

A Framing Analysis on COVID-19 Management Strategy by Health Minister “Terawan” published on Detik.com and Kumparan.com

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ABSTRACT

On March 2nd, 2020, the first case of COVID-19 in Indonesia was announced. Dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, who is the Health Minister of the *Kabinet Indonesia Maju* [Onward Indonesia Cabinet], received public scrutiny over his attitude in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Coverage of Terawan's handling of the COVID-19 outbreak appeared in the news many times, including on online news organisations *detik.com* and *kumparan.com*. Mass media framing is considered very important in the delivery of news, particularly so in a disruptive era. This descriptive interpretive qualitative study aims to illustrate how *detik.com* and *kumparan.com* framed Health Minister Terawan and his management of the COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia. Data was obtained from online news articles relating to Terawan as the Health Minister and the management of COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia from March 2nd –31st, 2020. The Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki framing model is used as the method of analysis and contains four framing device structures, namely syntax, script, theme, and rhetoric. The results of this study indicate that neither the word choices in headlines nor the manner in which facts are presented by *detik.com* caused controversy or offended Terawan. Furthermore, the word choices in headlines and the manner in which facts are presented by *kumparan.com* are considered to slightly offend Terawan without causing controversy. Overall, there is no significant difference in the framing of Terawan and his management of the COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia between *Detik.com* and *Kumparan.com*.

Keywords: *Framing, handling of COVID-19, online news, Terawan, Zhongdang Pan, Gerald M. Kosicki model.*

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by the emergence of a novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) which had infected hundreds of people in China. On March 2, 2020, the first case of COVID-19 in Indonesia was announced (Detik News, 2020). The Indonesia government took several responsive actions to prevent the virus from spreading. COVID-19 is a highly contagious virus that can spread quickly to areas far away from the center of the outbreak, as it did (Katadata.co.id, 2020). Therefore, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. They define a pandemic as a situation where the worldwide population is likely to be infected and where potentially some of them fall ill (Yasmin, 2020). Most people infected with COVID-19 experience mild to moderate respiratory symptoms and recover without requiring special treatment (WHO, 2020). If exposed to COVID-19, infection is likely, but symptoms may not show and the person is considered asymptomatic. Aside from its impact on health and sometimes leading to death, COVID-19 also causes economic paralysis in the forms of layoffs due to bankruptcy and an increased price of necessities (Prayoga, 2020).

The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Health, tried hard to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Dr. Terawan Agus Putranto, who is the Health Minister of the *Kabinet Indonesia Maju* [Onward Indonesia Cabinet] of years 2019–2024, received public scrutiny

over his attitude in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. He became a doctor when he was 26 years old and began his career as a military doctor in the Indonesian Army in 1990. He received his first assignment as Director of the Army Hospital in Mataram, Lombok, where he worked for eight years (Kompaspedia, 2020). His expertise in the field of radiology has gotten him elected to Chairman of the Indonesian Radiology Specialists Association since 2014 (Kompaspedia, 2020). Internationally, Terawan has been chairperson of the Association of Radiology since 2014. In 2015, he started serving as the Head of the Presidential Hospital Gatot Soebroto Jakarta Hospital before being appointed as the Health Minister by President Joko Widodo (Jokowi). He was also appointed by President Joko Widodo to aid the late Ani Yudhoyono while she underwent blood treatment in Singapore (Kompaspedia, 2020).

Terawan has drawn controversy before from various parties. In 2018, Terawan became the subject of headlines in a misinformation case concerning the recovery of stroke patients (CNN Indonesia, 2019). He claimed that during post-surgery, a patient only takes a few hours to recover from a stroke. This resulted in Terawan receiving a recommendation for a 12-month suspension and revocation of his practice license from the Council for Medical Ethics (MKEK) and the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI).

Throughout his tenure as Minister of Health, the COVID-19 outbreak that spread throughout Indonesia is considered the biggest challenge he must face. The Indonesian people's image of Terawan cannot be separated from how he is framed by media outlets. Framing analyses are important for investigating persuasive news in evaluating practice reports in the media that are directed at a certain ideology (Albrecht, 2000). The concept of framing was first put forward by Gregory Bateson in 1972. The framing theory is based on media placing a focus on specific events and then placing them in the meaning field (Arowolo, 2019). It is a symbolic expression that uses words or visuals to create patterns or categorisation in the audience's mind (Kasim, Ismail & Abd Wahab, 2018). A framing directs viewers to accept one meaning over another. Media is the major source of information in understanding the happenings local and abroad. Moreover, media is the mediator between the society and government since it conveys society's concern to the government. The media frames an issue by creating boundaries around a story and defining what is and is not worth knowing (Kanakaner, Abughazlih & Kasmani, 2020).

News is information that is considered important and it can attract the attention of many people. As such, mass media and journalists have a responsibility in managing the news. The majority of people today consume and share news online, for example, through social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook. The number of readers, likes, and shares is usually a good indicator of how popular a piece of news is (Rathord, Jain, Agrawal, 2019). Online media provide a much more efficient way to deliver news to people than conventional forms of mass media, such as newspapers. One of the numerous advantages of online media in transmitting news to the public is the speed of news, which far exceeds that of traditional media such as newspapers. As observed in the news framing carried out by the media, news coverage in online media is influenced by the media's ideology and political economics (Sadono & Fensi, 2019).

Mass media has a function that is used according to the wishes of the parties in power over the media as an addition to the audience's senses to find out various things in places separated by distance and time (Sadono & Fensi, 2019). The majority of online news providers take a national perspective, with local and global perspectives appearing infrequently (Humphrecht & Esser, 2018). Terawan's coverage of handling the COVID-19 outbreak appeared

frequently, both in the popular and new online media, *Detik.com* and *Kumparan.com*. In order to analyse framing, a comparison media is needed. In this study, we analysed and compared online news organisations *detik.com* and *kumparan.com*.

Detik.com was launched in 1998 as a web portal that hosts articles on current news happening across Indonesia. Over 8.7 million Indonesians visit *detik.com* in an average four-week period, making it the country's most popular news or newspaper website (Morgan, 2018). Budiono Darsono, Yayan Sopyan, Abdul Rahman, and Didi Nugrahadi are the founders of *Detik.com*. Budiono Darsono, one of *Detik's* four founders, was the first to come up with the notion of creating an online news media that was constantly up to date. "Why wait tomorrow when you already have the knowledge right now?" states their slogan (Asydhad, 2017). Budiono Darsono spent about 17 years at *detik.com* studying and developing himself. By building a new media platform with a new platform, *Kumparan*, he expresses his desire to pursue new challenges and experiences (Asydhad, 2017). He stated that the news media needs to anticipate the many changes that news consumers have undergone (Ete, 2017). With a combination of experienced founders and enthusiastic employees, they intended to break into the media business of Indonesia. Considering that the same people founded both online news organisations, we chose to compare news framing of Terawan by *detik.com* and *kumparan.com*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Framing Analysis

Framing analysis is a text analysis method that falls into the constructionist research category. The concept of news framing has been studied extensively. A simple description of a framing analysis is finding out how media frames reality, such as events or persons. From a communication perspective, framing analyses are used to dissect the media's ideology behind constructing facts. Kalaloi (2020) writes Journalists give their audiences with frameworks to help them interpret and organize new information. The objective of framing theory is to find the schemes that people utilize to look at the world. Framing Theory aids in the reduction of information complexity, as well as the interpretation. One of the most important theories in media study discourse, journalism, and political communication is framing analysis theory (Kalaloi, 2020).

Arandas, Kee, Mohamad and Idid (2019) assume raming has become an effective technique for efficiently presenting somewhat complex issues and then making those concerns accessible to their audience. People are offering features and information about topics as they shape impressions of them, which is referred to as framing. Frames are helpful presumptive scripts that aid people in making sense of the social world, and framing is seen as a key communication strategy in the media (Arandas et al., 2019). News outlets are therefore manipulative and aim to dominate the subject's existence as something objective, legitimate, natural, and inevitable (Safhira, 2019). Framing relates to how a person interprets an event based on the information they have been given. In the process of selecting how to report on reality, there are certain perspectives that influence it.

Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki Framing Model

A descriptive qualitative method was used to perform this study by using Pan and Kosicki (1993) framing analysis approaches. In general, qualitative researchers go into uncharted territory, deciphering participants' language and behaviors, making claims based on findings,

comparing them to the literature, and suggesting applications and new study possibilities (Peterson, 2019). News has a frame that serves as the center of an idea. In short, the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing model examines the idea that is pushed by different elements in news text such as citation sources, word usage, background information and sometimes entire sentences. There are four major structures stated in Pan and Kosicki's approach, namely: syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical. The authors chose this model because it contains more full aspects than other framing models.

a. Syntactic Structure

Syntax refers to a stable pattern of word or phrase arrangement in a sentence. In news discourse, the structure at this level conveys very little information, making news a different composition genre. In this context, the syntactic structure of news discourse, for the most part of the news, is characterised by an inverted pyramid structure referring to the sequential organisation of structural elements (i.e., headlines, leads, episodes, background, and closure) (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). The function of syntax is to lead the reader to the ideas the journalist wants to convey and can generate temporary assumptions for the reader. Citations taken from valid sources can be a marker to show the truth or validity claim of the statement made. Since journalists are inclined to give their own opinion of an event, the use of citations only gives a supporting value to the opinions. The existing opinion is expected to give a credible statement, and the citation appears as a connector of particular points.

b. Script Structure

The structure of the script relates to how journalists tell events in the form of news (Flora, 2014). Script refers to a sequence of activities and components that are well-established and stable from an event that has been internalised as a structured mental representation of the event (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). In general, news articles consist of the so-called 5W + 1H (what, who, where, when, why and how). These elements make the news story clear and easy for readers to understand. With the presence of 5W + 1H elements, the reader is quickly made aware of the essence of the reported events. Then, additional information is added. This important framing marker can be seen from the element of news completeness. Commonly, the relationship of written events are shown as a continuation of previous events.

c. Thematic Structure

Thematic structure relates to how journalists express their views on events into prepositions, sentences, or relationships between sentences that make up the entire text (Flora, 2014). This is a multi-layer hierarchy with a theme at its core that connects various sub-themes which in turn are linked to the supporting elements (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). Usually a summary is presented as the headline or as part of the conclusion. Meanwhile, the main body of the text is where supporting evidence is presented, either in the form of the background information, or citations. The strategy of highlighting meaning by journalists is implicitly a detailed element. The detail relates to the information control you want to display. The communicator will display data and information that gives rise to the desired image.

d. Rhetorical Structure

Rhetoric covers how journalists emphasise certain elements in the news. This structure reveals how journalists use word choices, idioms, graphics, and images that are used not only

to support writing, but also emphasise certain meanings to readers (Eriyanto, 2002). It describes the stylistic choices made by journalists in relation to the desired effect (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). The lexicon is an element that indicates how a journalist chooses certain words over others. Ideally, the communicator chooses particular words to show how they interpret reality or facts.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive interpretive qualitative study, through framing analysis, utilising Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's approach. Pan and Kosicki's framing model was chosen because it helps illustrate how news is produced and constructed by journalists. Primary data relating to Terawan's management of COVID-19 in Indonesia as the Minister of Health came in the form of articles published on *detik.com* and *kumparan.com* during the period of 2nd to 31st March, 2020. Relevant data was then processed and analysed using the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki framing model, where the unit of observation of the text is more comprehensive and adequate because it covers all aspects contained in the text, namely words, sentences, paraphrases, labels, and expressions. The model also considers the structure of the text in relation to sentences or entire paragraphs. Selected articles were analysed by grouping and allocating them into four major structures, namely:

- A. Syntax Structure: how journalists compile news;
- B. Script Structure: how journalists convey facts;
- C. Thematic Structure: how journalists write facts, and;
- D. Rhetorical Structure: how journalists choose diction, idioms, graphics, and pictures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Syntactic Aspects

Detik.com viewed Terawan's management of COVID-19 quite positively, as is evident from the phrasing of headlines, selected sources' statements, and the choice of words. Several titles do not seem to carry the intention to offend Terawan, such as Minister of Health Communication Patterns About Coronavirus Spread is Being Highlighted (March 3, 2020), Palace Explanation About Minister of Health Terawan who is Rarely Seen Again (March 9, 2020), Holding a Joint Press Conference, Minister of Health Announces Patient Recovery 01-02-03 (March 16, 2020), and Terawan Apologizes to the Nurses Association for Achmad Yurianto's Statement (March 20, 2020). Based on aforementioned articles, *detik.com* generally published a singular point of view as it used Terawan as the main source of news, such as in the article titled Minister of Health: Patients Being Treated at the Athlete's House are Those With Only Mild Illness (22 March, 2020). In that article he stated: "*Kalau tidak, penularannya makin di mana-mana, jadi episentrum baru. Jadi lebih baik rumah sakit yang akan mendorong ke sini sehingga sudah terseleksi mana yang bisa dirawat di sini.*" [If not, the spread will be widespread, and it can lead to a new epicenter. It would be better to let the hospital examine which of those who can be treated here ... [said Terawan]. Other articles with Terawan as the sole informant were titled Minister of Health Terawan: Coronavirus Patients Treatment is Like Those Suffering From Flu (March 2, 2020) and Terawan: His Theory is Right, Corona Disease is a Disease That Will Heal Alone (March 12, 2020). On *Detik.com* 3 March 2020, Terawan said:

So it can be seen that the world is getting more and more rational. One, tracking can be done, from the entrance can be done. Activities to increase immunity are important. If our body is strong, the virus will not affect us (Terawan).

Meanwhile, the syntactic aspects found on *kumparan.com* tended to lean a little bit more towards Terawan downplaying the dangers of the virus. This can be seen in an article from March 2, 2020, titled Terawan: The Death Rate of Flu is Higher, Why is Corona Surprising? In this article, Terawan is quoted as saying: "I am the Minister of Health, of course, I also can only advise whether the disease is frightening, threatening or not, it depends on all of us from our point of view on how we preach it." On March 2nd, at RSPH Suliarti Saroso in North Jakarta, Terawan was quoted as saying: "If you are sick, you should wear a mask, if you are healthy, you don't have to. It can reduce oxygen in our body too" which appeared in an article titled Menkes: If You are Healthy, You Should not Use a Face Mask. Throughout this article, *kumparan.com* presented Terawan's statement in the headline with a stiff connotation. The word choice used by *kumparan.com* in the article titled Minister of Health Terawan Showcases Case Patients 1, 2, 3 Who Recovered from the Coronavirus (16 March, 2020), can give the impression that Terawan acted arrogantly about the recovery of patients. However, the article did not present direct quotes from Terawan, but only from the spokesperson of the Indonesian COVID-19 handling, Achmad Yuriyanto.

Based on the actual content of the articles, *detik.com* and *kumparan.com* tended to present different facts. For example, *kumparan.com* published an article titled: 2 Indonesian Tested Positive of COVID-19, Minister of Health: There is no missing term. In the body of the article, it is mentioned that Terawan denied that the government missed the entry of COVID-19 into Indonesia. The text also explained that according to Terawan, all parties worked hard to maintain national health resilience. Meanwhile, *kumparan.com* wrote: 2 Depok Residents Tested Positive of COVID-19, Minister of Health Affirms Never Covered Up. Here, *kumparan.com* conveyed as a fact that the government did not cover up any COVID-19 cases in Indonesia. Furthermore, *kumparan.com* added Terawan's statement where he revealed the two COVID-19 patients in Depok, West Java as supporting evidence.

The syntactic impact of selecting titles and selecting sources is that it creates a view that is contrary to that which Terawan tried to convey during his handling of the COVID-19 epidemic. It can also raise speculation and doubts directed at Terawan's position as Indonesia's Minister of Health.

Background information and content written by *detik.com* and *kumparan.com* was quite different. *Detik.com* delivered news from a preventive perspective, as seen from Terawan's statement they chose to include, mentioning that the problem is not about the presence or absence of a virus, but it is about the national health resilience which shows the readiness of all parties. Meanwhile, the background information provided by *kumparan.com* leaned more towards repression. *Kumparan.com* chose to include Terawan's statement explaining that surveillance tracking of patients had been carried out step by step, and they emphasized that the government had followed the provisions laid out by the WHO.

Kumparan.com covered the issues troubling the community through an interview with Terawan. He stated on *kumparan.com* March, 2 2020 that strict procedures of monitoring and self-isolation had been carried out, so that the government could obtain the details of

the two COVID-19 patients in Depok. In addition, *kumparan.com* also published President Jokowi's statement that the government had prepared to guard 135 land, sea, and air entrances to Indonesia. These statements were packaged and presented as clearly as possible.

Meanwhile, in light of that interview, *detik.com* only wrote of Terawan's confidence in the national resilience being maintained because of the community's cohesiveness in facing the virus. *Detik.com's* article did not cover the steps the government undertook after the first COVID-19 case in Indonesia was announced. *Detik.com* also reported that Terawan was rarely seen and also did not talk about the COVID-19 at more length.

Furthermore, the two articles represented the public's suspicions that Terawan wasn't fulfilling his duties. Both articles included a statement explaining that Terawan worked together with Yurianto in the data sector in order to be more efficient and that Terawan would carry out strategic policies. Then, *detik.com* again covered Terawan, who had gone viral prior to becoming Minister of Health for his statement on recovering stroke patients, with the phrase, "this doctor who is known for his brainwashing method calls the treatment of COVID-19 patient the same as those with the flu" (*detik.com*).

Script Structure

Framing done by *kumparan.com* in regard to script structure tended to be more offensive towards Terawan. This is demonstrated by how *kumparan.com* presented their response to community controversies. *Kumparan.com* covered community arguments regarding the pros and cons of Terawan's management of COVID-19, as the community questioned whether Terawan took it seriously enough. The material that was discussed, the persons involved in the events, how the pro and con arguments were constructed, and how conclusions were formed, all ended in creating a scenario that was offensive to Terawan. The description of the debate that *kumparan.com* published regarding Terawan's seriousness in dealing with COVID-19 was in the form of a script review. Doubts from the public were also covered in the form of 'what'-questions:

The government is considered to have failed to prepare a good management scheme. The government's actions are still problematic, starting with the distribution of information, implementing public policies to prepare facilities for handling corona patients. Specifically, the coalition focuses on social distancing policies which are considered not to be balanced with strict rules regarding policies in the workplace, so that social distancing cannot be properly implemented (*kumparan.com*).

A complete picture of the news is created by not repressing data or facts from the field. *Detik.com* and *kumparan.com* proved this by publishing articles that contain the 5W and 1H elements and thus provide accurate and easy to understand information.

Thematic Structure

Themes in news articles are created by quoting specific sources and are complemented by facts that support the underlying message. When looking at the thematic structure, there is a prevailing theme, namely Terawan's attitude that appeared relaxed in facing the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, but was serious enough without excessive media attention. This theme shines through in Terawan's statement published by *detik.com* on March 2, 2020, in which he said that there is no need for excessive phobia and that it is sufficient to follow the Healthy Community movement to prevent COVID-19 from spreading. *Detik.com* also covered

Terawan's hopes that the community maintains a healthy lifestyle throughout the pandemic. Coverage of President Jokowi informing the public that two Indonesians were infected by COVID-19 was also presented.

Detailed exposition is also an element used in online news discourse. In an article titled *Civil Society Coalition Asking Minister of Health Terawan to be Fired* (17 March, 2020), goes into lengthy detail describing the opinion of the coalition by emphasising the four arguments the opposition highlighted against Terawan. One argument concerned the monopoly that the Jakarta Research and Development Center had on the examination of swab samples, which slowed down the national emergency response. Another argument was against the statement that recovered patients have immunity while experiences from other countries show the opposite. *Detik.com* also went into detail in an article on March 3, 2020 titled *Important Points Explanation of the Minister of Health Who is Confident Facing the Coronavirus Threat*. In this article, they covered in detail statements made by Terawan regarding the attitude that must be taken towards dealing with COVID-19, which included prayer and not being frightened. *Detik.com's* article on March, 12 2020 titled *Terawan Appears at the Press Conference of the Recovered Patient, Feeling Very Happy* is a continuation of the previous article that discussed Terawan's rare public appearances. They did this with the following paragraph: "Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto has finally returned. Terawan appeared at a press conference announcing the recovery of three positive patients with the coronavirus [COVID-19] and also the recovery of nine crew members of the Diamond Princess." Prior to the election of Achmad Yurianto as spokesperson for thCOVID-19, this responsibility was given to the Minister of Health, Terawan.

In an article by *kumparan.com* titled *The Government was judged to be Hesitant to Allocate Funds to Face Corona*, the following statement was made by Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) and senior economist: "Many government figures are at the core of the conversation. The two figures most talked about by the public are Minister of Health Terawan and President Jokowi. Unfortunately, people talk about these two figures in negative sentiment". The word "unfortunately" has a negative connotation. Didik also said that the results of research on discourse surrounding the COVID-19 outbreak on social media, indicated that 90-% of conversations about Terawan were negative.

Detik.com published articles using a single source of reference and their average article was not very long and can even be called short, but complete. On the other hand, *kumparan.com* used many sources of reference and articles were on average longer. Both online news organisations conveyed information with facts in the form of quotes that supported the overall narrative. However, both organisations had differing points of view. For example, *kumparan.com* conveyed the negative aspects of Terawan's management of the pandemic as being less pressing than the public's distrust of the government's management of the pandemic. Meanwhile, *detik.com* was much more focused on the framing of Terawan's management of the pandemic. Both organisations conveyed detailed information which was almost always accompanied by supporting facts and the information between paragraphs and sentences was seemingly cohesively and coherently written.

Rhetorical Aspects

Terawan's management of COVID-19 in Indonesia was framed as composed and was written in articles carrying a certain emphasis at the rhetorical level. Rhetoric is widely used to have fact statements assisted by labeling sources with certain scientific authority and expertise to

emphasise the validity and justification of included opinions (Siregar, 2019). In an article by *detik.com* on March 9, 2020, Donny Gahril Andian as the Main Expert at the Office of Presidential Staff made statements regarding Terawan, who at that time rarely appeared in the public eye after President Joko Widodo appointed Dr. Achmad Yurianto as the spokesman for COVID-19. A rational reason for Terawan's absence was given by Donny. He explained that the spokesman's job of conveying information to the public made Terawan's appearances in the media less frequent.

In an article published by *kumparan.com* titled Minister of Health Terawan Started Wearing Masks (March 24, 2020) showed that the organisation intended to follow up on Terawan's previous statement that healthy people should not wear masks, pointing out that contrary to his previous statement, Terawan appeared wearing a mask at an event. However, Terawan's statement had been in accordance with the WHO's regulations. In the description of the article, the valid and accountable statement by the WHO was also presented.

Detik.com wrote about Terawan's relaxed attitude in an article on March, 2 2020 titled Minister of Health Terawan: Coronavirus Patients Treatment is Like Those Suffering From Flu. In this article, they covered the treatment of COVID-19 patients and their choice of words did not cause speculation or panic among readers. *Kumparan.com* compared COVID-19 to the flu, mentioning that it had a higher death rate, in an article on March, 2 2020 titled Terawan: The Death Rate of Flu is Higher, Why is Corona Surprising? The article stated that Terawan compared the higher death rate of the flu with the COVID-19 death rate when the public were discussing the cases of two Depok residents who tested positive for COVID-19.

Based on the same discussion of the two residents who tested positive of COVID-19 in Indonesia, the difference approaches of journalists to emphasise facts becomes apparent. An article by *detik.com* March 2, 2020 included the following sentence: "as if it is proof that research in Indonesia really has the ability to deal with the coronavirus [COVID-19], no less than other research". This statement pointed out that Indonesia had previously been doubted by several countries in regard to Indonesia's readiness and ability to detect COVID-19 cases. Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison raised skepticism, wondering how there could be no confirmed Covid-19 cases in Indonesia when surrounding countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam had confirmed Covid-19 cases at the time.

Regarding the images and photos that were selected in the covering of Terawan in the news, both *detik.com* and *kumparan.com* did not show any significant differences. Both organisations accompanied their articles with photos of Terawan giving interviews of being accompanied by other party members. However, images published by *kumparan.com* tended to be more varied, as *detik.com*'s images featured Terawan almost exclusively during interviews and press conferences. This shows that *detik.com* wanted to focus on Terawan's performance in the handling of COVID-19 without adding other points of views.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study's research on the coverage of the Minister of Health Terawan in his management of the COVID-19 outbreak as published by online media organisations *detik.com* and *kumparan.com*, it can be concluded that there were slight differences in how the online portals presented the news. Both organisations appeared careful in compiling the news articles objectively journalists' opinions were rarely displayed among the facts. The framing of Terawan was done with different methods, as coverage of him on *detik.com* appeared more often than on *kumparan.com*. In statements published by

detik.com and *kumparan.com* on March 2–31, 2020, regarding Terawan's management of COVID-19 in Indonesia, the selection and prominence of covered issues differed. *Detik.com* highlighted Terawan's performance in the field, whereas *kumparan.com* highlighted other issues such as the government's hesitation to allocate a budget and the civil society coalition asking for Minister of Health Terawan's resignation. On the other hand, it can also be concluded that *kumparan.com* frequently linked Terawan's actions to criticism he received from various sectors, such as the economy, as well as on his professionalism.

Detik.com and *kumparan.com* also wrote quite differently about Terawan's management of COVID-19 in Indonesia. Through framing analysis, it becomes apparent how the two online media organisations framed how Terawan managed the COVID-19 crisis. It is quite clear that *detik.com* tended to report with a more balanced pattern in which Terawan appeared as the primary source of information. However, *kumparan.com* presented its coverage in a more varied way, with different perspectives while remaining on the topic of Terawan's handling of the pandemic.

Detik.com seemed to give Terawan a more positive image, while *kumparan.com* seemed wanting to convey another view and tended to criticise his performance more. Both *detik.com* and *kumparan.com* used language that is easily understood by the majority of its audience. However, *detik.com* published more articles on Terawan than *kumparan.com*. Another noticeable difference is the point of view and differences in sources used. *Kumparan.com* showed its critical sense by presenting its source's opinions criticising Terawan's inconsistent performance in handling the outbreak. Furthermore, *kumparan.com* also shared sources' opinions on Terawan's poor communication skills in informing the populace of the pandemic and how to handle it. Framing by *kumparan.com* portrays Terawan as someone who does not take the epidemic seriously enough. The brevity of both organisations' articles is not a problem as long as the evidence that is included is relevant and complete.

This study provides evidence that news has the liberty to determine how an issue is framed. For instance, *detik.com* framed Terawan as an easygoing person and focused on the epidemic, while *kumparan.com* framed Terawan as a person who is taking the COVID-19 outbreak less seriously.

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