

Framing Analysis of Syahrul Yasin Limpo Corruption Case in Online Media

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Abstract. The corruption case involving Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) became one of the most widely reported events in 2024, reflecting his prominent role as a state official. This study analyzes how online media frame the SYL case and construct public perception using Robert Entman's framing model—defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies—alongside Berger and Luckmann's social construction of reality theory. This study analyzes the framing and construction of reality in ten articles from Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia were examined. The findings reveal diverse framing approaches: Detik.com emphasizes courtroom drama, Kompas.com maintains neutrality, Liputan6.com highlights SYL's integrity, and CNBC Indonesia focuses on violations. These differences demonstrate the media's role in shaping public opinion and monitoring law enforcement. The study recommends that media facilitate critical public discourse to ensure balanced and transparent reporting.

Keywords: *Corruption; Framing; social construction theory; Online Media; Syahrul Yasin Limpo*

INTRODUCTION

The case involving Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) has captured public attention. SYL, as a state official with a long career in government, has a widely recognized reputation. However, his involvement in legal issues has altered his image in society. Furthermore, the media has been eager to report on the case since the allegations surfaced. The media immediately played its role as an information channel, reporting on the case from various angles. News coverage of this case became massive starting in May, peaking in June 2024.

The role of media in shaping public opinion is evident in how media utilizes various platforms to deliver news. With the advancement of information technology, mass media no longer relies solely on newspapers and television but also uses digital platforms such as news websites and social media to disseminate information. This allows news to spread quickly and reach a wider audience, which in turn can accelerate the process of shaping public opinion. Based on the author's observations, coverage of the SYL case is among the most frequently appearing articles in the news. Almost every day, it appears on

the front page of search results with varying headlines.

Some media outlets have exposed certain aspects of this case, such as the flow of funds, courtroom drama, and sensational elements. Sensational parts are often repeatedly highlighted by the media as a strategy to attract many readers related to the case.

The diversity in how the media frame cases also reflects variations in the objectives and approaches of each media outlet (Tankard, 1991). For instance, more sensational media highlight the drama and tension in the trial to capture readers' attention and increase readership. On the other hand, there are times when media present facts objectively without much interpretation, aiming to maintain the objectivity of the information conveyed to the public. This variation shows that there are various ways media frame news, all of which have implications for how the public understands and evaluates the case.

The existence of new functions in this digital application will gradually lead to various facts of events due to the presence of social media itself (Dewantara, 2022) In an era of abundant information, the public must prioritize the substance of issues amid the proliferation of sensational news packaging. Therefore, the role of media is crucial in presenting news by adhering to journalistic principles. In this regard, media literacy helps the public to be more critical and selective in

consuming news, allowing them to form opinions based on facts.

Mass media wields significant power in shaping public perceptions of important issues. It is the most significant instrument in the construction of public opinion (Olayinka & Odunayo, 2024). (Schudson, 1995), in the power of news, explains that news functions as a central institution in modern society. Media not only disseminates information but also interprets and frames news in ways that can influence how the public understands and evaluates these issues.

Media coverage can either strengthen or weaken public trust in government actors. According to (Gamson & Modigliani, 1989) W. A., & Modigliani, A. (1989), framing is the presentation of information in a way that provides specific context and meaning, thereby influencing audience interpretation and response. This indicates that media not only serves as an information conduit but also as a shaper of public opinion and perception. The American sociologist (Gitlin, 1980), views media as a social and political force capable of influencing public perception and social behavior. Media acts as an institution that plays a crucial role in the social and political structure. It not only reflects reality but also shapes it through the processes of information selection and presentation.

Excessive and sensational media coverage can exert pressure on authorities to take certain actions. This includes how such

coverage can influence legal proceedings, where authorities feel compelled to consider public expectations shaped by media reports. Therefore, it is crucial for the media to present information objectively. Media has a responsibility to report news in a way that does not exacerbate public emotions but rather provides information that helps the public better understand the situation and form opinions based on factual and objective analysis.

The coverage of the SYL corruption case is analyzed from various major online media sources in Indonesia, namely Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia. These media outlets were chosen due to their wide readership and credibility in delivering news. Each analyzed article highlights different aspects of this case, encompassing various narratives that can influence public perception. For instance, Detik.com often highlights the drama and tension in the courtroom (Detik.com, 2024), while Kompas.com tends to present facts without much moral interpretation (Kompas.com, 2024). Liputan6.com emphasizes SYL's integrity and long career (Liputan6.com., 2024a), whereas CNBC Indonesia reveals various violations committed by SYL (CNBC Indonesia, 2024b). Through these dynamics, it is evident that media analysis, particularly framing practices, continues to be a significant function of the media today.

Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience is a pivotal reference in framing research. According to (Goffman, 1974), framing is the way individuals and groups understand, organize, and interpret experiences and events. This concept was further developed by (Entman, 1993), who stated that framing is the process by which media select certain aspects of reality and emphasize them to shape specific perceptions. The influence of media framing on public perception of corruption cases has also been discussed in various studies. Within this framework, (Iyengar, 1991) found evidence of how media framing has impoverished political discourse in the United States.

Research by (Lecheler & De Vreese, 2012) shows that news framing can significantly affect public opinion and perceptions of justice. Kinasih.D (2021) found that media framing can influence public perception of the integrity of state officials in corruption cases in Indonesia. The latest findings by (Anjani et al., 2024), indicate that media play a role in shaping the dynamics of public opinion in the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. The findings of (Ibtesam et al., 2023) indicate that there are differences in the image of Indonesia as depicted by the international community based on the framing by various media outlets.

Other studies, such as (Ramailis & Nopendri, 2019), focus on media projection

using visual criminology methods with the theory of newsmaking criminology. Meanwhile, (Yang et al., 2023) found that sometimes the public tends to highlight certain aspects related to what is conveyed by the media.

This research uses the theory of the social construction of reality proposed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann in their book *The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge* (1966). Berger and Luckmann argue that social reality is constructed through social interaction and communication processes, where individuals and groups collectively create and maintain definitions of reality. In the context of media coverage, this theory is relevant because mass media is one of the main actors in building and disseminating social reality to the public (Berger, P., & Luckmann, 1966).

This research offers several novelties and advantages compared to previous studies. First, it uses the latest data from online media coverage in 2024, providing an up-to-date perspective on media framing. Second, it adopts Robert Entman's comprehensive framing model, encompassing four key elements: defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies (Entman, 1993). Third, it analyzes various major online media in Indonesia, providing a broader and more diverse picture of how the SYL corruption case is reported.

This research ultimately has relevance to broader social and political contexts. It is significant because news narratives guide society not only about the past but also about the present and future (Kitzinger, 2000). In this era of pervasive publicity, news coverage on public issues can stimulate political awareness. Reporting on the SYL case is an important part that ignites public conversation about political and governmental problems.

Increasing public awareness through media information can foster more critical political participation. When the public is better informed and aware of existing issues, it encourages more active engagement in the political process. Thus, the media not only serve as a source of information but also as a catalyst for positive social and political change. Therefore, this research is considered necessary to uncover how media framing works and its implications for broader socio-political life.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach with a focus on framing analysis to explore how online media in Indonesia frame the reporting of the Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) corruption case. A qualitative approach is chosen because it enables an in-depth examination of the context, meanings, and interpretations provided by media outlets (Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (Eds.). 2011)

The research is grounded in the social construction of reality theory by Berger and Luckmann (1966), which posits that social reality is created and maintained through communication and interaction. Mass media, as a primary channel of communication, plays a critical role in shaping public perceptions and shared understandings of social issues, including corruption cases.

Research Design

This study adopts a descriptive qualitative research design utilizing content analysis to examine patterns, themes, and framing techniques in media coverage. Specifically, Robert Entman's framing model is employed to analyze how the media define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies in their reporting.

Data Collection

The data were sourced from ten news articles published by four leading Indonesian online media platforms: Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia, selected for their wide reach and credibility. Articles were collected within the period May–June 2024, coinciding with the critical stages of the SYL corruption case's legal proceedings.

Article Selection Criteria

The following criteria guided the selection of news articles:

1. Published by reputable national online media outlets.
2. Coverage published during the ongoing legal process of the SYL case.
3. Articles widely shared on social media platforms, reflecting public interest.
4. Headlines with provocative or engaging language to attract reader attention.

The final sample consisted of ten articles, each representing diverse framing strategies from the selected media outlets.

Research Procedures

The research process is summarized in the following steps:

1. Data Collection: Identifying and retrieving relevant news articles based on the selection criteria.
2. Categorization: Organizing articles by source and thematic focus.
3. Framing Analysis: Applying Entman's model to identify framing elements in each article.
4. Thematic Coding: Analyzing patterns and themes across media outlets using qualitative coding techniques.
5. Validation: Cross-referencing findings through triangulation to enhance reliability.

Data Analysis Techniques

Framing analysis was conducted to explore how the four key framing elements (defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies) were articulated. The analysis utilized a systematic coding framework to identify recurrent patterns and variations among the media outlets.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure the validity of the findings, triangulation methods were employed, including:

1. Source Triangulation: Comparing data across different media outlets.
2. Methodological Triangulation: Combining content analysis with framing theory.
3. Peer Review: Engaging independent researchers to validate coding and interpretations.

This rigorous approach enhances the study's credibility and ensures that the findings accurately reflect the framing strategies used in the media's coverage of the SYL case.

Table 1. List of Analyzed Articles

No	Media	Article title	Article link	Published
1.	(CNBC Indonesia, 2024c)	"The List of 15 'Sins' of Former Minister SYL Revealed in Court, Take a Look!"	https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20240509193933-4-537034/deretan-15-dosa-eks-mentan-syl-yang-terungkap-di-persidangan-simak	09 May 2024
2.	(CNBC Indonesia, 2024a)	"SYL's Corruption Fund Flow: From Umrah to Paying Entertainers"	https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/research/20240509122726-128-536979/aliran-dana-korupsi-syl-umrah-hingga-sawer-biduan	09 May 2024
3.	(Detik.com, 2024c)	"SYL Testifies at the Corruption Trial: I Don't Need Defending"	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7331657/syl-ke-saksi-di-sidang-kasus-korupsi-saya-tidak-perlu-dibela	08 May 2024
4.	(DetikNews, 2024b)	"SYL Boasts at the Corruption Trial: We Have Received KPK Awards 4 Times"	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7327536/syl-pamer-di-sidang-kasus-korupsi-kami-dapat-penghargaan-kpk-4-kali	06 May 2024
5.	(DetikNews, 2024a)	"SYL Arrested by KPK, PKS: It Seems Like a Grand Stage Drama"	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6980038/syl-ditangkap-kpk-pks-drama-seolah-ingin-ada-panggung-besar	13 May 2024
6.	(detikNews, 2024)	"SYL at the Corruption Trial: I've Already Been Imprisoned, I'm Ready"	https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7328174/syl-di-sidang-kasus-korupsi-saya-sudah-dipenjara-saya-sudah-siap	07 May 2024
7.	(Kompas.com, 2024a)	"SYL Claims He Was Unaware of the Fundraising at the Ministry of Agriculture for His Benefit"	https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2024/05/16/08080851/syl-mengaku-tak-tahu-ada-patungan-di-kementan-untuk-kepentingannya	16 May 2024
8.	(Kompas.com, 2024c)	"SYL Brings Up the Ministry of Agriculture's Four KPK Awards Before the Judge"	https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2024/05/06/19200951/syl-ungkit	06 May 2024

			kementan-dapat-penghargaan-dari-kpk-empat-kali-di-depan-hakim	
9.	(Liputan6.com, 2024b)	“Syahrul Yasin Limpo: I’ve Been a Public Official for 30 Years, Never Asked for Money”	https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/5600915/syahrul-yasin-limpo-saya-30-tahun-jadi-pejabat-tidak-pernah-minta-minta-uang	21 May 2024
10.	(Liputan6.com, 2024a)	“SYL Threatens Subordinates: If You Don’t Align with Me, Feel Free to Step Down”	https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/5597158/ancaman-syl-ke-anak-buah-apabila-saudara-tidak-sejalan-dengan-saya-silakan-mundur	16 May 2024

The framing analysis model used in this research is Robert Entman's (1993) model, which includes four main elements: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. This model is chosen for its comprehensiveness and its ability to identify various aspects of framing in news reporting.

1. Define Problems: Analyzing how the media define the problem in the SYL corruption case. For example, whether the media highlight the legal, moral, or social aspects of the case.
2. Diagnose Causes: Identifying the causes presented by the media in this case. Whether the media blame individuals, the system, or other factors.
3. Make Moral Judgments: Assessing how the media make moral judgments about SYL's actions and those of related parties.
4. Suggest Remedies: Analyzing the solutions or actions suggested by the media to address the problem presented.

The analysis process begins with an in-depth reading of each news article to identify framing elements corresponding to Entman's model. Each article is systematically analyzed

to identify the main themes and framing patterns that emerge. The data obtained are then categorized according to the four main elements of framing.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, this research uses data triangulation, which involves comparing the analysis results from different media sources (Patton Quinn, 2002). Additionally, the analysis is conducted independently by two researchers to reduce bias and increase the reliability of the results.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of media coverage of the Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) corruption case in Indonesian online media reveals how media frame this event through various perspectives that can influence public perception. Utilizing the social construction theory of Berger and Luckmann (1966) and Entman's (1993) framing model, this study explores how online media such as Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia present and interpret the SYL corruption case.

(Entman, 1993b) framing model includes four key elements: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and

suggest remedies. Through these elements, this study identifies how Indonesian online media frame the SYL corruption case differently, which in turn can influence public perception of the case. To further detail the process, here are the stages of Entman's framing analysis related to the media coverage of the SYL case.

Define Problems

The definition of problems in the SYL corruption case varies among the analyzed media outlets. For instance, Detik.com highlights the drama and tension in the courtroom, with headlines such as "SYL to Witness in Corruption Trial: I Don't Need to Be Defended" (Detik.com, 2024a). This approach tends to capture readers' attention by emphasizing the emotional and sensational aspects of the trial.

In contrast, Kompas.com focuses more on the facts and chronology of events, as seen in the article "SYL Claims No Knowledge of Funds Collected for His Interests in Ministry" (Kompas.com, 2024b). This approach provides readers with more objective and detailed information about the case. Liputan6.com emphasizes SYL's long career and reputation as an official, highlighting his claims of integrity with statements like "Syahrul Yasin Limpo: I Have Been an Official for 30 Years and Never Asked for Money" (Liputan6.com., 2024b). This approach can be seen as an effort to provide a

broader context about SYL, showcasing the complexity of the accusations he faces.

CNBC Indonesia takes a more investigative approach by revealing various violations allegedly committed by SYL, as seen in the article "List of 15 'Sins' of Former Agriculture Minister SYL Revealed in Court, See!" (CNBC Indonesia, 2024d). The problem definition in this media is more comprehensive, combining investigative elements with narratives that can shape a negative perception of SYL.

Diagnosing Causes

The media outlets analyzed also differ in identifying the causes of the corruption case. Detik.com and Kompas.com tend to link the case to weaknesses in Indonesia's oversight and law enforcement systems. For instance, Kompas.com highlights how collective fund-raising practices in the Ministry of Agriculture could occur due to weak internal and external controls (Kompas.com, 2024). This approach guides readers to view the systemic issues that enable corruption.

On the other hand, Liputan6.com and CNBC Indonesia focus more on SYL's individual behavior. Liputan6.com emphasizes SYL's claims about his personal integrity, implicitly blaming other individuals or the existing system without holding SYL himself accountable (Liputan6.com, 2024). CNBC Indonesia, in the article "List of 15 'Sins' of Former Agriculture Minister SYL

Revealed in Court," provides details about various illegal actions taken by SYL, highlighting SYL's personal responsibility in the case (CNBC Indonesia, 2024). Thus, the framing of the causes of this corruption case can be seen from two main perspectives: systemic weaknesses and individual responsibility.

Make Moral Judgments

Moral judgments in the coverage of this case also vary. Detik.com often features narratives that allow readers to draw their own conclusions about the morality of SYL's actions, as seen in the dramatic narratives presented (Detik.com, 2024b). This approach may create a sense of moral ambiguity that can be more engaging for readers seeking drama in the news.

In contrast, Kompas.com is more likely to provide a clear moral assessment by emphasizing the negative impact of corruption on society and the government system. Their articles highlight the importance of integrity in public office and how violations of this integrity undermine public trust (Kompas.com, 2024d)

Liputan6.com also provides moral judgments but often focuses more on SYL's defense and his claims of personal integrity (Liputan6.com., 2024a). CNBC Indonesia offers a harsher view of SYL's actions, detailing the violations and serious moral

implications of his conduct (CNBC Indonesia, 2024b).

Suggest Remedies

In terms of suggested remedies, the analyzed media outlets present various approaches. Detik.com tends to emphasize the importance of reforming the oversight and law enforcement systems to prevent similar cases in the future (Detik.com, 2024d). Their articles often advocate for increased transparency and accountability within government institutions.

Kompas.com provides more specific recommendations related to improving internal control mechanisms within ministries, as well as the need for stricter supervision from law enforcement agencies (Kompas.com, 2024b). Liputan6.com focuses on the need to restore individual integrity through ethics education and training for officials (Liputan6.com., 2024a). CNBC Indonesia proposes comprehensive reforms within the Ministry of Agriculture and related institutions to ensure that similar cases do not occur in the future (CNBC Indonesia, 2024b). The suggested remedies offered by these media reflect a range of approaches, from systemic reforms to the enhancement of individual integrity.

Framing Analysis and Construction of Reality

Using Berger and Luckmann's (P. , & L. T. Berger, 1966) theory of social construction

and (Entman, 1993a) framing model, this study reveals how social reality regarding the SYL corruption case is constructed and maintained through media coverage. P. , & L. T. Berger, (1966) assert that social reality is built through communication processes, where individuals and groups create and sustain shared definitions of reality. In this context, mass media plays a crucial role in conveying and disseminating information that shapes public perceptions and understanding of various events and social issues.

Entman, (1993a) framing model comprises four main elements: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. Through these elements, this study identifies how Indonesian online media frame the SYL corruption case differently, which, in turn, can influence public perceptions of the case.

Define Problems

Media outlets such as Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia exhibit diverse perspectives in defining the SYL corruption case. Detik.com and Kompas.com highlight different aspects of the case, ranging from the drama of the court proceedings to chronological facts. Liputan6.com provides a broader context about SYL's career and integrity, while CNBC Indonesia offers investigative details regarding the alleged violations committed by SYL.

Diagnosing Causes

In identifying the causes of the case, Detik.com and Kompas.com emphasize the weaknesses in Indonesia's oversight and law enforcement systems. On the other hand, Liputan6.com and CNBC Indonesia focus more on SYL's individual behavior. Liputan6.com underscores SYL's claims of personal integrity, while CNBC Indonesia provides detailed accounts of SYL's alleged violations.

Moral Judgments

The moral judgments provided by the media also vary. Detik.com frequently presents narratives that allow readers to draw their own conclusions, whereas Kompas.com delivers a clear moral assessment of the negative impacts of corruption. Liputan6.com focuses more on SYL's defense and claims of personal integrity, while CNBC Indonesia offers a harsher perspective on SYL's actions.

Suggest Remedies

The proposed solutions presented by the media reflect various approaches. Detik.com emphasizes the importance of reforming oversight and law enforcement systems, while Kompas.com provides specific recommendations for improving internal control mechanisms within ministries. Liputan6.com highlights the need for restoring individual integrity among officials through ethics education and training, whereas CNBC

Indonesia proposes comprehensive reforms at the Ministry of Agriculture.

This study reveals how Indonesian online media frame the coverage of the Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) corruption case through diverse perspectives that influence public perception. Using Berger and Luckmann's theory of social construction of reality and Entman's framing model, we analyze coverage from Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia. The results show that the media employ different framing techniques to define the problem, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest solutions related to this corruption case.

Each media outlet defines the problem differently. Detik.com tends to attract readers with dramatic and emotional narratives, highlighting courtroom tensions and controversial statements by SYL. This is evident from headlines like "SYL ke Saksi di Sidang Kasus Korupsi: Saya Tidak Perlu Dibela," which emphasizes the dramatic aspects of the case (Detik.com, 2024a). In contrast, Kompas.com places more emphasis on facts and chronology, providing more objective and detailed information as seen in "SYL Mengaku Tak Tahu Ada Patungan di Kementan untuk Kepentingannya" (Kompas.com, 2024). Liputan6.com offers broader context about SYL's long career and reputation, focusing on his claims of integrity, exemplified by "Syahrul Yasin Limpo: Saya

30 Tahun Jadi Pejabat Tidak Pernah Minta-Minta Uang" (Liputan6.com., 2024b) CNBC Indonesia adopts an investigative approach by detailing various alleged violations by SYL, as seen in "Deretan 15 Dosa Eks Mentan SYL yang Terungkap di Persidangan, Simak"(CNBC Indonesia, 2024d). This framing of the problem reflects how media frame the case according to their editorial styles and objectives.

In identifying the causes of this corruption case, Detik.com and Kompas.com highlight the weaknesses in the oversight and law enforcement systems in Indonesia. For example, an article on Kompas.com discusses how the practice of fundraising at the Ministry of Agriculture could occur due to weak internal and external controls (Kompas.com, 2024b) In contrast, Liputan6.com and CNBC Indonesia focus more on the individual behavior of SYL. Liputan6.com emphasizes SYL's claims of personal integrity, implying that the responsibility may lie with other individuals or the system (Liputan6.com., 2024a). CNBC Indonesia provides details on the various illegal actions allegedly committed by SYL, highlighting his personal responsibility in the case (CNBC Indonesia, 2024). This approach reflects two main perspectives: one that highlights systemic issues and another that emphasizes individual responsibility.

Moral judgments in the coverage of this case vary among the analyzed media.

Detik.com often presents narratives that allow readers to draw their own conclusions about the morality of SYL's actions, while Kompas.com offers a clear moral assessment of the negative impact of corruption on society and government systems (Kompas.com, 2024). Liputan6.com tends to focus more on SYL's defense and his claims of personal integrity. CNBC Indonesia provides a harsher view of SYL's actions by revealing details about the violations committed and the serious moral implications of those actions. These approaches reflect how media frame moral judgments according to their editorial agendas, influencing public perception of the seriousness and moral impact of the case.

The relationship between civil society and the state is a form of association that is voluntary, both individually and collectively. The relationship between the two is independent to create responsive legal legality, so it is hoped that all components of both civil society itself and the government as policy actors have access through the public space in an accountable, open and responsive manner (Jama, 2021). In terms of suggested solutions, the media analyzed show a variety of approaches. Detik.com emphasizes the importance of reforming oversight and law enforcement systems to prevent similar cases in the future. Kompas.com provides more specific recommendations related to improving internal control mechanisms within ministries and the need for stricter oversight by

law enforcement agencies. Liputan6.com focuses on the need for restoring individual integrity among officials through ethics education and training. CNBC Indonesia proposes comprehensive reforms at the Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies to ensure that similar cases do not occur in the future. The suggested solutions reflect a range of approaches, from systemic reforms to enhancing individual integrity.

Based on the above phenomena, here is Peter L. Berger's concept of the stages of reality construction in media reporting:

1. Externalization: The media disseminates information to the public regarding the SYL case through news coverage.
2. Objectivation: The information conveyed by the media begins to be perceived as objective reality by society.
3. Internalization: The public accepts and internalizes this information as part of their understanding of reality.

Externalization: Media disseminates information to the public regarding the SYL case.

Externalization: The first stage in the process of social construction is externalization, where mass media plays a crucial role in disseminating information about the SYL case to the public. Various media platforms, such as Detik.com, Kompas.com, Liputan6.com, and CNBC Indonesia, provide news reports and investigative coverage of the alleged corruption involving SYL. At this

stage, media not only report facts but also offer narratives, analyses, and interpretations that can influence the public's understanding of the case. The news reporting process involves the selection of information, framing of news, and presentation of context that can shape the initial perceptions of society regarding the SYL case.

Externalization in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's social construction theory is the initial step where individuals or groups convey ideas, knowledge, or information to the external world. In the context of media and the reporting of the Syahrul Yasin Limpo (SYL) case, externalization refers to the process by which mass media collects, organizes, and distributes information about this case to the public. This process involves not only reporting basic facts but also includes various forms of news delivery (framing), which can affect public perception.

Researchers place the process of news framing as part of the externalization process. Framing involves selecting specific elements of information to emphasize while other elements may be minimized or ignored. For example, one article might focus on the drama and controversy surrounding the SYL case, while another might highlight the importance of integrity and public trust. Through framing, media can create a dominant narrative in public discussion about the case and influence public opinion and responses.

The distribution of information through various media channels ensures that news about the SYL case reaches a wide audience. Although information about the case is disseminated through various channels, the focus here is on online media. This focus is based on the consideration that news articles disseminated through online media spread more rapidly. Additionally, the construction of language in headlines and visuals in online media can attract potential readers.

Objectivization: Information Disseminated by Media Begins to be Perceived as Objective Reality by Society

After information about the SYL case is published by the media, the stage of objectivization begins. At this stage, the information conveyed by the media starts to be regarded as objective reality by society. The public perceives the information they receive as an accurate representation of the existing reality. The narratives constructed by the media become the reference for individuals in understanding and evaluating the situation. For instance, if the media emphasizes the dramatic aspects of the case, the public may become more focused on the associated scandal and drama.

Objectivization is the process by which information disseminated through externalization begins to be considered objective reality by the public. It occurs when information is accepted and internalized by the

public as unquestionable truth. This is the moment when the narrative shaped by the media becomes part of the perceived reality regarding the issue.

Objectivization is not constructed by a single actor or information structure but rather through various media channels. In this context, the research refers to the media articles selected for analysis. While media outlets may have different approaches and styles of presentation, when multiple sources convey similar messages, public perception starts to regard the information as established truth. News about SYL's arrest, evidence of corruption, and reactions from other public officials are increasingly seen as part of objective reality, especially when supported by legal facts presented through the court process.

Public opinion formed through objectivization is often reinforced by social interactions among community members. Discussions and debates on social media, online forums, and everyday conversations solidify the narratives established by the media. As individuals share similar viewpoints and discuss information received from the media, they reinforce the collective perception that the information is true and reliable. This process creates a social consensus regarding the reality of the SYL case, further consolidating the objectivity of the information conveyed by the media.

Internalization: Society Accepts and Internalizes the Information as Part of Their Understanding of Reality

At this stage, society begins to accept and internalize the information that has been objectivized as part of their understanding of reality. By this point, the public's view of the SYL case has been shaped by the narratives presented by the media. Individuals adopt the perspectives and judgments formed during the objectivization process and integrate them into their cognitive frameworks. This can affect their attitudes, opinions, and actions regarding the SYL case as well as broader issues such as corruption, public officials' integrity, and trust in legal and governmental systems. This state reflects a challenge faced by media in many countries, which involves balancing roles of information dissemination, education, oversight, and improvement within the social and political climate (Ajetunmobi, 2023)

The process of internalization begins when individuals consume information from the media and integrate it with their personal knowledge and experiences (Asmolov, 2019). This is also affirmed by (De Vreese, 2005), who states that framing has cognitive effects related to how people process information. Therefore, internalization involves a reflective process. Society does not merely passively receive information, but also contemplates it in their daily lives. People start questioning the integrity of other public officials, assessing the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies,

and discussing similar issues. This reflective process enables individuals to deepen their understanding of the same case and develop a critical attitude towards broader issues of corruption.

By applying Berger and Luckmann's, (1966) social construction theory and Entman, (1993a) framing model, this research reveals how social reality about the SYL corruption case is constructed and maintained through media reporting. Berger and Luckmann (1966) argue that social reality is constructed through communication processes in which individuals and groups create and maintain shared definitions of reality. In this context, mass media plays a crucial role in delivering and disseminating information that shapes public perception and understanding of various events and social issues.

(Maringka, 2022) emphasizes that continuous publication on specific issues from particular perspectives can shape public views as desired. Similarly, (Selvarajah & Fiorito, 2023) argue that media acts as a discourse power agent by rationalizing narratives into the public sphere. Lindgren, (2024) points out that reporting can lead to negative biases in perceptions of truth, although its effects vary among audiences.

The suggested solutions provided by the media reflect various approaches. Detik.com emphasizes the importance of reforming the monitoring and enforcement systems, while Kompas.com offers specific suggestions for

improving internal control mechanisms in ministries. Liputan6.com highlights the need for restoring individual integrity of officials through ethics education and training, and CNBC Indonesia proposes comprehensive reforms in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Through Berger and Luckmann's three stages of social construction, we see how the media frames and shapes the social reality of the corruption case. The process of externalization is carried out through different media reports, while objectivization occurs when society begins to accept these reports as objective reality. Finally, through internalization, society integrates this information into their understanding and beliefs, which in turn influences their perceptions and actions regarding the SYL corruption case and related issues. According to (Reese et al., 2001), texts can construct our social world.

The SYL case also provides important lessons on the significance of transparency and accountability in governance. According to (Goldstein, 2020), media coverage that exposes corruption cases involving government officials can encourage the government to be more transparent and accountable. An informed public will be better able to demand transparency and accountability from the government, which, in turn, can enhance the quality of governance and public trust. As noted by (McQuail, 2010), media can play a mobilizing role in

encouraging society to take certain actions, including social and political actions.

This phenomenon illustrates how media can set frames regarding public issues that are discussed within society (Tuchman, 1978). Reporting can influence perspectives through the constructed framing (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). Mass media has a significant responsibility to present news in an accurate, objective, and responsible manner (Patterson, 1997). The public must also be more critical and selective in receiving information from the media. Thus, the reporting of the SYL case can serve as an important lesson for the media, government, and public in fostering a transparent news environment. Therefore, media should consider the positive impact of news content on the social and political situation of society.

CONCLUSION

This analysis demonstrates how various online media in Indonesia frame the reporting of the SYL corruption case differently, influencing public perceptions of the case. Using Berger and Luckmann's social construction theory and Entman's framing model, this research reveals how social reality about the corruption case is constructed and maintained through media reporting. The diverse approaches of the media in defining the problem, diagnosing the causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting solutions reflect the

range of perspectives in media coverage of the SYL corruption case.

The extensive media coverage of the legal process has created a public space for monitoring the case's developments. Moving forward, the author hopes that media will not only publish information about the case but also create spaces for public opinion responses, particularly from academic circles. This is intended to encourage active public participation in strengthening and ensuring that the legal process is transparent and fair. Therefore, the author urges the media to prioritize national interests over factional or even neutrality interests. Transparency in public information by the media should be fully utilized by law enforcement agencies to demonstrate the credibility of the legal process and improve the image of law enforcement in Indonesia.

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