

Media construction of Enggano Island's isolation: A comparative framing analysis of detikcom and Kompas.com using Entman's model

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how two leading national online media, detikcom and Kompas.com, construct news frames around the issue of isolation on Enggano Island through the analytical lens of Robert Entman's framing model. Enggano, a frontier island in Bengkulu Province, has long been characterized by poor transport connectivity, limited infrastructure, and minimal state attention. Each media outlet offers a different interpretive stance, revealing how developmental inequality and the dynamics between Indonesia's center and periphery are discursively shaped. This study adopts a qualitative framing analysis by applying Entman's four analytical dimensions: defining the problem, diagnosing causes, making moral evaluations, and suggesting remedies. The data comprise ten online articles published in June 2025, all addressing isolation and development on Enggano. The findings indicate that detikcom constructs the issue primarily through geographical and factual perspectives, portraying Enggano as a remote area requiring infrastructure improvement. Conversely, Kompas.com situates the story within the broader context of policy disparity and governmental accountability, using a tone that is both critical and empathetic toward local communities. In terms of moral evaluation, detikcom maintains descriptive neutrality, while Kompas.com underscores unequal national development and advocates for implicit moral concern. Despite these differences, both outlets stop short of offering concrete policy recommendations. Overall, this study demonstrates that media framing serves as a pivotal mechanism for shaping how isolation and developmental inequality are perceived in Indonesia's peripheral regions. The findings extend theoretical discussions in development communication and media studies, particularly regarding how the national media reproduces or challenges spatial inequalities within the discourse of public policy and national development.

Keywords: framing analysis, online journalism, Enggano Island, detikcom, Kompas.com, isolation, development communication

1. INTRODUCTION

Enggano Island, one of Indonesia's most remote territories, lies in the Indian Ocean and administratively belongs to the Bengkulu Province. In recent months, the island has experienced an acute isolation crisis triggered by silting at Pulau Baai Port in Bengkulu. The blockage halted both ferry and pioneer ship routes, effectively cutting off the island's main transportation lifeline. Consequently, the movement of food, fuel, and essential goods has come to a standstill, paralyzing local trade and daily economic activities ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)). This situation does not merely stem from technical shortcomings in infrastructure but also from the limited policy attention given to frontier regions. Even the Ministry of Home Affairs has recognized that infrastructural disparities remain a structural cause of the island's isolation ([Antara News, 2025](#)).

The gap between Indonesia's central and peripheral regions continues to pose long-standing challenges to national development. According to the [Bengkulu Utara Statistics Bureau \(2024\)](#), development indicators for outlying districts, including Enggano, consistently lag behind those of more accessible regions. Since early 2025, the absence of cargo and passenger vessels has disrupted not only mobility and trade but also healthcare access and energy distribution on the island ([Partainasdem.id, 2025](#)). This disconnect underscores the contrast between macro-level policy commitments, such as the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024, which emphasizes “building from the periphery” and their uneven, often centralized implementation in practice.

In such circumstances, mass media play an important role in shaping how the public perceives isolation and inequality in frontier areas. The media do more than relay information; they also interpret, prioritize, and frame issues in ways that influence public discourses and policy agendas. As highlighted by [Rully Rozano Zarwan, Richie Petroza, and Sugi Mukti \(2022\)](#), news organizations simultaneously perform informative and persuasive functions, often reflecting the political and economic alignments behind them. Consequently, examining how national online platforms construct the narrative of Enggano's isolation offers valuable insight into how developmental discourse is built, circulated, and legitimized in Indonesia's public sphere.

Therefore, this study analyzes how two influential national news portals, detikcom and Kompas.com, frame Enggano's isolation using [Robert N. Entman's \(1993\)](#) four-dimensional framing model: defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral evaluations, and suggesting treatments. This theoretical framework allows for a deeper understanding of how the media shapes the perceived reality of marginal regions that often remain invisible in national development narratives. Previous studies have demonstrated that the media's framing of development issues frequently aligns with dominant political and economic interests. For instance, [Wibowo and Triyono \(2024\)](#) showed that media coverage of Rempang Island was heavily oriented toward investment and political narratives, leaving the socio-ecological dimensions largely overlooked. Similarly, [Wardiat \(2018\)](#) observed that development initiatives along the West Kalimantan border tend to reproduce centralistic approaches that marginalize local sociocultural contexts. However, only a few empirical studies have specifically examined how the national media represent isolation in Indonesia's outermost territories. This research gap underscores the importance of investigating how development communication and media framing shape the public's understanding of peripheral spaces.

This study's value lies in its potential to reveal how the media contribute to constructing inclusive and equitable narratives of national progress. The minimal coverage devoted to Enggano illustrates the broader political and symbolic invisibility faced by frontier communities, an invisibility that often translates into policy neglect. Through a framing analysis, this study seeks to identify the representational patterns and underlying biases embedded within national media discourse, offering a clearer picture of the interaction between media, power, and regional development in Indonesia's peripheries.

Theoretically, this study enriches the application of framing theory in the field of development communication. Practically, this study provides critical insights into how journalism can adopt a more balanced and context-sensitive approach when reporting on marginalized regions. This study specifically aims to (1) analyze how detikcom and Kompas.com frame the issue of Enggano's isolation, (2) identify

dominant framing elements within their coverage, and (3) explain the implications of these framing patterns for public perception and policy orientation regarding peripheral development. This study contributes to the broader academic discourse on media representation and national development while encouraging Indonesian journalism to move toward a more inclusive and socially responsive model of news production.

2. METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative design employing the framing analysis approach developed by Robert N. Entman (Entman, 1993). A qualitative orientation was chosen because it enabled the researcher to explore how the media constructs social reality through processes of selection and emphasis. Rather than simply transmitting facts, news outlets actively shape the meaning by deciding what to highlight, omit, or connect within a narrative. Framing analysis, therefore, provides a conceptual tool to trace how linguistic patterns, story structures, and editorial decisions reflect the underlying discursive interests that influence the public's understanding of Enggano Island's isolation.

This study focuses on two nationally recognized online news organizations: detikcom and Kompas.com. These platforms were selected because of their wide national reach, strong institutional credibility, and prominent role in shaping public opinion in Indonesia's digital media ecosystem. Both are often treated as agenda setters, cited frequently by other media, and referenced in policymaking discussions. Each outlet also maintains dedicated sections on regional and environmental affairs, both of which regularly feature reports concerning Enggano Island. For these reasons, they were deemed representative of how mainstream digital media constructs narratives about isolation in Indonesia's peripheral regions.

The research timeframe was limited to June 2025, a period marked by a surge in national attention toward Enggano following transport disruption and logistical crises. Selecting this specific month was not merely practical; it was also theoretically supported by McCombs and Shaw's (1972) agenda-setting theory, which posits that the repetition and prominence of an issue within media coverage determine its perceived importance in public discourse. Focusing on June 2025 thus allowed the researcher to capture the peak moment of issue salience and identify dominant framing tendencies across outlets.

Data were gathered through purposive sampling, following the definition proposed by Patton (2015), that is, the deliberate selection of materials most relevant to the study's objectives. The inclusion criteria required that each article: (1) be published by detikcom or Kompas.com during June 2025; (2) Discuss Enggano Island in relation to isolation, accessibility, infrastructure, or government policy; and (3) take the form of straight news, feature, or in-depth report, excluding editorials or advertorials to maintain focus on factual representations.

Furthermore, each article contained quotations or references from key actors, such as government officials, community representatives, or policy experts. Based on these parameters, ten articles were selected—five from each outlet. This corpus was considered sufficient to achieve data saturation, as explained by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014), meaning that analytical categories became consistent and no new thematic variations appeared, despite additional data. See Table 1 & 2

Table 1. List of Selected News Articles from detikcom

No	Edition / Publication Date	Title
1	Thursday, June 19, 2025	Pulau Enggano Dihantam Krisis Ekonomi, Harga Hasil Bumi Anjlok <i>Enggano Island Hit by Economic Crisis, Agricultural Product Prices Plummet</i>
2	Friday, June 20, 2025	Nelangsa Warga Pulau Enggano Barter Ikan Demi Sekilo Beras <i>The Sorrow of Enggano Island Residents: Bartering Fish for a Kilo of Rice</i>
3	Tuesday, June 24, 2025	Percepat Pembangunan Pulau Enggano, Prabowo Teken Inpres Hari Ini

		Accelerating Enggano Island Development, President Prabowo Signs Presidential Instruction Today
4	Wednesday, June 25, 2025	Ada Pendangkalan Alur, Transportasi Laut Pulau Enggano Tetap Jalan <i>Despite Channel Silting, Sea Transportation to Enggano Island Continues</i>
5	Friday, June 27, 2025	Pulau Enggano Terisolir, Pemerintah Daerah Tegaskan Tak Ada Warga Kelaparan <i>Enggano Island Isolated, Local Government Asserts There Are No Starving Residents</i>

Source: detikcom (June 2025)

Table 2. List of Selected News Articles from Kompas.com

No	Edition / Publication Date	Title
1	Thursday, June 19, 2025	Pulau Enggano Mati Perlahan: 4 Bulan Warga Terisolasi, Ekonomi Hancur, Krisis Melanda <i>Enggano Island Slowly Dying: 4 Months of Isolation, Economy Collapses, Crisis Unfolds</i>
2	Thursday, June 19, 2025	Ekonomi Enggano Lumpuh, Warga Terpaksa Jadi Kuli demi Sekolahkan Anak <i>Enggano's Economy Paralyzed, Residents Forced to Work as Laborers to Send Children to School</i>
3	Tuesday, June 24, 2025	Presiden Prabowo Jawab Nestapa 4.000 Warga Pulau Enggano yang Terisolasi <i>President Prabowo Responds to the Plight of 4,000 Isolated Enggano Island Residents</i>
4	Wednesday, June 25, 2025	Warga Pulau Enggano Terisolasi, Menteri Kelautan Janjikan Bantu Akses <i>Enggano Island Residents Isolated, Minister of Marine Affairs Promises to Improve Access</i>
5	Monday, June 30, 2025	Krisis Ekonomi di Pulau Enggano, Perempuan Jadi Korban Terdepan <i>Economic Crisis on Enggano Island: Women Bear the Brunt</i>

Source: Kompas.com (June 2025)

The analysis in this study was conducted using the four central components of [Entman's \(1993\)](#) framing model: problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. Each article was carefully coded within these dimensions, allowing the researcher to observe how meaning was constructed and emphasized through particular choices of language and narrative organization. The interpretive stage then focused on tracing patterns of salience, story structure, and meaning construction that emerged across the dataset. The comparative analysis between detikcom and Kompas.com facilitated the identification of convergences and divergences in framing Enggano's isolation. Through this process, the study sought to explain how the national media constructs representations of isolation in Indonesia's frontier regions and how such framing reflects the interrelationship between journalistic practices, development agendas, and central government policies toward peripheral territories (Table 3).

Table 3. Four Element of Entman's Framing Model

No	Element	Definition	Analytical Focus
1	Define Problem	Identifying what the main issue or problem is, and determining who or what is affected.	How the news defines the situation, what is happening and why it matters.
2	Diagnose Causes	Explaining the causes of the problem or identifying who/what is responsible.	How the media attributes blame, responsibility, or cause.
3	Make Moral Judgment	Assessing the issue morally, providing judgments or values regarding actions or events.	How the news makes moral or ethical judgments about actors or events.
4	Treatment Recommendation	Suggesting solutions, actions, or policies to address the problem.	What actions are proposed or justified to resolve the issue.

Source: Entman (1993)

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

3.1.1 Preliminary Analysis

The initial analysis was conducted on five news articles published by detikcom in June 2025. The results of the coding were based on the four framing elements proposed by Robert N. Entman (1993) indicates that the media tends to present the issue of isolation on Enggano Island within a factual and operational frame. A summary of the coding results is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Framing Analysis Based on Entman's Four Elements (detikcom)

News Title	Problem Definition (Define Problems)	Causal Interpretation (Diagnose Causes)	Moral Evaluation (Make Moral Judgment)	Treatment Recommendation
<i>Enggano Island Hit by Economic Crisis, Agricultural Product Prices Plummet</i>	Economic crisis as local produce cannot be sold due to halted shipping.	Silting of Baai Port obstructs cargo vessels.	Sympathy toward residents who are anxious and have lost their income.	Dredging of the port channel and stronger government attention are needed to restore distribution.
<i>The Sorrow of Enggano Island Residents: Bartering Fish for a Kilo of Rice</i>	Economic crisis and cash shortages force residents to barter goods.	Disrupted sea transport due to shallow shipping routes.	Narrative of citizens' suffering evokes social empathy.	Immediate reopening of maritime access to revive economic activity.
<i>Accelerating Enggano Island Development, President Prabowo Signs Presidential Instruction Today</i>	Isolation is framed as an emergency requiring accelerated development.	Bureaucratic delays and lack of policy prioritization.	The central government is portrayed as responsive and solution-oriented.	Implementation of the Presidential Instruction as a structural solution.
<i>Despite Channel Silting, Sea Transportation to Enggano Island Continues</i>	Siltation disrupts maritime transport to Enggano.	Sedimentation prevents large vessels from docking.	The government is depicted as striving to maintain service despite limitations.	Scheduling adjustments and interagency cooperation to sustain connectivity.
<i>Enggano Island Isolated, Local Government Asserts There Are No Starving Residents</i>	Isolation creates public perception of a humanitarian crisis.	Limited sea transport and inadequate port conditions.	Local authorities emphasize that the situation remains under control.	Continuous logistics distribution and monitoring of residents' basic needs.

Source: Processed from detikcom, June 2025

To obtain a balanced comparison, an additional analysis was conducted on five news articles published by Kompas.com during the same period. The results of the coding based on Entman's four framing elements are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Framing Analysis Based on Entman's Four Elements (Kompas.com)

News Title	Define Problems	Diagnose Causes	Make Moral Judgment	Treatment Recommendation
<i>Enggano Island Slowly Dying: Four Months of Isolation, Economic Collapse, and Widespread Crisis</i>	Total isolation triggers severe economic and social crisis.	Port silting and limited response from local government.	Criticism toward local authorities for neglecting citizens' welfare.	Urgent call for central government intervention and dredging of the port.
<i>Enggano's Economy Paralyzed: Residents Forced to Work as Laborers to Fund Their Children's Education</i>	Extreme economic downturn caused by the suspension of trade and service flows.	Silting and local government's failure to ensure economic access.	Emphasis on the suffering of poor families and rising social inequality.	Structural intervention and direct financial aid from the central government are required.
<i>President Prabowo Responds to the Plight of 4,000 Isolated Enggano Residents</i>	The isolation crisis finally receives attention from the national government.	Bureaucratic inertia and low regional development prioritization.	Appreciation for the central government's quick and decisive response.	The Presidential Instruction (Inpres) on accelerated development serves as an administrative solution.
<i>Enggano Island Residents Isolated, Minister of Marine Affairs Promises to Improve Access</i>	Isolation is caused by limited maritime transport and inadequate port infrastructure.	Silting of navigation channels and lack of marine facilities.	Positive framing toward central government intervention.	Plans for building docks, fishing villages, and maritime facilities.
<i>Economic Crisis on Enggano Island: Women Bear the Brunt</i>	The economic crisis disproportionately affects women as a vulnerable group.	Delayed implementation of the Presidential Instruction and lack of community participation.	Sympathy toward women and criticism of the government's official narrative.	Urgent call for faster Inpres execution and gender-responsive affirmative policies.

Source: Processed from Kompas.com, June 2025

3.1.2 Narrative Analysis

In the define problems dimension, both media outlets identify the isolation of Enggano Island as their central issue; however, their articulation of the problem differs considerably. detikcom presents the isolation issue in a factual and operational frame, focusing on on-the-ground events and logistical obstacles such as port silting, bad weather, and disrupted shipping schedules. The problem is constructed as a temporary technical disruption rather than a manifestation of structural failure. This writing style reflects the nature of detikcom as a breaking news platform that values speed and factual accuracy more than analytical or policy-based reflection. Its reports tend to present Enggano Island merely as a location where events occur rather than as a symbol of wider developmental issues.

In contrast, Kompas.com frames Enggano as a region experiencing a structural and humanitarian crisis caused by a combination of prolonged physical isolation and economic stagnation. Its reporting adopts a clear human-interest perspective, highlighting the suffering of local residents and portraying

Enggano's condition as a representation of national development inequality. This approach indicates a stronger analytical orientation, linking the issue to broader themes of public policy and social justice. Kompas.com therefore positions Enggano as an example of structural marginalization in Indonesia's development narrative.

In terms of identifying causes, detikcom attributes the problem mainly to technical and environmental factors such as sedimentation, limited vessel capacity, and unfavorable weather. Government criticism is largely absent, and most of its reports rely on official statements and field observations. This pattern represents a technical interpretation that is common in daily news coverage, where events are explained through operational challenges rather than structural or policy failures.

Meanwhile, Kompas.com assigns responsibility to structural and administrative weaknesses, particularly the prolonged neglect of dredging at Pulau Baai Port and the limited responsiveness of local authorities. After the Presidential Instruction on accelerated development was issued, the focus of its coverage shifted toward bureaucratic inefficiency and weak coordination among agencies. This shows a political interpretation that directs responsibility to the state as the main decision-maker.

Regarding moral evaluation, the two outlets reveal different editorial orientations. detikcom maintains a neutral and descriptive tone, avoiding explicit moral judgment. Moral cues are presented indirectly through quotations or through the tone of the reports. Morality in detikcom's coverage is implied through factual empathy and encouragement to keep logistical activities running. This approach aligns with the principle of straight news journalism that prioritizes objectivity and refrains from evaluative commentary.

Kompas.com, on the other hand, conveys a moral stance that is both empathetic and critical. Its narratives describe the struggles of Enggano residents, from economic hardship and barter practices to the disproportionate burden experienced by women. The tone combines sympathy for the people with criticism of bureaucratic inaction. After the central government responded to the crisis, the outlet became more appreciative, acknowledging the steps taken to improve the situation. This reflects the character of advocacy journalism that upholds humanitarian values while remaining balanced toward authority.

For treatment recommendations, detikcom focuses on technical and short-term measures such as sending aid ships, rescheduling transportation, and repairing sea routes. These suggestions are practical and consistent with its function as a real-time news provider. Its reports emphasize immediate solutions rather than long-term policy reform.

In contrast, Kompas.com proposes solutions at the structural and policy levels. It highlights the need for state intervention through port dredging, maritime subsidies, and specific policies for vulnerable groups such as fishermen and women. Its framing turns the local crisis into a national policy issue that requires sustained government commitment.

Based on the coding and interpretation of the four framing elements, a clear pattern emerges that shows significant differences between Kompas.com and detikcom in constructing the narrative of Enggano's isolation. These distinctions are summarized in Table 6, which illustrates how each outlet's journalistic orientation influences the way it frames the same event.

Table 6. Comparative Synthesis of Framing between Kompas.com and Detikcom on the Enggano Island Issue (June 2025)

Framing Element	detikcom	Kompas.com
Define Problem	Portrays isolation as a factual and operational issue by emphasizing concrete events such as port silting, bad weather, and delays in transportation. The problem is seen as a temporary logistical obstacle rather than a structural deficiency.	Describes isolation as both a structural and humanitarian crisis that stems from unequal development and economic stagnation. The reports highlight human suffering and present Enggano as a symbol of national marginalization.
Diagnose Causes	Attributes the problem mainly to technical and environmental conditions such as sedimentation, vessel limitations, and unfavorable weather. Government accountability is not emphasized,	Points to structural and administrative shortcomings, including the prolonged delay of port dredging and weak regional governance. The focus later shifts toward

	and the reports rely largely on official information and field observations.	bureaucratic inefficiency and poor coordination among agencies.
Make Moral Judgment	Maintains a neutral and descriptive tone with little moral commentary. Empathy appears indirectly through factual reporting and citizen perspectives.	Expresses an empathetic yet critical stance that underscores social inequality and bureaucratic negligence. The tone later becomes more appreciative when central government actions are recognized.
Treatment Recommendation	Focuses on short-term and technical remedies such as deploying ships, adjusting transport schedules, and improving port access. Emphasizes immediate connectivity rather than long-term policy change.	Recommends structural and policy-level solutions such as port dredging, maritime subsidies, and targeted programs for vulnerable groups. Promotes state responsibility and sustainable intervention.
Overall Framing Orientation	Reflects a technical and operational framing typical of breaking news journalism that prioritizes speed and factual clarity.	Represents a structural and policy-oriented framing characteristic of analytical journalism that values equity, governance, and public empathy.

The overall findings show that Kompas.com applies a frame that combines human interest with public policy orientation, whereas detikcom relies on an informative and technical approach. Kompas.com interprets Enggano's isolation as evidence of unequal national development, whereas detikcom treats it as a factual issue reported within the rhythm of daily news. Conceptually, Kompas.com reflects elements of political and moral advocacy, while detikcom represents journalistic neutrality, focusing on information flow.

These results reaffirm [Entman's \(1993\)](#) view that framing shapes not only how issues are perceived but also how social and political debates evolve around them. In the case of Enggano, Kompas.com broadens the discussion on government responsibility toward peripheral areas, whereas detikcom highlights journalism's role in ensuring the steady transmission of information to the public. The two outlets therefore illustrate different journalistic paradigms: Kompas.com advances advocacy-oriented reporting, while detikcom maintains the logic of factual and time-sensitive journalism

3.1.3 Interpretation of the Dominant Frame

The analysis of the five news articles shows that detikcom primarily applies a factual and operational frame, whereas Kompas.com emphasizes a structural and humanitarian perspective. In detikcom's coverage, Enggano's isolation is treated as a technical and logistical problem that requires an immediate response. Its reports focus on real-time developments, chronological accounts, and official statements that highlight the government's ongoing actions. This pattern reflects detikcom's dominant orientation as an informative and event-centered news medium.

In contrast, Kompas.com places the issue of isolation within a wider policy context, linking it to persistent disparities in national development and bureaucratic delays. Through a human-interest approach, it depicts local residents as victims of hardship and symbols of structural neglect. This tendency represents a form of advocacy journalism in which the media act as a moral reminder of the state's social obligations.

The dominance of these two framing approaches illustrates clear ideological differences in journalistic orientation. detikcom exemplifies pragmatic journalism that values speed and factual precision, while Kompas.com reflects a more reflective style that connects local crises with broader policy discussions. This contrast reveals not only the editorial identity of each outlet but also how framing influences public perception of the government's responsibility toward peripheral regions such as Enggano Island.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Media Framing and Pheripheral Representation

Detikcom depicts Enggano Island through an informative and technical frame that stresses factual accuracy and immediacy of reporting. Isolation is portrayed as a short-term operational problem caused by port siltation, bad weather, or limited shipping capacity. This approach represents the logic of immediacy-oriented journalism, which prioritizes timeliness and verified information over deeper structural interpretation. From this perspective, peripheral regions are presented mainly as the backdrop of events, not as socio-political entities that call for advocacy. Although morally neutral, this framing subtly reinforces the center–periphery hierarchy in Indonesia’s development discourse, where authority remains concentrated in the center, and peripheral areas appear as passive recipients of policy outcomes.

By contrast, Kompas.com frames Enggano as more than a remote location. It presents the island as a symbol of structural inequality and developmental imbalance within the nation. Through a combination of human-interest storytelling and public policy analysis, Kompas.com interprets isolation as an expression of systemic injustice that requires state responsibility. Its coverage highlights the suffering of local communities, economic stagnation, and policy inefficiency, linking these conditions to the broader context of government accountability. This approach reflects a reflective journalism paradigm that seeks not only to inform but also to encourage awareness and policy reform.

When viewed together, these framing tendencies show that the portrayal of peripheral regions reflects both physical distance and symbolic power relations within national development narratives. detikcom, with its neutral and factual orientation, tends to maintain the existing structural gap between center and periphery. Kompas.com, however, attempts to close that gap through empathetic narratives and critical examination of policy. In essence, the two outlets represent distinct journalistic paradigms: factual journalism that functions as an information channel and advocacy journalism that acts as a medium for public awareness and accountability.

3.2.2 Media Ideology and Journalistic Orientation

Detikcom represents a journalistic ideology grounded in speed, factuality, and informational efficiency. As an online news portal operating within the digital ecosystem, detikcom practices a breaking news logic, prioritizing immediacy, brevity, and real-time event reporting. In the case of Enggano Island, this orientation frames isolation as a technical issue demanding prompt response rather than a structural policy failure. Detikcom thus positions itself as a conduit of public information rather than a normative or advocacy-driven platform. Its journalistic ideology can be described as pragmatic and market-oriented, emphasizing accessibility and factual accuracy as the core of digital news production.

Conversely, Kompas.com demonstrates a media ideology grounded in public values and the social responsibility of journalism. By framing Enggano as a symbol of national inequality, the outlet implicitly assumes a normative stance, that media bear ethical responsibility in promoting social justice. Kompas.com functions not only as an information provider but also as a moral agent, critically engaging with government policies and amplifying the voices of marginalized citizens. This approach reflects the legacy of development journalism, in which media serve as agents of social transformation through critique, advocacy, and civic awareness. Through this balance between objectivity and moral responsibility, Kompas.com underscores its identity as a policy-oriented and socially conscious news organization.

From these orientations, it can be inferred that the framing divergence between detikcom and Kompas.com extends beyond stylistic differences and reveals distinct ideological paradigms. detikcom embodies the instrumental function of the media as a neutral disseminator of factual information, whereas Kompas.com articulates the normative function of journalism as an agent of social and policy change. Together, they represent the dual spectrum of contemporary Indonesian journalism, oscillating between the logic of the information market and public responsibility ethics.

3.2.3 Thematic Implication and Theoretical Reflection

The comparative analysis of detikcom and Kompas.com coverage of Enggano Island's isolation offers a clearer understanding of how framing influences the representation of peripheral regions in national media discourse. Thematically, detikcom tends to place the Enggano issue within an event-centered and information frame. This reporting approach reflects the function of digital media as a fast-moving source of information, where timeliness and factual accuracy outweigh socio-political analysis. Within Entman's (1993) theoretical perspective, this pattern highlights the concept of salience, emphasizing concrete facts to maintain audience attention without exploring the structural meanings behind the events. More broadly, this shows that Indonesian online journalism often operates under an event-driven paradigm that favors immediacy and empiricism over interpretive or advocacy-oriented reporting.

In contrast, Kompas.com employed a more reflective and conceptual framing. By presenting Enggano as a symbol of unequal development and policy stagnation, it integrates moral and policy dimensions into its report. The outlet connects local crises to national contexts, turning geographical isolation into a marker of systemic governance issues. Theoretically, this aligns with the model of advocacy framing proposed by Gamson and Modigliani (1989), where the media act as interpretive agents that construct social meaning through selective moral emphasis.

Together, these two framing orientations demonstrate that media representations of peripheral regions are never entirely neutral. Each reflects the outlet's professional and ideological positioning. detikcom reinforces the instrumental role of journalism as a transmitter of verified facts that sustain modern notions of objectivity. Kompas.com, meanwhile, expresses the normative dimension of journalism as a mediator of public policy and a voice for social justice. This supports Entman's (1993) argument that framing is not merely a matter of style, but a process of social construction that defines relevance, responsibility, and legitimacy in public discourse.

In summary, the thematic findings indicate that the framing differences between commercial digital media and policy-oriented mainstream media have epistemological implications for the public's understanding of peripheral regions. Fast-paced outlets like detikcom build situational awareness, whereas reflective platforms such as Kompas.com foster structural awareness. Despite their contrasts, both journalistic modes play complementary roles in shaping Indonesia's media landscape and enhancing civic understanding of regional inequality.

4. CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of detikcom and Kompas.com coverage of Enggano Island's isolation shows clear differences in discourse construction, ideological orientation, and journalistic function. detikcom adopts an informative and technical framing style that prioritizes speed, factual precision, and real-time reporting. In Entman framework, this approach reflects event-based salience, where attention is directed toward operational and empirical aspects of the crisis without deeper engagement with policy or structural contexts. Consequently, detikcom acts as a fast information channel that builds situational awareness but offers limited political interpretations.

In contrast, Kompas.com constructs the issue through a human-interest and policy-oriented frame that carries moral and advocacy-related dimensions. The isolation of Enggano is presented as evidence of systemic inequality and policy inaction. This framing positions journalism as more than an observer; it becomes a participant in shaping public understanding and the policy discourse. Kompas.com thus functions as a public policy actor that connects journalistic storytelling with questions of state accountability in marginalized regions.

From a theoretical standpoint, these findings reaffirm Entman's (1993) argument that framing is an ideologically embedded process of selection and emphasis. Detikcom represents the principles of immediacy, objectivity, and accessibility typical of digital journalism, whereas Kompas.com highlights journalism's ethical responsibility to advance justice, equality, and accountability.

The implications of this study extend to both conceptual and practical domains. Conceptually, it reinforces the idea that the media serve a dual purpose in the public communication sphere: as conveyors of information and as agents of social transformation. Practically, it emphasizes the need for balance between speed and analytical depth in Indonesian digital journalism, particularly in reporting on peripheral regions that are often underrepresented in the national narrative.

This study offers two recommendations. First, digital outlets such as detikcom should incorporate greater contextual and policy analyses in regional reporting to avoid factual reductionism and enrich narrative depth. Second, mainstream media such as Kompas.com must preserve reflective and value-driven journalism while maintaining equilibrium between advocacy and objectivity to minimize institutional bias.

Overall, this comparative framing analysis suggests that the future of Indonesian journalism depends on its ability to integrate digital immediacy with analytical depth and bridge the symbolic gap between the center and the periphery in national media discourse.

Ethical Approval

Not Applicable

Informed Consent Statement

Not Applicable

Authors' Contributions

TH contributed to the conceptualization, methodology, and validation. YK contributed to the formal analysis and writing of the original draft. RA contributed to the resources, data curation, and writing of the review and editing. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of this manuscript.

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