

Framing Indonesia's U20 World Cup Cancellation by Kompas.com and Beritasatu.com

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Abstract. Today's mass media are entering the age of technology. Mass media generally has a structure that governs policy and social construction. Online mass media news can potentially to establish a significant framework that shapes public opinion. The U20 World Cup cancellation has emerged as a significant political topic. His study aims to analyze how Kompas.com and Beritasatu.com communicated the impact of the 2023 U20 World Cup cancellation in Indonesia. Ganjar Pranowo, a political figure, has emerged as the primary focus due to his anticipated participation in the 2024 elections. The qualitative research method employs the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald Kosicki models and Shoemaker and Reese's hierarchical theory of media influence. Based on the framing analysis, the researchers discovered that *Kompas.com* and *Beritasatu.com* operate within distinct communication frameworks. *Kompas.com* reported on the consequences of the U20 World Cup's cancellation, presenting both positive and bad aspects of the news. While *Beritasatu.com* emphasizes the government's disappointment, the two media have different perspectives on the same news. On Beritasatu.com, rhetoric in the form of phrases is easy to find. The influence of media hierarchy extends to both media and its opposites. The five levels of hierarchy identify the role of *Kompas.com's* gatekeeper in selecting outstanding words to attract attention while *Beritasatu.com* uses euphemism.

1 INTRODUCTION

Today's mass media is in an era of fast and unbalanced technology. The media has a relationship of interest with a specific purpose various of ways in the media. Media construction can be done through several ways such as text, images, and so on. The constructivist view assumes t the public can have different interpretations (Mulyana, 2002).

The mass media has a structure in it starting with media owners, journalist, and other external relations. Internal and external factors that can influence the content of the news.

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Therefore, the news that the mass media do can differ from other media. Difference of perspective, word processing, framing.

The news of the cancellation of the U20 World Cup in Indonesia became a hot discussion in 2023, starting with the participation of Israel's U20 national team. The rejection of several of parties from political figures, community organizations, and religious organizations heated the announcement. Most interesting is the rejection of political figures because Indonesia entered the political year in less than a year. The political party figure PDI-P, as well as the district official Ganjar Pranowo and I Wayan Koster most highlighted in this announcement for his rejection. The refusal caused FIFA to cancel the U20 World Cup in Indonesia.

The cancellation of the activities increasingly heated up political issues and the emergence of news that was constructed by the mass media as a propaganda because a media has an interest in a particular construction or framing. Framing about the news production process and how the event is framed. According to the theory of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald Kosicki the highlighting of a news can be seen through headlines, pictures and symbols (Lubis & Khairani, 2020). The process is done by selecting of vocabulary, statements, sources and so on News presentations can employ repeated language and tend to exhibit prejudice.

The researchers chose two media are *Kompas.com* and *Beritasatu.com*, with high parameters of political news. While *Kompas.com* has, since its inception, had close ties with the founder of the PDI-P Party. *Kompas*, in, 1966 succeeded through a political storm and became a neutral newspaper, excluding anti-Soekarno newspaper (Simarmata, 2014). That factor that makes the researchers interested in choosing both of these media.

Enggartiaso Lukita currently owns Beritasatu.com as the cadre of the Nasdem Party. At the same time the *Kompas* has a special relationship with the PDI-P Party due to the diffusion of political parties that spread the Catholic Party with the PDI-P and PPP (Hill, 1995). Assuming this research is that the Nasdem Party declared Anies Baswedan as the presidential candidate that made PDI-P it was embedded to nominate Ganjar Pranowo. So, the researchers assumed that *Beritasatu* and the *Kompas* competed through the mass media.

The previous study, entitled "*Bali Governor's Framing Policy Analysis in the Cancellation of the Drawing of the U20 World Cup*," by Pratyaksa and Niluh at 2023 focused on Bali Governor's policy, Pan & Kosicki's framing model, and semiotic theory. The findings from both media studies indicated that the Bali Governor's decision was correct, as he chose to reject Israel rather than the World Cup. Regarding the study "*A Framing Analysis on Related News: Two Police Officers Rescued from a Tragedy on CNN Indonesia*," by Syamsi and Sukmawati this study employed Entman's framing model and concluded that CNN is impartial.

This study uses the latest model, which is based on the media influence hierarchy theory, compared to previous research. This theory effectively reveals the impact of news content in the media, and it has not been the subject of any similar research. The researchers also chose to focus on the impact of the U20 World Cup news by involving research related to the language style used. The results of this research can enhance and develop new methods by utilizing language studies on the framing.

The researchers formulated the research problem based on the presentation they received. This study aims to analyze the framework of Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki's announcement regarding the impact of the U20 World Cup cancellation in Indonesia, as reported by *Kompas.com* and *Beritasatu.com* from March 29 to April 4, 2023. In addition, this study will incorporate Shoemaker and Reese's hierarchy theory of media influence. The goal is to understand the media's power of influence, which consists of five levels.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Framing Theory

Framing is an approach to how reality constructed by the media through the way journalists look at issues and facts. Events highlighting can also be called framing because its purpose is to attract readers so that they are easily remembered by the audience. Different journalist views can determine the facts taken and removed. Placement of headlines, photos and certain words that repeat to emphasize the fact called framing (Mulyana, 2002).

Framing is also referred to as a second-stage setting agenda, because it has a common goal that affects the audience. The highlighting of certain elements can be more of an audience's concern. The Pan and Kosicki model of mass media in political topics takes into account political symbols through informants, grammar. Unconsciously, this construction has become a political commodity. The placement of framing elements can be seen on the headline, repetition, and graphical usage that supports and reinforces the highlighting. The process of framing events involves not only media workers. The news media can be influenced by those who hold power, and they may shape the media's agenda.

The Pan and Kosicki model has its own approach through syntax structure, script, thematic and rhetorical. This structure can be seen from the headlines, leads, informants, photos, vocabulary, even propositions. Framing is the process emphasizing messages and giving readers additional details to pique their interest. Text allows us to observe framing, particularly when it incorporates grammar. a way to transfer meaning by linking facts using phrases using words or phrasing (Mulyana, 2002).

This study will also identify how grammar is used in both forms of media. The focus is on how the media employs specific words to sway public opinion, particularly in political disputes. Language studies of euphemism (Sutarman, 2013) will be tools to help discern the language used. Euphemism is the use of foreign terms, such as words, phrases, sentences, or discourses, in the Indonesian language, either orally or in writing.

2.2 Hierarchy Theory

This theory is a study of mass communication that explains the factors and influence of the media. The theory was introduced by Shoemaker and Reese who said that a media can be influenced internally and externally. Then the influence is divided into five levels namely, *individuals, media routine, media organization, extramedia and ideology* (Shoemaker, 1996). According to Shoemaker and Reese, news from different media outlets can undoubtedly present different aspects of an event. These discrepancies in reality also stem from media constructions influenced by both internal and external factors.

Individual influence how educational, religious, demographic background of such media reporters. Media routine refers to the established processes by which media habits process news. Media organisations, sometimes referred to as the influence of internal or media owners, are also known as the highest policy makers of media firms. Extramedia how influence from outside media such as government policies, organizations, audiences and others. The media has the ability to influence or manipulate the audience into accepting the information it desires (Rasyidi et al., 2022). And the last level of ideology or how great the influence of corporate guidelines.

The media industry is not free from the role of media workers, media professionals like journalists, even the media elite. But above the journalist there are still other positions that I hold higher positions like the editor who has the authority to sort the facts or called the gatekeeping (Abrar, 2015). Not only up to the editor, in the hierarchy of media influence media content can be a factor of the media owner, outside the media and ideology.

Hierarchy media of influence theory is used to determine the presence of media that can be seen from five levels. The message's content can be influenced by either the organizational level or the media owner. Then extramedia starts with external policy, audience influence, and external environment.

2.3 Constructivist

This paradigm is called as a way of view that can be interpreted differently. News in the mass media is often linked to subjectivity. One can view language in a medium not only as meaningless text but also as a tool that a particular group of people has constructed. The constructivist looks at the media doing a construction or a message building agent. News is constructed through texts that are actually the construction of journalists (Suprobo et al., 2016).

In the construction of an event, according to the constructivist view, journalists have their own subjectivity. The media functions as a partial and subjective agent of construction. So through this constructivist paradigm it is assumed that a news can be constructed by a journalist, a communicator or a particular party. The ideology of the media, the subjectivity of the journalist, the relationship of power can influence the delivery of a certain message.

Then the message made by the communicator is distributed to the public, the fact given will give its own meaning. So through this constructivist paradigm it is assumed that a news can be constructed by a journalist or a communicator or a particular party. Journalists, together with other influences, mould the media, which is incapable of accurately portraying objective reality. News is a component of the journalist's subjective perspective (Rasyidi et al., 2022).

3 METHODS

This type of research is used by researchers of the qualitative type to focus on in-depth text analysis of the announcement of the cancellation of the U20 World Cup. The analysis is carried out through the framing model of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald Kosicki. Pan and Kosicki's model has an analysis of the text structure of the *syntax* elements ranging from the title section, quotations, informants, news content *script*, *thematic* sentence arrangements, vocabulary like *rhetoric*, and images (Eriyanto, 2018). The model of analysis is appropriate to find out how the media compiles news texts in the discussion of the political issue of the cancellation of the U20 World Cup.

The researchers will also use the media hierarchy theory of influence from Shoemaker & Reese. The hierarchical media influence theory is used to find out how influential the power of the media is in determining the editing of news. The data collection was carried out by selecting seven days after FIFA's U20 World Cup cancellation notice for the period from March 29th to April 4th, 2023 with a focus on the topic of its impact. Data is collected through observations, and documentation on each online media. This research data is analyzed through framing Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki. The researchers will analyze 14 selected news. Data analysis techniques will also be done by researchers, to find out how to analyze the theory of media influence hierarchy.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Here is an in-depth analysis of the topic of the impact of the post-cancellation of the 2023 U20 World Cup period from March 29th to April 4th 2023 by *Kompas.com* and *Beritasatu.com*. This framing analysis refers to the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald Kosicki models. Previously, the researchers conducted an analysis of 14 news articles, but only presented a sample of the framing analysis on two articles. The researchers will take two samples of the news to be analyzed in depth on each news.

Based on Pan and Kosicki's findings, *Kompas.com* and *Beritasatu.com* provide descriptions of word usage and their inclinations. Nevertheless, it is crucial to take into account the temporal constraints of the investigation.

4.1 Headline Kompas.com: Economic Impact of Cancellation of the U20 World Cup Indonesia Loses Potential up to Rp 100 Trillion

Table 1. Framing Analysis Kompas.com

SYNTAX
Lead
<i>"Maybe tens of trillions of rupees. The economic impact more broadly could even exceed Rp 100 trillion"</i>
Background Information
The impact of the U20 World Cup can be both positive and negative, according to Director CORE.
Quotes, Sources, Statements
CORE Executive Director, Mohammad Faisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>"Maybe tens of trillions of rupees. The economic impact more broadly could even exceed Rp 100 trillion"</i>• <i>"There will be a difference in the income of the entrepreneur between an event (U-20 World Cup) and no such event"</i>• <i>"If there is a riot in the community as a result of the arrival of an Israeli delegation, it is highly likely that the potential losses will be grater than the potential economic benefits obtained"</i>
SCRIPT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>What</i>, cancellation of the U20 World Cup Affects the economy of RI.• <i>Who</i>, Mohammad Faisal• <i>When</i>, 2017 and Sunday, 2 April 2023• <i>Where</i>, Indonesia• <i>Why</i>, Mohammad Faisal proclaims that with the cancellation of this sporting event the world has lost its benefits• <i>How</i>, the positive and negative factors of the cancellation the U20 World Cup, will have a greater negative impact than the benefits it has gained
THEMATIC
The theme of this discussion is related to the benefits of holding the U20 World Cup with its potential profits and losses. Use of the proposition because, however, even as a word connects cause consequences by linking the sentence of the statement.
RHETORIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scissors• Stability

Syntax, the news lead uses the quotation of an informant named CORE Director Mohammad Faisal. Lead or news core is known as one of the early readings on the news usually is first after the news title. Because the news that attracts the audience that directly contains the highest news value (Haris, 2016). Selection of news informants from the figures of the economic institutions as the background of the events. That position is proportionate to the figure who knows the economic potential. The *Kompas* advances the quality of the news by quoting an informant who understands the economy.

Script, this news is full of 5W+1H elements containing information that corresponds to the title. The How element clearly explains the positive and negative factors that would arise if this U20 World Cup remained rolling. So this news belongs as good and complete news to be presented.

Thematic, this structure found propositions used by journalists to explain the news. Proposals used like, however, because, though. The conjunction is used to connect cause and statement. The journalist attempts to create a structured story using two narratives within one news piece. As a result, the audience perceives this news as positive following the World Cup cancellation. The underlying message of the news implies that Ganjar's actions are morally correct. The concept is to encourage the audience to consider it from two different angles, the media strives to captivate the public through written communication (Rasyidi et al., 2022).

Rhetoric the researchers discovered the vocabulary they used, namely, *scissors* and *stability*. The two words, if directed by the dictionary of Indonesian language, mean exemplary and balanced (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2016). The word symbolizes the comparison that if the U20 World Cup remains called a positive effect obtained is not balanced with a much greater negative.

4.2 Headline Beritasatu.com: Trillion losses due to hosts of the U20 World Cup cancelled, PSI: Make a lesson

Table 2. Framing Analysis Beritasatu.com

SYNTAX
Lead
The cancellation of the U20 World Cup in Indonesia has brought the impact of material and non-material losses for Indonesia, which it is expected to host. Even the material losses are estimated at Rp. 3.7 trillion.
Background Information
The cancellation of the U20 World Cup in Indonesia brought huge losses to the economy and tourism.
Quotes, Sources, Statements
Chairman of Solidarity Party of Indonesia (PSI) Andre Vincent Wenas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Indonesia itself is asking, even competing with other candidates. It’s been a long time. Now the rice has become flour”.</i> • <i>“It makes a lot of sense, starting with the renovation of the stadium, which he says is worth Rp.. 500 billion, and then the projected visit of more than 50,000 foreign tourist”.</i> • <i>“So Rp 3.7 trillion is the minimum amount, plus counting the intangible losses to tourist and the economy, it also destroys the big dream of Young’s Garuda maker”.</i> • <i>“You shouldn’t have been in the first place. Now it’s a mess. The economic</i>

disadvantage is more than the reputation of the nation let this be our bitter lesson”.

SCRIPT

- *What*, the impact of Indonesia’s loss on the cancellation of the U20 World Cup
 - *Who*, Andre Vincent Wenas, and Sandiaga Uno
 - *When*, 2 April 2023
 - *Where*, Indonesia
 - *Why*, because the projected revenue for each match, the broadcasting right, the sponsorship including the hotel is huge
 - *How*, he didn’t have to do it from the beginning, and now it’s a mess. The economic losses are obviously not the reputation of the nation
-

THEMATIC

The theme of this announcement is the cancellation of the losses of the U20 World Cup.

RHETORIC

- Rice has become flour
 - A bitter lesson
 - Big dreams
-

Syntax, the headlines quotes Andre Vincent Wenas statement that the cancellation of Indonesia as the host of the 2023 U20 World Cup should be a lesson that means if you are unwilling to commit you don't have to apply. News headlines that use statements from informants will attract readers with highlighting aspects (Mulyana, 2002). Lead and news informant loaded with a statement by Andre Vincent Wenas as PSI party cadet

Script, the 5W+1H element is complete on the announcement, which focuses on the criticism of PSI cadet Andre Vincent Wenas. This element discusses the failure to commit to hosting the U20 World Cup. Besides, the news explains the material and intangible losses.

Thematic, the language of this report discusses the disadvantages of the cancellation of the U20 World Cup. Connecting sentences presented among them, even, because the purpose of this connection is to affirm the relationship of reason. The topic structure can be deduced from the argument that the losses and their impacts are of great importance, not only for the economy but also for the participants. The underlying message of the story implies that Ganjar's actions are commendable.

Rhetoric, found the word *rice has become flour* has a long term meaning and cannot be corrected for failure to fulfil a commitment. These include allegory figurative language which are often used as counsel and counsel to others. Using euphemism can minimize the emergence of the word taboo, at the same time to reduce errors in communication. The word euphemism is used by the writer to smooth the word (Sutarman, 2013).

Then found the word lexicon written referring to, *bitter lesson* means grief for losing. Some phrases and vocabulary are found on Beritasatu.com. While *big dreams* are used to support the high goals of young Indonesian players who failed to appear in the U20 World Cup (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2016). The Beritasatu news provides a metaphor that distinguishes it from Kompas.

4.3 Framing Kompas.com

Out of 14 news from both *Kompas.com* and *Beritasatu.com*, it was found that 14 news of Kompas and Beritasatu in the topic of the cancellation of the U20 World Cup had a tendency to write news. An overview of the results of this framing analysis will be described below.

Syntax, there is a title of the announcement by showing the word highlighted by the word *sold out*, *resistance*, *punishment*, *blasphemy*, and *principle* on 4 News. If according to the great dictionary of Indonesian language the word has a certain meaning. Word *sold out*, *resistance*, *punishment*, and *blasphemy* have a bad connotation. *Sold* means destruction, *deficit* means exhausted at all and losses (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2016). Then use the word *principled* has the meaning of obeying the existing principles. A specific word or phrase placed on the headline of the news that affirms a positive and a negative aspect of that is called framing. Highlighting one of the news components is a way the media gives a specific discourse to the reader (Simatupang, 2021).

The news lead used was taken from statements and quotations from news informants. It was found that there was one news using a *quotation lead* or news core that quotes directly from an informant and one story using a *who lead*. The purpose of this lead climbing is to make readers interested in reading, because the lead is on the initial view after the news headlines. *Who lead* is a news core that displays elements of who the perpetrator of an event is usually the person who has a position must be interesting to be the news (Haris, 2016).

Script, the tables on this element journalists display the news with a complete 5W+1H element. Just found two of these reports showing only quotations from the news source. Journalists tell the events by giving the facts and chronology of the events intact. The whole news can be proved in almost seven of these news on the grounds of Ganjar Pranowo's rejection of Israel. The Kompas discussion on the cancellation of the U20 World Cup consisted of three sections related to Ganjar Pranowo, while the rest of the pieces were centred around economics and a letter from FIFA. Ganjar is consistently portrayed as a heroic figure in political media.

Thematic, this element is that the journalist lists a news in two themes, economic, political and football. Every news always deals with two topics at once with the help of some conjunction, that, though, however, temporarily, next, besides, even, let alone, reason and however.

Rhetoric, Several lexical words were discovered to bolster the intended meaning of a word. Words of *consistency*, *rejection*, *humanity*, *barbarity*, *stability*, *political line*, *devotion*, *spirit*, on 4 news. Found words of *consistency*, *rejection* and *humanity* in news about Ganjar and Israel that if according to the Indonesian great dictionary means positive. The placement of headlines, striking vocabulary and repetitive purposes emphasize the facts (Mulyana, 2002:79-81). Then the words of the *political line* and the *confidence* were found, which seemed to strengthen the reason for denial of Israel, so that the word implicitly meant that denials of Israel were a belief to be established. As well as adding two foreign words in his presentation *game charger* and *damage has been done*.

4.4 Framing Beritasatu.com

Syntax, the headline is identical to the application of an informant's statement. *hit*, if referring to the Indonesian dictionary can be understood to be helpless (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, 2016). I Found the word *making a lesson*, *targeting a shot*, and *being honest*. The story's lead employed the terms *bitter pill*, *dispersed*, *red zone*. Type of lead used who lead on 4 news and 3 lead explanations from a journalist. Who lead is a news core that displays elements of who the perpetrator of an event is usually the person who has a position must be interesting to be the news (Haris, 2016).

Script, 5W+1H elements complete on 6 news found reporters write news with disappointment and sadness after the U20 World Cup was cancelled, while 1 news explains netizen attacks on Ganjar Pranowo. Among the 7 chosen news stories, this coverage

specifically emphasises feelings of sadness and delves into a certain political matter concerning the PSI Party.

Thematic, 5W+1H elements complete on 6 news found reporters write news with disappointment and sadness after the U20 World Cup was cancelled, while 1 news explains netizen attacks on Ganjar Pranowo. News regarding disappointment holds greater prominence than political deliberations.

Rhetoric, in this rhetorical element, we found the figure of speech used in it, the *rice has become flour, long-lived, buried in big dreams*. This analysis is found in the lexicon *lesson, bitter pills, dispersed, expansion, the fed, distrust, hit, continuously, ideological line, homeland*. And he found a word of affirmation *stubbornness, firmness, toughness*. The word forms the perception that the word as a bold and bold word is the rejection of Ganjar. Framing also puts more pressure on the displayed text to stand out to make it memorable or specific discourse (Hakim et al., 2021).

Then they found the label *BUMN expert staff* which denotes the position of the journalist, the government. According to (Mulyana, 2002), A label that strikes on an association, a symbol is an implication of the selection of certain aspects of reality. The word "distrust" is used to mean mistrust. The word is used to smooth out terms that it does not find proper synonyms and reduce word waste (Sutarman, 2013:78).

If according to euphemism, euphemism is a use of the word or other form of its purpose to avoid the taboo, for example its use in the mass media (Sutarman, 2013:10). In a story, for example, we found a few keywords that even foreign words were used. The smell of *rice that has become flour* has a meaning that it's gone and it can't be repaired. This is part of an allegory which is reasonably used as a counsel and a warning to other. *Long-lived* trick have consequences and effects that last over long periods of time. Then the word is *buried in a big dream* which is conceived as a high goal that is exhausted, the figurative language goes into hyperbolic or exaggerate something.

4.5 Kompas.com and Beritasatu.com Media Hierarchy Influence Analysis Result

Individual, *Kompas* journalists. This media does not demand that its prospective journalists have a background in journalistic education, communication and related fields. backward reporter, education is a discipline other than journalism that is judged to influence mass media news writing (Shoemaker, 1996). *Beritasatu* researchers found that prospective journalists qualified graduates of bachelor journalism and the like framing finds a lot of place in media texts, journalists, editorial rooms, political elites and other structures (Eriyanto, 2018:76).

Media Routine, Gatekeepers or influential editors sort the news messages to the audience. Because every statement could potentially attract the opinion of a media that has the power to build a message. *Beritasatu* researchers found that prospective journalists qualified graduates of bachelor journalism and the like framing finds a lot of place in media texts, journalists, editorial rooms, political elites and other structures (Eriyanto, 2018:76).

Organizational, the researchers found some affirmation of the statement on the cover of the news. It is said that Ganjar rejected the Israeli team for humanitarian reasons. *Beritasatu* the media organization or internal media factors are more inclined to the view of the government. Labels and sources demonstrate *Beritasatu's* perspective.

Extramedia, the *Kompas* is not affected by external media can be proven through the selection of credible sources. The *Kompas* was only found in a report using PDIP sources that seemed to gently defend Ganjar Pranowo with a reaffirmation of Israel's rejection of the statements given. *Beritasatu* media is not affected by the outside media, but the more it

packages the news is more condescending the government's disappointment. That influence comes from the Nasdem Party that is in the government neighborhood.

Ideology, the *Kompas* says that the cancellation of the U20 World Cup is more likely to have a positive impact on this. The story of *Beritasatu* can still be said to be a blind eye on the part of the government but does not cover Ganjar Pranowo, which can be proved by the use of euphemism.

4.6 Result Comparison

Kompas media framing elucidates Ganjar Pranowo's resolute stance in three news pieces, whilst *Beritasatu* delves into sorrow in seven news items. The media routine and Gatekeeper *Kompas* featured attention-grabbing headlines on five news topics, with three of them being from the perspective of Ganjar Pranowo. *Beritasatu* also showcased major titles in four headlines. *Kompas* delivers reliable information at the institutional level, while also featuring favourable news coverage of Ganjar. In contrast, *Beritasatu* only portrays a viewpoint of disillusionment expressed by multiple entities.

Kompas maintains a high level of independence from external influences, ensuring that its extramedia activities are not compromised. Extramedia *Beritasatu* strives to uphold stability through its three news items by effectively presenting facts and use euphemism language.

5 CONCLUSION

The cancellation of the 2023 U20 World Cup in Indonesia can be analysed from two distinct viewpoints. Kompas.com presents a balanced perspective on the cancellation of the U-20 World Cup, discussing both the advantages and disadvantages of the scenario. Meanwhile, Beritasatu.com emphasises the government's and the affected public's sense of dissatisfaction. This research, analysed via a constructivist lens, demonstrates that among the seven chosen news items, Kompas.com prefers to prioritise the good elements of PDI-P's rejection by giving prominence to its humanitarian features. The prejudice of Kompas is apparent in its news coverage, consistently offering justifications for Ganjar's refusal of Israel. Despite being independent from the government, Beritasatu, the media owner, reported in an unbiased manner and placed a high priority on the audience by employing euphemism language. Utilising informants also uncovers the veracity.

The presence of gatekeepers exerts an influence on this routine or media pattern, as seen by the choice of terms employed. The presence of corporate and political interests within media companies is a contributing factor, as these interests are influenced by the degree of organisation and external factors beyond the media industry. The focus of this study is restricted to the examination of textual data representation, which may constrain investigations into the hierarchical impact of media.

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