down

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Abstract

Social media, which has become a digital trend, has become an important tool in communication, especially in disseminating information that the media uses to convey issues and news, particularly political matters. In conveying information, the media frames an issue to influence public perception. This research aims to understand how Tempo frames the issue in the podcast Bocor Alus Politik episode "Maneuver Jokowi Jelang Lengser: Fufufafa dan Menolak PDIP." Entering KIM regarding the issue of Jokowi protecting Gibran Rakabuming Raka and political maneuvers in maintaining his position in the political world. This research theory uses Robert N. Entman's framing analysis, which consists of Define Problems, Diagnose Causes, Make Moral Judgement, and Treatment Recommendation. The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with the form of research being framing. The data collection techniques used in this study are obtrusive observation of podcast content and documentation based on excerpts of podcast content. The result of this research is that the Tempo in the Bocor Alus Politik podcast leads to a negative framing because Jokowi should not make strategic decisions at the end of his term.

Keywords: Podcast; Framing; Jokowi; Maneuver

Introduction

A social media application that supports communication and information dissemination is YouTube. YouTube is the second most accessed social media platform after Facebook, with 50.84% of internet users in Indonesia, and is the most frequently viewed video platform, with 93.63% of internet users watching content on it (APJII 2024). YouTube allows its users to upload, watch, and share videos; add videos to playlists; report content; rate and comment on videos; and subscribe to other users' channels. The platform offers a wide range of video content, including video clips, television show excerpts, music videos, short films, documentaries, audio recordings, movie trailers, live streaming, as well as various other types of content such as vlogs, original videos, and educational videos (Febriyanti 2023).

Tempo is one of Indonesia's leading mass media organizations that has undergone a significant transformation from conventional media to digital platforms, including social media. Initially recognized for its print magazine and newspaper, *Tempo* has since expanded its offerings into the digital realm, starting with its online news portal, *Tempo.co*. This digital shift continued with the

launch of a subscription-based application that provides access to the digital editions of *Tempo Magazine* and *Tempo Newspaper*.

Beyond digital print media, *Tempo* has also established a presence on various social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and TikTok. The official YouTube channel, Tempodotco, has been active since December 13, 2014. As of now, it has garnered 1.23 million subscribers and features more than 13,000 uploaded videos. The channel offers over 60 curated playlist programs, including *Ngobrol Redaksi*, *Ngobrol@Tempo*, *Tempopedia*, *Kolom Hijau*, *Bocor Alus Politik*, and many others.

Bocor Alus Politik is a podcast program presented by *Tempo*, developed from *Tempo* magazine content since 2022, with a total of 88 episodes as of October 2024. Each episode explores political themes with diverse segments. Through this YouTube-based program, *Tempo* aims to widely disseminate information to the public. The concept of *Bocor Alus* is simple casual conversations among journalists about the information they are preparing for the magazine's print and digital editions. The digital edition is released every Sunday morning, while the print edition becomes available every Monday. *Bocor Alus Politik*, aired every Saturday afternoon, serves as a prelude for readers to better understand what the political team will publish on Sunday and Monday. The program, which focuses on national political coverage, is officially registered as part of *Tempo.co* (Nurrohmah, 2024).

Bocor Alus presents in-depth political information that has never been revealed by other media outlets, including scandals that surfaced before and after the 2024 General Election. Over time, this political discussion program delivered in a relaxed and conversational style has continued to evolve. Any shortcomings identified during the production process at *Tempo* are promptly addressed. *Bocor Alus Politik* is produced with standards equivalent to those of *Tempo* magazine, undergoing a rigorous verification process and consistently adhering to journalistic ethics. The editing process is equally thorough, involving three stages of editorial review (Tempo.id 2023).

One notable episode of the *Bocor Alus* podcast, titled "Jokowi's Maneuver Before Stepping Down: Protecting Fufufafa and Rejecting PDIP's Entry into KIM," aired on October 5, 2024, and has been viewed over 2.4 million times. This episode discusses President Jokowi's efforts to secure Gibran Rakabuming Raka's candidacy as vice president. It also reveals Jokowi's alleged request to certain parties to delete traces of the *Fufufafa* account, which is suspected to belong to Gibran. Additionally, the episode covers Jokowi's appeal to Prabowo Subianto not to include PDIP in the *Indonesia Onward Coalition* (Koalisi Indonesia Maju). The author intends to conduct a study to explore how *Tempo* frames this issue through a research titled, "Framing Analysis of the Bocor Alus Podcast on the Tempodotco YouTube Channel: The Episode 'Jokowi's Maneuver Before Stepping Down'".

Theoretical Framework

Podcast

A podcast was originally defined as an audio or video file uploaded to the internet, allowing both subscribers and non-subscribers to listen to or watch it via a computer or portable digital media player (Brown & Green in Martianto and Toni 2021). Today, podcasts are not limited to audio formats they can also be uploaded through personal Instagram and YouTube accounts. Since younger generations increasingly use the internet through various communication technologies, podcasts have become a favored medium among youth worldwide, including in Indonesia. Podcasting is considered a medium that strengthens communication skills (Martianto and Toni 2021).

The term *podcast* originally derived from the acronym *iPod Broadcasting*, referring to Apple's iPod device. The first podcast distribution platform was launched by Steve Jobs in 2001. Internet entrepreneur and former MTV presenter Adam Curry developed his own podcast, which began to gain traction in 2004. Curry also contributed to the development of *iPodder*, a software that allowed users to send audio files to digital music players. Unlike conventional radio, podcasts are an *on-demand* voice broadcast platform, meaning they can be played repeatedly at the listener's convenience (Zellatifanny 2020).

In addition, internet-based media such as podcasts enhance opportunities for two-way or even multi-way communication. According to McDermott (in Zellatifanny 2020), podcasts alongside blogs

and online forums, categorized as "social media" enable listeners to interact more actively through feedback and questions. Podcasts can also foster more intimate relationships with audiences (Merzagora in Zellatifanny 2020).

As podcasts continue to evolve, they bring fresh dynamics with their varied and creative content. They cover a wide range of topics, including daily life issues, music, mystery, comedy, history, science, politics, economics, and philosophy. Common podcast formats include dialogue/talk shows, monologues, reviews, features/documentaries, and audio dramas (Fadilah et al. in Zellatifanny 2020)

Framing

A *frame* is defined as a conceptual structure or belief system that organizes political views, policies, and discourse, and provides standardized categories for interpreting reality. This idea was further developed by Erving Goffman in 1974, who described frames as “strips of behavior” or fragments of action that help individuals make sense of reality (Sobur 2012).

Framing analysis is a tradition within communication studies that employs a multidisciplinary approach to analyze communication phenomena or activities. It draws upon sociological, political, and cultural concepts to interpret communication events, allowing the meaning to be understood and analyzed within the sociopolitical and cultural contexts that surround them (Sudibyo in Sobur 2012).

In the field of communication, framing analysis is used to explore the ways in which media ideologies reconstruct facts. This analysis examines how the media selects, emphasizes, and maintains certain facts within news content to make them more significant and memorable. Ultimately, the perspective or worldview adopted by the media determines what is selected, highlighted, omitted, and the direction in which the news is shaped (Nugroho et al. in Sobur 2012).

According to Aditjondro (in Sobur 2012), the framing process is an integral part of the editorial process, and all staff working in the editorial division of print media are involved in it. Aditjondro emphasizes that the framing process does not only involve journalists, but also the disputing parties in particular cases—each attempting to highlight their own version of the story while concealing others, and asserting the truth of their claims by appealing to the readers’ knowledge, ignorance, and emotions. The framing process positions mass media as a battleground where information on certain issues is contested in a symbolic war between various groups, each seeking to sway public opinion in its favor (Sobur 2012).

One of the key principles of framing analysis is that journalists may apply matrices of objectivity, standards of truth, and certain limitations when processing and presenting news. Journalists also tend to integrate their previous experiences and knowledge into interpretive schemes when reconstructing reality. By using these interpretive schemes, they often limit or select news sources, interpret source comments, and offer unique perspectives or interpretations of discourse within the media (Sobur 2012).

Robert N. Entman’s Framing Analysis

According to Entman, framing plays a crucial role in political communication. He argues that frames highlight certain aspects of reality while ignoring others, allowing audiences to respond in different ways. Politicians seek support by imposing competing frames, often collaborating with journalists to produce news frames (Siahaan in Sobur 2012).

Used to examine how public perception is influenced by mass media and the portrayal of political figures, Robert N. Entman’s *Framing Model* theory focuses on how news and information are presented, constructed, and communicated to the public. This framing ultimately shapes public understanding, opinion, and response in alignment with public interests, media agendas, or the interests of those responsible for the representation (Widyaya and Setiawan 2023).

Entman describes framing in two key dimensions: the *selection of issues* and the *emphasis or highlighting of certain elements of reality*. These two components function to sharpen the portrayal of news through the process of selecting which issues are worth presenting and emphasizing the content of the report. The facts selected, highlighted, or omitted by journalists are based on their perspectives. Behind this selection lie the principles and ideologies of the journalists involved in the news production process, which influence how each side of the issue is framed (Eriyanto & Triputra in Sobur 2012).

According to Entman, framing is carried out through four key functions, as shown in the table below:

Table 1
Robert N. Entman's Framing Analysis

Function	Description
Define Problems	How is an event or issue perceived? What kind of problem is it framed as?
Diagnose Causes	What is seen as the cause of the issue? Who or what is identified as responsible? Understanding the source whether a person or a factor is crucial to interpreting the event.
Make Moral Judgments	What moral values are presented to explain the issue? What values are used to legitimize or delegitimize actions? This element provides justification or argumentation for the defined event.
Treatment Recommendations	What solutions are offered to address the problem? What steps are proposed, and how should they be implemented?

Source: Eriyanto in Hakim and Amina (2021)

Entman's framing schema consists of four core components: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and treatment recommendations, as illustrated in the table above. This model explains how the media selects and emphasizes certain parts of reality. When information is distributed within a specific context, particular issues receive more attention than others. Moreover, the objective of this research is to study how journalists apply their perspectives in selecting issues and constructing news narratives (Hakim and Amina 2021).

Material and Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach. According to Ghony and Almanshur (2016), qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings which cannot be obtained through quantification techniques or statistical methods. This study examines content framing using Robert N. Entman's framing theory. Entman's framing concept provides a comprehensive overview of how journalists perceive and construct meaning around events (Siregar and Qurniawati 2022). This research is a descriptive study. Descriptive research is a method used to illustrate or describe the findings of a study. As the name suggests, the purpose of descriptive research is to provide a detailed description, explanation, and validation of the phenomenon being investigated (Ramdhan 2021). The object of this research is the framing by Tempodotcom in the *Bocor Alus* podcast content, specifically in the episode titled "Jokowi's Maneuver Before Stepping Down: Protecting Fufufafa and Rejecting PDIP's Entry into KIM." The subject of this research refers to the informants, which include the researcher and the Tempodotcom YouTube channel.

Result and Discussion

The *Bocor Alus Politik* podcast episode titled "*Manuver Jokowi Jelang Lengser: Fufufafa dan Menolak PDIP Masuk KIM*" describes and illustrates how President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) carried out various political maneuvers as he approached the end of his

presidency. This episode shows how a politician strategically employs political tactics to maintain his position, including modifying certain policies for personal political interests.

Based on the findings from the framing analysis of the Tempo journalists' discussion in the aforementioned podcast episode, the framing theme focuses on how President Joko Widodo engages in political maneuvers by utilizing his power especially in the final period of his term. As Sobur (2012) states, one of the key principles of framing analysis is that journalists may apply matrices of objectivity, standards of truth, and specific limitations when producing and presenting news. Journalists also tend to integrate their prior experiences and knowledge into interpretive schemes as they reconstruct reality. Through these interpretive frameworks, journalists selectively include or exclude sources, interpret source commentary, and apply particular perspectives or interpretations to media discussions.

Entman describes framing in two main dimensions: the selection of issues and the emphasis or highlighting of certain elements of reality. These components sharpen the depiction of news through processes of selecting which issues deserve coverage and emphasizing specific content. The facts chosen, highlighted, or omitted by journalists are often based on their perspectives. Behind this process, the principles and ideologies of the journalists involved in news production play a significant role in determining which aspects are featured (Eriyanto & Triputra, in Sobur 2012).

The two dimensions problem selection and element emphasis in the *Bocor Alus Politik* podcast episode "*Manuver Jokowi Jelang Lengser: Melindungi Fufufafa dan Menolak PDIP Masuk KIM*" can be explained as follows:

1. Problem Selection

Among many issues occurring near the power transition, this episode of *Bocor Alus Politik* highlights post-election political tensions and how President Jokowi attempts to retain influence in Indonesian politics. The problems addressed in the podcast include Jokowi's political maneuvers, such as protecting Gibran Rakabuming Raka despite widespread criticism, and using his authority to alter certain policies, such as eliminating the MPR Decree (TAP MPR) via a meeting rather than a plenary session. He is also depicted as interfering in institutions that should be free from political influence, such as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN). The portrayal suggests that Jokowi intends to maintain power even after his presidency by placing loyalists in strategic government positions.

2. Element Emphasis

The main issue emphasized in this podcast is how vast political power can influence governmental dynamics, potentially impacting the country's future governance. It also illustrates how political authority may be leveraged for personal gain rather than the public good, and how far one can go to achieve their goals. Through this episode, listeners are presented with the complex ways in which political power can reshape various institutional aspects.

Table 2
Framing Analysis of Bocor Alus Politik Podcast Episode: “Manuver Jokowi Jelang Lengser: Melindungi Fufufafa dan Menolak PDIP Masuk KIM”

Indicator	Jokowi’s Maneuver to Protect Gibran	Jokowi’s Political Maneuvers Ahead of Stepping Down
Define Problems	The maneuvers carried out by Jokowi in an effort to protect Gibran Rakabuming Raka as the elected vice president.	The maneuvers Jokowi carried out ahead of stepping down as an effort to maintain his position on Indonesia’s political stage.
Diagnose Causes	The pressures faced by Gibran Rakabuming Raka following the viral spread of the Kaskus account Fufufafa, which attacked the president-elect Prabowo Subianto and was suspected to be linked to Gibran.	The reason behind Jokowi’s political maneuvers is to ensure a smooth end to his presidency. He seeks to maintain good relations with the families of former presidents and to mend his long-strained relationship with Aburizal Bakrie, particularly concerning issues related to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin). Jokowi is also striving to secure key positions for his loyalists such as in the leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as he does not have a political party of his own, and the loyalty of existing parties is expected to shift toward Prabowo.
Make Moral Judgement	The growing pressure on Gibran Rakabuming Raka gave rise to rumors that Puan Maharani might replace him as vice president. In response, Jokowi and Prabowo invited the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) to verify the authenticity of the Fufufafa account. The Fufufafa controversy also created distance between Gibran and Prabowo, leading to efforts to exclude Gibran from future government plans.	Jokowi proposed the removal of former President Soeharto’s name from MPR Decree Number 11 of 1998 Article 4, thereby implying that Soeharto was not guilty of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN). He also offered a ministerial position to Anindya Bakrie, the daughter of Aburizal Bakrie, in an effort to mend relations with the Bakrie family. In the selection of KPK commissioners, all members of the Selection Committee (Pansel) were Jokowi’s appointees, who submitted a list

		of 10 candidates to be chosen by him.
Treatment Recommendation	<p>In an effort to protect Gibran's position from being sidelined as vice president, Jokowi instructed that the presidential and vice-presidential inauguration should not use the MPR Decree as its legal basis. He also sought to prevent the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) from joining the Indonesia Coalition, citing that PDIP was too controlling. Additionally, Jokowi attempted to secure ministerial positions for his close allies, such as Pratikno (Minister of State Secretariat of Indonesia, 2014–2024), Listyo Sigit Prabowo (Chief of the Indonesian National Police), Bahli Lahadalia (Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources since August 2024), and Budi Arie Setiadi (Minister of Communication and Digital, 2023–2024).</p>	<p>The revocation of MPR Decree Number 11 of 1998 Article 4 was approved by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) through an internal meeting and agreement among MPR members, bypassing the official Plenary Session as mandated by proper procedures. Jokowi also supported Anindia Bakrie in her bid to become Chairperson of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) after she declined an offer to become a minister. Furthermore, several of the 10 candidates proposed by the KPK Selection Committee composed of Jokowi's appointees are expected to be appointed as KPK commissioners due to Jokowi's influence.</p>

Source: Processed by the Author (2025)

Tabel
Reality, Tempo's Framing, and Implications

Reality	Tempo's Framing	Implications
<p>The Fufufafa account went viral on social media and attracted attention from netizens due to its trail of negative comments related to President-elect Prabowo Subianto during the 2014 and 2019 presidential elections. The account also posted negative content about several public figures and even members of the public. When asked by the media, Gibran declined to comment on the account and appeared to deny ownership. "Well, ask the account owner," he said when questioned on Tuesday, September 10, 2024. Even the Minister of Communication and Information Technology confirmed that Gibran was not the owner of the Fufufafa account (detik.com, 2024).</p>	<p>Based on the findings from the conversation analysis in the <i>Bocor Alus Politik</i> podcast, the framing suggests that the owner of the <i>Fufufafa</i> account is Gibran Rakabuming Raka. This is evident from President Jokowi's various efforts to protect Gibran's position as the elected vice president. Leveraging his influence, Jokowi ensured that the presidential and vice-presidential inauguration would not use the MPR Decree (<i>TAP MPR</i>) out of concern that Gibran's position could be threatened in the future due to the <i>Fufufafa</i> account controversy. Jokowi also reportedly instructed Minister of Communication and Information Technology Budi Arie Setiadi to erase traces of the <i>Fufufafa</i> account.</p> <p>In addition, Jokowi prevented the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) from joining the Indonesia Coalition, citing that the party tends to be too controlling. He also attempted to place his close allies in ministerial</p>	<p>The mounting pressure on Gibran Rakabuming Raka has led to rumors that Puan Maharani might replace him as vice president. The Prabowo family was also angered by the Fufufafa account issue, causing a rift in the relationship between Prabowo and Gibran. Jokowi and Prabowo also invited the National Cyber and Encryption Agency (BSSN) to verify the authenticity of the Fufufafa account. The Fufufafa controversy further distanced Gibran from Prabowo, leading to efforts to exclude Gibran from future government plans.</p>

	<p>positions to further strengthen Gibran’s standing as vice president-elect, including Pratikno (State Secretary of Indonesia, 2014–2024), Listyo Sigit Prabowo (Chief of the Indonesian National Police), Bahli Lahadalia (Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources since August 2024), and Budi Arie Setiadi (Minister of Communication and Digital Affairs, 2023–2024).</p> <p>These various maneuvers by Jokowi increasingly suggest that Gibran Rakabuming Raka is indeed the owner of the <i>Fufufafa</i> account. Jokowi’s efforts to protect Gibran raise serious concerns about the neutrality of state institutions, as they appear to be used for personal and familial interests—an act that constitutes a violation of democratic ethics and public transparency.</p>	
<p>The People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR) has officially removed the name of former President Soeharto from MPR Decree Number 11 of 1998, which previously called for the establishment of a government free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN). This decision was made during the final plenary</p>	<p>Based on findings from the analysis of discussions in the <i>Bocor Alus Politik</i> podcast, the revocation of MPR Decree Number 11 of 1998 was framed as a move initiated by President Jokowi in an effort to mend ties with the family of former President Soeharto—known as the Cendana family. Although the proposal was officially</p>	<p>As a result of several political maneuvers carried out by Jokowi—including the issue surrounding the selection of the new KPK leadership—tensions began to arise between him and Prabowo.</p> <p>Jokowi also started to be abandoned by those closest to him. This became apparent during the DPR Plenary Session, where he received no applause and was even heckled</p>

<p>session of the MPR RI for the 2024–2029 period. The revocation followed a letter from the Golkar Party requesting a review of the decree (news.detik.com, 2024).</p> <p>The governmental transition has also extended to the business and economic sectors. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), during an Extraordinary National Conference, officially appointed Anindya Bakrie as the General Chairperson of Kadin for the 2024–2029 period, replacing Arsjad Rasjid. Anindya was elected by acclamation by 28 provincial Kadin representatives and 25 delegates from national-level business associations (kompas.id, 2024).</p> <p>On October 1, 2024, the Chair of the KPK Selection Committee (Pansel KPK), Muhammad Yusuf Ateh, informed the media that the committee had met with President Jokowi and submitted 10 names of candidates for KPK leadership and 10 names for the KPK supervisory board. The Deputy Chair of the Selection Committee, Arief Satria, stated that these 10 names would be forwarded by the</p>	<p>submitted by the Golkar Party, it was reportedly made at Jokowi’s request.</p> <p>Jokowi also met with Anindya Bakrie and Roesan Roeslani, initially offering support if Anindya wished to become a minister. However, Anindya declined, stating that his priority was to return Kadin’s leadership to the Bakrie family. With the support of Roesan Roeslani, an internal Kadin meeting was held, which led to an Extraordinary National Conference (Munaslub) and the eventual election of Anindya Bakrie as Chairman of Kadin for the 2024–2029 period.</p> <p>Jokowi also insisted that the leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) be finalized before the inauguration of the new president. As a result, a meeting took place between Jokowi and the KPK Selection Committee, which later submitted ten names of KPK leadership candidates—among whom were individuals closely aligned with Jokowi.</p> <p>These maneuvers suggest Jokowi’s intent to maintain power and influence over the government even after</p>	<p>with shouts of “Mulyono.”</p> <p>.</p>
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President to the House of Representatives (DPR), and that the committee would announce the list of names to the public (setkab.go.id, 2024).	the end of his presidential term. Such actions raise concerns as they involve the use of presidential authority to control and reshape state institutions for personal and political interests, thereby undermining a healthy and democratic transition of power.	
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Source: Author's Processed Data (2025)

From the table, it can be seen how the framing of issues differs between other media outlets and Tempo. Other media tend to play it safe by merely reporting the news or issues in a general manner that neither criticizes President Jokowi nor reveals his involvement such as in the selection of the new chairman of Kadin. In contrast, Tempo explicitly frames many political events leading up to the transition of power as the result of Jokowi's political maneuvers.

This indicates that many media outlets today are playing it safe and tend to show bias in favor of the government. The decreasing availability of critical information and the growing media bias in reporting have left the public without a clear picture of the country's political situation. This is a deeply concerning condition because public ignorance allows government actors to potentially carry out harmful actions without scrutiny or oversight.

Conclusions

The "Bocor Alus Politik" podcast episode titled "Jokowi's Maneuvers Before Stepping Down: Protecting Fufufafa and Rejecting PDIP from Joining the KIM Coalition", aired on Tempodotco's YouTube channel, discusses a series of events leading up to President Joko Widodo's final days in office. Viewed through Robert Entman's framing analysis, Tempo frames how Jokowi used his power to protect the political standing of Gibran Rakabuming Raka, the elected vice president, by instructing the Minister of Communication and Information to erase traces of the "Fufufafa" account. Additionally, Jokowi is portrayed as attempting to prevent the inauguration of the new president and vice president through the use of an MPR Decree, and blocking PDIP from joining the Indonesia Maju Coalition (KIM).

Beyond safeguarding Gibran, Jokowi is also shown to have carried out other maneuvers aimed at preserving his political influence post-presidency, such as placing his chosen individuals in strategic positions, including candidates for the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) leadership, and key roles in the upcoming cabinet. Jokowi also strengthened ties with the family of former president Suharto by removing Suharto's name from MPR Decree No. 11 of 1998, Article 4.

Based on Entman's framing analysis, Tempo's coverage in the Bocor Alus Politik podcast reflects a critical and negative framing of Jokowi's political maneuvers as he approaches the end of his term. Tempo views these actions as strategic decisions that should ideally be left to the next administration. According to this framing, Jokowi's moves overstep presidential authority, especially at the twilight of his term, and potentially undermine the democratic order. Overall, these actions are portrayed as weakening healthy democratic principles by using state power for personal and familial interests, resulting in biased state institutions and eroding public trust.

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