

Framing Analysis of Indonesian National Police After the Death of Affan Kurniawan in Media Kompas.com and Detik.com Period 28-31 August 2025

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Framing analysis; reality construction;
Polri reporting; online media

The demonstration at the end of August 2025 attracted public attention because a civilian died after being hit by a Brimob car. This study aims to analyze how online media, specifically Kompas.com and Detik.com, frame news regarding this incident and how the media constructs reality concerning the image of the police institution. The method used is a qualitative descriptive approach with framing analysis. Data was collected through observation techniques of news texts from the period of August 28–31, 2025. This study analyzes 6 news articles, 3 from Kompas.com and 3 from Detik.com. The results show that the two media outlets have differences in framing the event. Kompas.com focuses more on human rights issues, security policies, and shaping the image of the police as an institution facing a crisis of trust. Meanwhile, Detik.com highlights individual violations by officers as well as the process of internal disciplinary enforcement, thus portraying the Indonesian National Police (Polri) as a responsive institution that is undergoing reform. Both share similarities in giving negative assessments of officer actions and supporting resolution steps through internal police mechanisms. Reporting by Kompas.com and Detik.com not only conveys facts but also constructs social reality regarding the Polri, which influences public perception of the police institution.

1. Introduction

Demonstrations are one form of expressing opinions in public that are guaranteed by the state as part of human rights within a democratic system. Through demonstrations, the public can channel their aspirations, criticism, and demands regarding government policies as well as various social issues occurring in society (Agustina et al., 2022). During demonstration actions, they are usually guarded by the Indonesian National Police (Polri), as an institution that plays an important role in overseeing the conduct of demonstrations to ensure they remain orderly and do not cause security disturbances.

At the end of August 2025, a demonstration took place in front of the DPR Building, Central Jakarta. This was triggered by the policy of increasing allowances for members of the House of Representatives (DPR), particularly housing allowances reaching Rp50 million per month, far higher than the provincial minimum wage and the income of the general public. In addition, many other demands emerged, such as transparency of DPR members' salaries, the dissolution of parliament, and the resolution of corruption cases and policies considered unfavorable to the public.

The demonstration then spread to various cities in Indonesia, including Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Makassar, and Semarang. This occurred after a tragic incident that led to the death of an

online motorcycle taxi driver, Affan Kurniawan, who was hit and run over by a Polri armored vehicle attempting to disperse the crowd during the demonstration. The wave of public protests is widening and involving various elements of society, ranging from workers, students, motorcycle taxi drivers, to ordinary citizens.

The Head of the Professional and Security Division (Propam) of the Polri, Inspector General Abdul Karim, stated that seven members of Brimob who were inside the armored vehicle when it ran over Affan were proven to have violated the code of ethics (Detik, 2025). In carrying out their duties and authority in securing demonstration actions, police officers are required to follow procedures and uphold the professional code of ethics, as well as clear implementation instructions and applicable regulations. The duties of the Polri are regulated in Article 14 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 2 of 2002, which explains that the main duties of the police are to carry out regulation, guarding, escorting, and patrolling community and government activities as needed (Agustina et al., 2022).

The chaos of the demonstration, which initially focused on the DPR, shifted toward the Polri, becoming an interesting issue to be reported in the news. The packaging of information by the media varies according to each perspective, where the media is given the freedom to organize or shape the news. This study examines online news portals frequently accessed by the Indonesian public, namely Kompas.com and Detik.com.

According to Santika (2025), Kompas.com and Detik.com are the most accessed online news portals by the public in 2025, with Detik.com having the highest percentage at 46%, while Kompas.com stands at 37%. Several previous studies explain how the online news portals Kompas.com and Detik.com have different ideologies and perspectives in framing a news story. For example, in the research (Artha & Ismandianto, 2024) about the Kanjuruhan Malang tragedy. Detik.com's reporting tends to be less detailed and explicit in conveying information, while Kompas.com focuses more on the chronology of events and the implications of the events. Another reason is that the two selected online news portals have a form of news delivery or framing that is inevitably influenced by their background, vision, mission, and related ideology (Febriani et al., 2022). Kompas.com and Detik.com show distinct characteristics in their news presentation. Kompas.com emphasizes data accuracy and news quality, whereas Detik.com prioritizes speed and quantity of news (Artha & Ismandianto, 2024).

The framing approach by Robert N. Entman (Eriyanto, 2002) becomes an appropriate tool to analyze how the media construct such narratives. Entman identifies four main elements in framing: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and treatment recommendations.

The media play an important role in shaping worldviews. Media content is not only the result of individual efforts in constructing the reality they choose to present to the public, but also reflects the structure of the media itself. According to the Social Construction of Reality theory proposed by Peter L. Berger, reality has both subjective and objective dimensions, and is largely influenced by human thought (Dharma, 2018).

There are several previous research findings that serve as a literature review and demonstrate the state of the art in this study. The first study (Artha & Ismandianto, 2024) focused on news coverage related to the Kanjuruhan Malang riot tragedy published in the media from October 2 to October 14, 2022, using the Pan and Kosicki framing analysis model. The results indicate that Detik.com tends to emphasize framing on victims, attempting to portray empathy toward them, with news that is relatively brief and less in-depth. It also adopts the victims' perspective and emphasizes the quantity of reporting. Meanwhile, Kompas.com is more oriented toward the development of events and problem resolution, providing more informative and comprehensive coverage. In addition, Kompas.com places greater emphasis on the progression of the issue and the government's role in resolving the case.

The second study (Melika et al., 2024) is about how Detik.com applies framing analysis when reporting on cases of police abuse of power against students in Tangerang. The analysis method used the Pan and Kosicki model. The findings show that the police officers were involved in acts of violence that ultimately led to an amicable settlement. The officer involved received a 21-day prison sentence and was detained.

The third study (Madinah & Wijayanti, 2024) analyzes how mass media, particularly Jawapos.com and Kompas.com, frame information about presidential candidates in the 2024 election using Robert Entman's framing analysis model. The study results show that both media outlets highlight statements from leaders or candidates, provide positive moral evaluations on certain aspects, and identify issues that need to be addressed. The moral evaluation and treatment recommendation aspects can influence public perception of these issues.

The fourth study (Paramitha & Karim, 2022) focuses on how CNNIndonesia.com and Sindonews.com construct, frame, and present the case of the shooting of a U.S. journalist in Ukraine, using the Pan and Kosicki framing model. The findings indicate that both media outlets frame the case differently. CNNIndonesia.com uses the inverted pyramid concept. CNNIndonesia.com allows readers more freedom to construct their own understanding of the issue, while Sindonews.com explicitly blames Russian soldiers for the shooting, thus appearing to side with the victim.

The last research (Febriani et al., 2022) aims to examine how two media outlets construct reality in reporting on demonstrations rejecting the ratification of the Job Creation Law. The framing analysis method used was Robert N. Entman's model. The results show that Kompas.com views the police as failing to handle the demonstrations in accordance with their duties and responsibilities, whereas Detik.com considers the police to have managed the protests well. Kompas.com constructs reality by portraying the police as acting aggressively and repressively and being more sympathetic toward the protesters, while Detik.com constructs reality by depicting the police as performing well and placing blame on anarchist groups for causing unrest.

The research gap that emerges lies in the focus of issues in previous studies, which have not specifically highlighted the construction of news coverage about the Polri in the context of cases involving the death of specific civilian individuals. In addition, there has been no framing study using Robert N. Entman's model that specifically analyzes how Kompas.com and Detik.com frame news coverage of Polri following the death of Affan Kurniawan, an online motorcycle taxi driver.

The novelty of this research lies in the combination of the social construction of reality theory and the use of Robert N. Entman's framing model to map differences across online media, as well as to examine the image and responsibility of Polri in resolving the case. Previous research findings generally show a similar tendency, namely the use of framing analysis to examine how online media (especially Kompas.com and Detik.com) frame sensitive issues related to state institutions or political actors.

Based on the reasons described above, this study aims to determine how news framing regarding the Polri is constructed after the death of Affan Kurniawan in the online media Kompas.com and Detik.com during the period of August 28–31, 2025. The objectives of this research include identifying how framing and construction are applied in reporting on Polri after the death of Affan Kurniawan in Kompas.com and Detik.com within the same period.

2. Method

This study uses qualitative descriptive research with the framing analysis method of Robert N. Entman. Creswell defines qualitative research as an approach to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups derived from social issues (Radianto et al., 2023). This framing analysis model is used to understand how the media constructs reality and to find out how news is understood and framed in the media. The construction of this framing analysis considers two main dimensions, namely the selection of issues and the emphasis or highlighting of certain aspects of reality (Alrizki & Aslinda, 2022).

The subjects of this study are the media Kompas.com and Detik.com. Meanwhile, the object of the study is the reporting on the Indonesian National Police (Polri) following the death of Affan Kurniawan. The data collection technique used in this research is observation. The observation refers to examining the writing structure of news texts on Kompas.com and Detik.com regarding reports on the police after the death of Affan Kurniawan. From a total of 276 news articles on Kompas.com and 460 articles on Detik.com, the researcher selected a total of 6 news articles, 3 from Kompas.com and 3 from Detik.com, which the researcher considered sufficient for analysis and met the criteria by looking at the similarity of diction in the news titles.

The theory used in this study is the social construction of reality theory proposed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann. In their work, *The Social Construction of Reality*, they argue that social reality does not emerge automatically, but is formed through continuous social processes (Dharma, 2018). From this perspective, the way media frames news represents a concrete form of the social construction of reality, which occurs through three dialectical stages: externalization, objectivation, and internalization. In this study, the theory is used to analyze how Kompas.com and Detik.com construct social reality through news texts.

The following is a table of news coverage data on the Polri after the death of Affan Kurniawan by online media (Kompas.com and Detik.com).

No.	News Title of Kompas.com	News Title of Detik.com
1.	7 Polisi terkait Rantis Lindas Ojol Affan Kurniawan Ditahan di Patsus Polri https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2025/08/29/16302171/7-polisi-terkait-rantis-lindas-ojol-affan-kurniawan-ditahan-di-patsus-polri	Affan Tewas Dilindas Rantis, 7 Anggota Brimob Dipatsus 20 Hari https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8086075/affan-tewas-dilindas-rantis-7-anggota-brimob-dipatsus-20-hari
2.	Komnas HAM Temukan Upaya Pembatasan Informasi oleh Pemerintah dan Polisi https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2025/08/29/15144931/komnas-ham-temukan-upaya-pembatasan-informasi-oleh-pemerintah-dan-polisi	Komnas HAM Kecam Kasus Tewasnya Affan Ojol, Beri Atensi Sangat Serius https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8085674/komnas-ham-kecam-kasus-tewasnya-affan-ojol-beri-atsensi-sangat-serius
3.	Perintah Prabowo: Kapolri dan Jaksa Agung Tangani Pelanggaran Secara Cepat https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2025/08/31/20082151/perintah-prabowo-kapolri-dan-jaksa-agung-tangani-pelanggaran-secara-cepat	Prabowo Minta Pemeriksaan 7 Anggota Brimob Pelindas Affan Cepat-Transparan https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8089150/prabowo-minta-pemeriksaan-7-anggota-brimob-pelindas-affan-cepat-transparan

This study uses Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model to understand how news media package the issue, what messages are conveyed, and what interests are represented by the media. Entman identifies four elements used in selecting and framing news issues, namely:

Define Problems	How is an event or issue perceived? As what? Or as what kind of problem?
Diagnose Cause	What is considered to be the cause of the event? What is identified as the cause of a problem? Who (which actors) are regarded as responsible for the problem?
Make Moral Judgement	What moral values are presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?
Treatment Recommendation	What solutions are proposed to address the problem or issue? What approaches are offered and should be taken to resolve the problem?

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Presenting the Result

The results of this research were obtained by analyzing news regarding the framing of police news following the death of Affan Kurniawan by online mass media (Kompas.com and Detik.com) and then recording the findings of the data that had been discovered.

3.1.1 Framing Analysis in Kompas.com Media

- a. 7 Polisi terkait Rantis Lindas Ojol Affan Kurniawan Ditahan di Patsus Polri

Problem Identification. The news on Kompas.com framed that the main issue in this news is the death of Affan Kurniawan (21), an online motorcycle taxi driver, who was crushed by a tactical vehicle (armored vehicle) of Brimob.

“Affan Kurniawan telah meninggal dunia setelah dilindas kendaraan taktis (rantis) Brimob dalam suasana demo tadi malam.”

This incident is considered a serious event involving police officers, thus attracting public attention regarding the professionalism and responsibility of the police in handling crowds during demonstrations.

Causal Interpretation. In this news, Kompas.com emphasized that the behavior of the officers was considered not in accordance with the police professional code of ethics, as documented in the case examination by the Propam of the Polri.

“Irjen Abdul Karim menjelaskan pihaknya sudah melakukan gelar perkara kasus tewasnya Affan tersebut.”

The cause of the problem was identified in the actions and negligence of seven police officers involved in operating the Brimob tactical vehicle. The seven police personnel are listed in the news, but Kompas.com only wrote their initials, namely: Commissioner C, Aipda M, Bripta R, Bripta D, Bripta M, Baraka Y, and Baraka J. The incident was not considered a systemic error or merely a demonstration situation, but as individual mistakes of the officers who violated ethics and procedures.

Moral Evaluation. In this news, the moral claim given by Kompas.com is in the statement that they were proven to have violated the police professional code of ethics. The moral values expressed highlight the responsibilities of the police profession, where a police officer, who is supposed to be someone who protects or defends the community, instead turns around to oppress or even kill innocent citizens.

“Hasilnya, polisi menyepakati bahwa tujuh personel polisi itu telah terbukti melanggar kode etik profesi kepolisian.”

A quote from Kompas.com considers that the actions of the seven police officers are unjustifiable mistakes, as they resulted in the loss of civilian lives.

Treatment Recommendation. The resolution carried out here is through the Mechanism of the Professional and Security Division (Propam Polri), as stated in the news.

“Kami lakukan penempatan khusus atau patsus di Div Propam Polri selama 20 hari terhitung 29 Agustus sampai dengan 17 September, apabila 20 hari dirasa kurang, ini masih bisa kita lakukan kembali untuk penempatan khusus, said Abdul Karim.”

In this Kompas.com news, the resolution is directed towards disciplinary and internal ethical measures within the police, as a form of responsibility and an effort to restore public trust.

- b. Komnas HAM Temukan Upaya Pembatasan Informasi oleh Pemerintah dan Polisi

Problem Identification. In the report, Kompas.com immediately defined the problem through its news headline, which is the existence of information restrictions. In its narrative, Kompas.com informed that the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) revealed efforts to restrict information and limit the use of social media conducted by police and government officials during protests.

“...Upaya Pembatasan Informasi...” (Headline)

“Komnas HAM juga menemukan adanya upaya-upaya pembatasan informasi melalui media sosial oleh pemerintah dan polisi, said Putu Elvina, Deputy for External Affairs of the Komnas HAM.

Causal Interpretation. Kompas.com highlights the factors causing problems directed at officials and government policies rather than at the demonstrators. This news focuses on the actions of the Metro Jaya Police who monitored live broadcasts on social media and the appeals from the Jakarta Regional Broadcasting Commission (KPID) limiting violent broadcasts.

“Salah satu bentuk pembatasan informasi tersebut dilakukan oleh Polda Metro Jaya yang hendak memantau akun media sosial yang menyiarkan secara langsung aksi unjuk rasa.”

“Selain itu, Putu juga menyebutkan salah satu imbauan yang dikeluarkan oleh Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah (KPID) DKI Jakarta yang tidak menyiarkan siaran yang bermuatan kekerasan secara berlebihan.”

Furthermore, Kompas.com included data on mass arrests, namely 351 people on August 25 and around 600 people on August 28.

“Pada aksi unjuk rasa tertanggal 25 Agustus 2025, pihak kepolisian menangkap 351 orang, dan pada aksi unjuk rasa tertanggal 28 Agustus 2025, pihak kepolisian diduga menangkap 600 orang.”

A quote from Kompas.com frames the focus of the issue on the state security approach being overly excessive and unbalanced.

Moral Evaluation. Kompas.com expresses the opinion that restrictions on information and freedom of expression are ethically wrong actions and violate human rights principles.

“Komnas HAM memandang bahwa ada hak masyarakat untuk menerima informasi terhadap apa yang terjadi saat ini.” -direct quote from Komnas HAM.

There was an apology from the National Police Chief and an order for an investigation by the Police Propam, further emphasizing that serious mistakes occurred in handling the action, so the state is expected not only to show empathy but also moral accountability.

“Kapolri Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo meminta maaf atas peristiwa tersebut dan menyesali kejadian itu.”

“Dia pun memerintahkan Divisi Profesi dan Pengamanan Polri untuk melakukan penanganan lebih lanjut.”

Treatment Recommendation. The resolution of the issue in this news is through transparency. The resolution of issues in this news is through legal transparency, human rights restoration, and accountability of officers. Kompas.com emphasizes the view of the Komnas HAM that any limitation of rights must have a clear legal basis and a legitimate purpose.

“Komnas HAM menilai, pembatasan terkait mendapatkan informasi dan penyampaian pendapat di muka umum harus dilakukan dengan dasar hukum yang jelas dan tujuan yang sah.”

The next solution is internal handling by the Police's Propam as an initial step to ensure accountability for the actions of the officers involved. This framing emphasizes that violations must be processed internally and legally.

c. Perintah Prabowo: Kapolri dan Jaksa Agung Tangani Pelanggaran Secara Cepat

Problem Identification. In this report, Kompas.com identifies the core of the problem as a national security crisis that arose as a result of a series of large demonstrations that began on August 25, 2025, and culminated in riots.

“Rapat kabinet ini membahas situasi keamanan nasional yang diwarnai dengan demonstrasi dan kerusuhan sejak 25 Agustus 2025.”

The demonstrations, which initially occurred due to opposition to parliament members' allowances and statements considered inappropriate from several parliament members, have turned

into a significant disruption to public order. This is reinforced by explanations regarding various violent incidents, such as the death of an online motorcycle taxi driver, looting of government officials' homes, burning of government buildings, destruction of public facilities, as well as fatalities.

“Terjadi pula penjarahan terhadap rumah anggota DPR Ahmad Sahroni, Eko Patrio, Nafa Urbach, hingga Menteri Keuangan Sri Mulyani.”

“Gedung DPRD Makassar dan Gedung Grahadi di Surabaya dibakar. Sejumlah fasilitas publik juga rusak.”

Kompas.com emphasizes that the challenges faced by the country now are more than just the dynamics of political aspirations, but rather a real threat to the security stability and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

Causal Interpretation. In the framework of Kompas.com, the cause of the problem is shown by the increasing uncontrolled demonstrations that turn into anarchic actions. Security disturbances are not associated with government policies or the substance of the masses' demands, but are focused on the dynamics on the ground. By highlighting riots, looting, and arson, Kompas.com directs readers' attention to the idea that the problem arises due to a failure to maintain order during demonstrations.

Moral Evaluation. Kompas.com places the position of the government and law enforcement as a legitimate and necessary step to preserve security and national unity. On the contrary, demonstrations that end in riots, damage, and real losses are considered actions that cross the boundaries of democracy and cannot be justified. With this, Kompas.com forms a moral view that maintaining national stability and security is more important than tolerance for protests considered to threaten order and the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

“Prabowo Subianto memerintahkan Polri dan Kejaksaan Agung untuk menangani pelanggaran hukum di seluruh Indonesia secara cepat.”

The quote above appears at the beginning of the news article after the headline, because Kompas.com wants to give strong support to the state and security in responding to the situation.

Treatment Recommendation. In the framing of this Kompas.com news, emphasis is placed on strengthening through the role of the state and security forces in maintaining national stability. Kompas highlights instructions from President Prabowo Subianto as a primary step, namely the acceleration of law enforcement by the Polri and the Attorney General's Office on all violations occurring in various regions. Law enforcement that is “fast” and “firm” is described as an urgent need to stop the increase in violence, prevent the spread of riots, and provide legal certainty to society.

“Kepala Kepolisian Republik Indonesia akan terus bekerja sama dengan Jaksa Agung dalam penegakan hukum secara **cepat** ...”

“Prabowo juga memerintahkan TNI dan Polri akan bersikap **tegas** ...”

In addition, Kompas.com portrays the role of the TNI and BIN as part of a preventive and strategic solution. The assignment of BIN to monitor the situation as well as the instructions for the TNI and Polri to act firmly against security threats are depicted as proactive measures so that potential disruptions to the unity of the Republic of Indonesia can be detected and addressed as early as possible.

“Badan Intelijen Negara ditugaskan untuk terus memantau situasi intelijen dan melaporkan kepada Bapak Presiden pada kesempatan-kesempatan pertama bila terjadi dinamika yang timbul di lapangan, said Sjafrie.”

Kompas does not focus on solutions involving political dialogue or fulfilling the demands of protesters, but rather emphasizes that security stability and law enforcement are the main requirements to return the country's situation to normal. Thus, Kompas.com portrays that the most logical and responsible solution to a crisis situation is the consolidation of state power, firmness of the authorities, and enforcement of the law.

3.1.2 Framing Analysis in Detik.com Media

a. Affan Tewas Dilindas Rantis 7 Anggota Brimob Dipatsus 20 Hari

Problem Identification. Detik.com directly states that the core issue is the police ethical violation committed by seven Brimob members, which resulted in the tragic death of Affan Kurniawan. The victim is described as an ordinary online motorcycle taxi driver, who faced violence from the officers. The main focus highlighted by Detik.com is not just a traffic accident, but also a violation of the code of ethics and alleged abuse of authority by Brimob members.

“Sebanyak tujuh anggota Brimob dinyatakan terbukti melanggar kode etik kepolisian terkait driver ojek online (ojol) tewas dilindas kendaraan taktis (rantis). Tujuh anggota Brimob tersebut kini dalam penempatan khusus (patsus).”

From the news excerpt above, there is an emphasis on the status of "proven to have violated the code of ethics" and "the decision for special placement (patsus)," indicating that this incident is regarded as an internal institutional issue that tarnishes the professional image of the Polri.

Causal Interpretation. The source of the problem is directed at the actions and negligence of individual Brimob members, especially the tactical vehicle driver. Detik.com explains the initials of names, seating positions, and roles of each member to emphasize that this incident is not merely a technical error but a result of the behavior of officers in the field.

“Dia merinci, tujuh anggota Brimob tersebut ialah Bripka R, Kompol C, Aipda R, Briptu D, Bripda M, Bharaka J, dan Bharaka Y. Mobil rantis itu dikemudikan Bripka R. Kompol C duduk disebelah pengemudi. Sedangkan yang duduk di belakang adalah Aipda R, Briptu D, Bripda M, Bharaka J, dan Bharaka Y.”

Detik.com does not criticize systemic factors, such as Brimob training or the speed of the tactical vehicle, but rather highlights the fact of their placement to emphasize the Propam investigation. Therefore, the focus of the fault remains on the officers.

Moral Evaluation. In this news, the actions of the Brimob members are considered morally and ethically unjustifiable. President Prabowo's statement expressing "disappointment" and his insistence that the perpetrators receive the maximum punishment reinforces the framing that the actions of the Brimob cannot be justified and violate the principles of justice and humanity.

“Presiden Prabowo Subianto menyatakan dirinya kecewa terhadap tindakan personel Brimob yang menyebabkan Affan tewas. Dia meminta kasus ini di usut tuntas dan pelaku diberi hukuman sekeras-kerasnya.”

Additionally, the apology from Polri Chief Listyo Sigit is interpreted as an acknowledgment by the institution that a serious mistake has occurred, harming public justice.

“Kapolri Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo pun menyampaikan permohonan maaf kepada keluarga korban dan berjanji mengusut kasus secara transparan. Ada tujuh anggota Brimob yang diamankan buntut peristiwa tersebut.”

The news excerpt written by Detik.com positions the Polri as the institution morally responsible for the incident. This difference evaluates the Brimob as low in moral aspects, while the leaders are seen as high protectors of justice.

Treatment Recommendation. Detik.com indicates that the solution is directed at law enforcement and the police code of ethics through Propam actions, namely special placement (patsus) for 20 days for the seven members), as conveyed by Kadiv Propam Irjen Abdul Karim.

“Kami lakukan penempatan khusus di Divpropam Polri selama 20 hari terhitung dari 29 Agustus sampai 17 September. Apabila 20 hari ini dirasakan kurang, ini masih kita bisa lakukan kembali untuk penempatan khusus, said Irjen.”

By showing firm and quick action from Propam and the commitment from the highest national leaders, Detik.com places the resolution of this case as an effort to restore public trust through firm,

transparent law enforcement without providing protection to the perpetrators. Framing here indicates that the internal police system is capable of functioning well without outside interference. The focus of the solution is not only on reconciliation but also on punishment and accountability of the officers to prevent similar incidents in the future.

b. Komnas HAM Kecam Kasus Tewasnya Affan Ojol, Beri Atensi Sangat Serius

Problem Identification. Detik.com describes this incident as a severe human rights violation and an act of violence by authorities in securing the demonstration.

“Komnas HAM juga menyampaikan duka mendalam atas meninggalnya almarhum Affan Kurniawan dan korban luka lainnya, serta mengecam tindakan oknum polisi Republik Indonesia yang melakukan tindakan brutal sehingga hilangnya nyawa”.

The main issue raised is not just a traffic accident, but the death of a civilian (an online motorcycle taxi driver) due to rough actions by Brimob members during the demonstration. The emphasis on the victim's role as an online ojek driver strengthens the narrative that he was a civilian with no power, while the mention of Brimob tactical vehicles underscores the role of state authorities in the incident. By highlighting Komnas HAM's response from the beginning, Detik.com frames this issue as a state failure in protecting the right to life and the sense of security of the public during the demonstration.

Causal Interpretation. Detik.com highlights problems that occur due to the police officers being considered too aggressive and harsh in responding to demonstrations. This can be seen from terms such as “brutal actions” and statements that Affan died after being “run over by Brimob tactical vehicles.”

“Diketahui, Affan Kurniawan meninggal dunia di RSCM setelah dilindas rantis Brimob saat demonstrasi pada Kamis (28/8). Saat ini, Affan telah dimakamkan di TPU Karet Bivak.”

“...tindakan oknum polisi Republik Indonesia yang melakukan tindakan brutal sehingga hilangnya nyawa.”

However, Detik.com remains cautious by using the term “certain police officers,” so as not to blame the entire Police institution, but only the individuals involved in the security process. Nevertheless, the direction of the news is still clear that the core problem stems from the behavior of officers who did not conduct security in accordance with human rights.

Moral Evaluation. Detik.com gives a negative moral assessment of the authorities by quoting strong condemnation from the Komnas HAM regarding the loss of Affan's life and other victims injured, accompanied by expressions of deep sorrow and criticism of the “actions of certain police officers.”

“Komnas HAM pun mengucapkan duka mendalam atas kasus tewasnya Affan. Komnas HAM juga mengecam keras tindakan oknum polisi yang melindas Affan.”

By quoting President Prabowo's words of being “shocked and disappointed” and the apology from the Polri Chief, Detik.com portrays the narrative that the national leaders also acknowledge a major mistake. This further strengthens the argument that this event constitutes an ethical violation, a human rights violation, and actions of authorities that contradict humanitarian values and the principles of the rule of law. As mentioned in the news:

“Kapolri Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo juga telah bertemu dengan keluarga Affan di RSCM. Kapolri menyampaikan permohonan maaf sekaligus berkomitmen mengusut kasus tersebut secara tuntas.”

“Sementara itu, Presiden Prabowo Subianto juga telah mengucapkan belasungkawa atas tewasnya Affan...Prabowo mengaku terkejut dan kecewa atas tindakan aparat.”

With this framing, Detik.com positions Komnas HAM as the morally correct authority, while the authorities are portrayed as the guilty parties.

Treatment Recommendation. As an effort to resolve the issue, emphasis is placed on Komnas HAM's commitment, which has opened a complaint center at the number (08122679880) to provide access to justice for those who experience violence during demonstrations. In addition, the formation of monitoring teams at demonstration locations and encouraging the realization of conducive human rights through further investigations.

“Saat ini Komnas HAM juga telah membuka posko aduan. Masyarakat yang menjadi korban saat demo dipersilahkan membuat aduan di nomor layanan Komnas HAM.”

“Pihaknya juga telah membentuk tim untuk memantau beberapa titik demo di Jakarta. Termasuk di Polda Metro Jaya dan beberapa rumah sakit.”

In this way, Detik.com concludes that resolution needs to be carried out through a clear legal process, a reassessment of demonstration security, and a stricter enforcement of human rights in the future. The presence of state institutions such as Komnas HAM, the Polri, and the President is considered an important element to prevent similar incidents from happening again. This illustrates a solution focused on the accountability of Komnas HAM and law enforcement, rather than a justification of the demonstration actions.

c. Prabowo Minta Pemeriksaan 7 Anggota Brimob Pelindas Affan Cepat-Transparan

Problem Identification. In the news on Detik.com, the main focus is on ethical violations committed by seven Brimob members, who were explicitly proven to have violated the police code of ethics according to the initial inspection results from Kadiv Propam Irjen Abdul Karim.

“Kadiv Propam Polri Irjen Abdul Karim sebelumnya mengatakan pihaknya telah melakukan pemeriksaan awal terhadap tujuh anggota Brimob yang melindas pengemudi ojek *online* Affan Kurniawan pada Kamis (28/8) malam. Ketujuhnya dinyatakan terbukti melanggar kode etik profesi Polri.”

Detik.com describes this problem as a national issue being addressed by the state, rather than an open conflict between the public and the police. This approach frames the incident as an internal police discipline issue that has been identified, making it seem to the public as a clear issue ready to be addressed.

Causal Interpretation. The cause of the issue is framed as individual mistakes made by Brimob members who committed errors or violations. Detik.com does not investigate structural or systemic causes such as the repressive patterns of officers, SOPs for securing demonstrations, or the culture of violence within the police institution. This is clearly seen from the dominant official quotes:

“Tujuh orang terduga pelanggar telah terbukti melanggar kode etik profesi kepolisian, said Irjen Karim at Mabes Polri.

Detik.com only relies on official statements from the Polri as the main source, which emphasizes that ethical violations are the primary cause, while quotes from President Prabowo affirm that this issue has gone through an internal process. This framing ignores structural causes (such as Brimob training or a culture of impunity), thus placing the burden of responsibility on the individuals involved, not on the institution as a whole.

Moral Evaluation. Detik.com makes a moral evaluation by emphasizing the Police's commitment to detain the seven perpetrators for 20 days as a form of moral responsibility, which is considered a firm and fair action.

“Ketujuh orang itu juga telah ditahan atau menjalani penempatan khusus selama 20 hari.”

President Prabowo's statement regarding the examination that is 'fast, transparent, and accessible to the public' adds a positive moral perspective toward the police institution and the government, indicating that this violation does not show systemic weakness but rather individual deviations that will face the process of ethical enforcement. In this way, this framing essentially judges the perpetrators as morally wrong, while the police are positioned as enforcers of professional morality.

Treatment Recommendation. For problem-solving solutions, Detik.com frames it quite clearly and narrowly, namely a fast examination, a transparent examination, and patsus for 20 days.

“Dia mengatakan pemeriksaan juga harus dilakukan secara transparan. Dia mengatakan publik harus bisa mengikuti proses tersebut.”

“Ketujuh orang itu telah ditahan atau menjalani penempatan khusus selama 20 hari.”

Detik.com does not mention any further criminal acts or the need for preventive reforms. This approach proposes strengthening internal disciplinary mechanisms as an ideal solution, which helps reinforce the legitimacy of the police in the eyes of the public by closing news related to official responses to internal detention. Detik emphasizes that the resolution of the issue is in the hands of the police institution, and the way to resolve it is through internal disciplinary mechanisms, not through public pressure or external intervention.

The researcher found that the two media outlets employed different framing in presenting news about the Polri following the death of Affan Kurniawan. Kompas.com focused more on discussing broader issues related to systemic and national security, while Detik.com was more critical of individual misconduct by police officers.

<i>Framing Entman</i>	Kompas.com	Detik.com
<i>Define Problems</i>	Kompas.com not only views the event as an incident of death caused by the actions of officers, but also links it to larger issues such as human rights violations, information restrictions, and even a national security crisis caused by protests. In this way, the constructed reality that is formed is not limited to a single event, but is expanded into systemic issues involving the state, the officers, and socio-political dynamics.	Detik.com consistently refers to this incident as a violation of the code of ethics committed by several members of Brimob, which resulted in the death of a civilian. This focus shows that Detik.com does not expand the issue into a broader context such as the political system or state policies, but rather chooses to classify the incident as an internal matter within the police institution.
<i>Diagnose Causes</i>	Kompas.com not only blames individuals from the police force, but also highlights structural factors such as state security measures considered excessive, the handling of demonstrations, and difficult-to-control field conditions. This shows that Kompas.com sees the incident as the result of an interaction between individual mistakes and systemic weaknesses.	Detik.com clearly demands individual responsibility from those involved, even by explaining the role and position of each member, creating the impression that the incident was caused by personal negligence, not as a result of systemic problems. The absence of discussion about structural factors indicates that Detik.com tends to avoid deeper criticism of institutions or the government.
<i>Make Moral Judgement</i>	Kompas.com presents a relatively balanced perspective by portraying the authorities as the party that violates norms, but on the other hand also considers the demonstrators' actions that lead to chaos as something that cannot be justified.	Detik.com emphasizes that the actions of the officers cannot be justified, but at the same time, it maintains the image of the police by highlighting the quick response from the leadership, such as the apology from the Chief of Police and instructions from the President. This creates a clear distinction between the guilty 'rogue elements' and the institution which is still seen as the responsible party that can fix the situation.
<i>Treatment Recommendation</i>	Kompas.com provides recommendations for a more comprehensive evaluation, starting from the enforcement of internal discipline through the Polri's Propam,	Detik.com places more emphasis on the importance of internal mechanisms such as inspections by Propam, special placement for 20 days, and a

	the need for transparency and accountability based on the law, as well as the enforcement of human rights to prevent riots at the national level. Thus, strengthening the role of the state in maintaining national stability through firm law enforcement.	commitment to transparency in the legal process. The proposed solutions are more limited to internal procedures and do not indicate a direction towards broader reforms, thus giving the impression that the existing system is still sufficient to resolve the current problems.
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The framing between Kompas.com and Detik.com regarding the Affan Kurniawan case is not entirely different, but rather shows some similarities, such as negative assessments of the authorities and support for institutional solutions. Both media outlets view this incident as an ethical violation within the police that resulted in Affan's death, with a focus on seven Brimob members and a special 20-day placement by Propam. They also both cite statements from President Prabowo expressing his disappointment and calling for a swift and transparent response. The Chief of Police, who apologized and emphasized the need for a thorough investigation to give a negative assessment of the individual perpetrators and recommend internal police handling as an initial step.

The concept of the social reconstruction of reality, as explained by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann in their work, "The Social Construction of Reality," states that social reality does not emerge automatically but is formed through a continuous social process. This media construction arises because the two online media portals have different perspectives in selecting issues from the facts on the ground and in presenting news. These perspectives are influenced by the vision, mission, ideology, and values held by the media organizations.

In the context of reporting on issues related to the Polri following the death of Affan Kurniawan, the process of media construction is used to analyze how Kompas.com and Detik.com construct reality through news texts.

At the stage of **externalization**, the media convey particular perspectives and interpretations of events. Kompas.com tends to portray this issue as a structural problem, exploring aspects of human rights, transparency, and institutional accountability. The selection of sources such as the Komnas HAM or legal experts indicates that the constructed reality is intended to highlight systemic issues within the Polri. On the other hand, Detik.com presents this incident as a procedural matter and an issue of internal code of ethics enforcement, emphasizing the swift actions taken by the police, such as the patus of Brimob personnel. Thus, from the outset, both media outlets have framed the event in different ways.

The next stage is **objectivation**, when the media's construction appears as objective and valid facts. Kompas.com objectifies reality by emphasizing investigative data, official quotations from government institutions, and the use of more in-depth analytical language. The reality presented suggests serious issues in the relationship between the police and civil society. Meanwhile, Detik.com objectifies reality through official statements from police officials and updates on internal handling, creating a dominant image that the institution has taken action and that disciplinary mechanisms are underway. At this stage, the media's framing becomes a "reality" accepted by readers as a representation of the event.

The final stage is **internalization**, in which readers accept these constructions as their understanding of reality. Readers of Kompas.com are more likely to internalize this incident as a reflection of structural problems within the police and the importance of external oversight. In contrast, readers of Detik.com are more likely to internalize the incident as an individual violation that was handled according to procedure. In other words, differences in framing influence how the public forms its perception of the police following this incident.

Overall, from the perspective of Berger and Luckmann, Kompas.com and Detik.com not only report facts, but also participate in constructing social reality about police through issue selection, source selection, language choices, and specific emphases. The reality surrounding police after the

death of Affan Kurniawan is a result of social construction by the media, which is then absorbed by public as an objective truth.

3.2 Create a Discussion

The Formation of the Indonesian National Police's Image

The image of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in news coverage on Kompas.com and Detik.com is generally shaped by differences in perspective, editorial ideology, and fact selection. A similar study by (Febriani et al., 2022) titled “ Analisis Framing Polri Pada Penanganan Demonstrasi UU Cipta Kerja di Kompas.com dan Detik.com” reinforces the finding that news framing by Kompas.com and Detik.com differs in media ideology. Kompas.com adheres to a social democratic ideology that is more humanistic and closer to civil society, while Detik.com adheres to a nationalist ideology that tends to side with government institutions, including the police. In her research, Tiara found that Kompas.com considered the police as not yet performing their duties optimally in handling the demonstrations, prioritizing victims, violations, and human rights aspects. Meanwhile, Detik.com assessed that the police had acted in accordance with their duties and obligations by emphasizing order, security, and the official police narrative.

Based on the framing analysis and construction of reality by Kompas.com and Detik.com, the image of Polri following the death of Affan Kurniawan is divided into two main perspectives: an institution experiencing structural problems and an institution undergoing internal reform. This difference in focus influences how the public understands the Polri's role in the incident, whether as an institution with systemic problems or as an institution facing violations committed by individual officers.

In the stronger narrative presented by Kompas.com, the image of Polri tends to be seen as an institution experiencing a crisis of trust. The emphasis on human rights issues, allegations of negligence by officers, restrictions on information during demonstrations, and references to findings and criticism from the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) give the incident a broader meaning, going beyond an accident or ethical violation to a problem of power relations between the state and its citizens. In this context, the police is seen not only as an actor in the incident but also as a representative of the state, which is deemed to have failed to protect the civil rights of its citizens. The resulting image suggests that the institution needs strict oversight, reform, and comprehensive evaluation to prevent a recurrence of repressive practices in managing public demonstrations.

In contrast, Detik.com's reporting projected the image of the Polri as a responsive institution with mechanisms for self-improvement. The focus on the term "proven to have violated the code of ethics," the 20-day patus, and the handling by Propam (Propam) created the perception that the organization had taken decisive action against its members. In this narrative, Affan's death was seen as the result of individual officer actions, rather than a systemic failure. The police were presented as a responsible institution determined to restore public trust through internal procedures. This created a more balanced image: mistakes were made, but the institution was striving to improve itself.

From the perspective of the theory of the construction of reality proposed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann, both media outlets played a crucial role in developing the police's image through the processes of externalization, objectification, and internalization. As a result, Kompas.com audiences tended to internalize the police's image as a structurally problematic institution in need of comprehensive reform, while Detik.com readers were more likely to view the police as an institution capable of internal improvement and still trustworthy, provided disciplinary mechanisms were properly implemented. This difference in framing shows that the image of the Polri does not stand as a single reality, but rather as a result of social media construction, which subsequently influences public opinion, levels of trust, and attitudes towards the police institution in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

An analysis of the framing of Affan Kurniawan's death in Kompas.com and Detik.com reveals differences in perspective between the two media outlets. Kompas.com views the incident as part of a structural problem within the police institution related to issue of human rights and government accountability. In contrast, Detik.com focuses on individual violations by officers and internal actions taken to address them. Despite these differences, both media outlets are critical of the police force and acknowledge the need for institutional improvement to rebuild public trust.

The media plays a significant role in shaping the image of the Polri, with Kompas.com emphasizing the need for reform, while Detik.com highlights the existence of internal mechanisms for improvement. The image of the police in the media is not singular, but rather a result of social construction influenced by the ideologies of each media outlet. This research emphasizes the importance of media framing in shaping public perceptions of events and state institutions, as well as how the media constructs social meanings that influence public opinion and trust.

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