

Covid-19 Vaccination in News Construction *kompas.com* and *cncb.com*



Vaksinasi Covid 19 Dalam Konstruksi Berita *kompas.com* dan *cncb.com*

Eli Purwati^{1*}, Ayub Dwi Anggoro², Krisna Megantari³

¹²³ Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, FISIP. Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

¹²³ Jl. Budi Utomo No.10, Ronowijayan, Kec. Siman, Kabupaten Ponorogo, Jawa Timur 63471

¹eli_purwati@umpo.ac.id, ²ayubdwianggoro86@gmail.com, ³Megantarikrisna@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author : eli_purwati@umpo.ac.id

ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>News;</i> <i>Framing;</i> <i>Vaccination;</i> <i>Covid-19;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT The dynamics of handling COVID-19 in Indonesia is entering a new phase, namely vaccination. There is a phenomenon that is widely discussed in the community about the pros and cons of the effectiveness of the Sinovac and AstraZeneca vaccines. The media skillfully writes various news points of view related to government policies in terms of vaccination. In this case, the news delivered by <i>kompas.com</i> media on March 10, 2021 and <i>cncbindonesia.com</i> on March 9, 2021 about the efficacy of vaccination is interesting to study. The two media frame the Vaccine news differently, The objective of this study is to compare the news content of the two media. This study applies a qualitative approach and Robert Etmant's framing analysis model. According to the results of research on news at <i>kompas.com</i>, the elaboration of the explanation about the AstraZeneca vaccine is so complete and detailed, but it is in contrast to the explanation elaborated on the Sinovac vaccine. On the other hand, in the news on <i>cncbindonesia.com</i>, the elaboration on the use of technology is described in a balanced way. It was concluded that <i>kompas.com</i> wrote a balanced report on the information process while <i>cncbindonesia.com</i> wrote it in a balanced way in the information process.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Berita;</i> <i>Framing;</i> <i>Vaksinasi;</i> <i>Covid-19;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Dinamika penanganan Covid 19 di Indonesia memasuki fase baru yang dikenal dengan vaksinasi. Fenomena yang terjadi di masyarakat adalah tentang pro dan kontra efektifitas vaksin yang ramai dibicarakan yaitu sinovac dan astraseneca tersebut. Berbagai macam sudut pandang pemberitaan di produksi oleh media terkait kebijakan pemerintah. Hal tersebut menarik untuk diteliti pemberitaan yang disampaikan media yakni <i>kompas.com</i> pada tanggal 10 maret 2021 dan <i>cncbindonesia.com</i> 9 maret 2021 tentang efikasi vaksinasi. Kedua media tersebut membingkai tentang berita VAKsin secara berbeda Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah membandingkan isi berita kedua media tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif serta model analisis framing Robert Entman. Hasil penlitian ini adalah pada berita di <i>kompas.com</i> elaborasi penjelasan tentang vaksin Astrazeneca begitu lengkap dan detail namun berbanding terbalik dengan penjelasan yang dielaborasi kepada vaksin sinovac. Sedangkan pada <i>cncbindonesia.com</i> elaborasi tentang penggunaan teknologi pada pemberitaan tersebut diuraikan secara seimbang. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah penyelesaian pemberitaan yang dilakukan oleh <i>kompas.com</i> dibuat secara tidak seimbang atas proses informasi yang diberikan sementara <i>cncbindonesia.com</i> dibuat secara seimbang atas informasi prosesnya.</p>

Article History Send 16 th October 2021 Review 2 th January 2022 Accepted 7 th March 2022		Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya. 
--	--	--

Introduction

The news of COVID-19 raises many pros and cons. The issue gets stronger when we talk about vaccination. Vaccination, which is a government policy in the context of handling COVID-19, has received serious attention from the public. This is caused by the emergence of confusion of information in the community about the choice of vaccine types provided by the government consisting of Sinovac and AstraZeneca. Sinovac is made by a biopharmaceutical company from China, namely Sinovac. The original name of the vaccine is CoronaVac, while AstraZeneca is a vaccine developed by the British biopharmaceutical company AstraZeneca and Oxford University. How the media convey information about vaccines also greatly determines public or public understanding of the importance of the vaccine itself. On the one hand, people are required to vaccinate and on the other hand people are also afraid about the efficacy of the vaccine itself. People certainly want the best vaccine for them. Problems arise when the government does not only present one brand of vaccine for its citizens. Several brands of vaccines produced by other countries are also included in Indonesia. It is counterproductive when the value of the information presented is the competition between vaccines in terms of efficacy.

The phenomenon that is currently emerging in the community is about concerns about the effects of vaccines and the efficacy or effectiveness of vaccines in overcoming the corona virus. News coverage in the mass media presents various kinds of information that causes fear and anxiety about health conditions. The negative effects written in the news are a serious concern for the public. The value of different information also causes confusion among the people. One of them is about the efficacy of the vaccine's success in overcoming the corona virus.

The difference in the value of this information is certainly a serious problem in handling COVID-19, where more and more victims are appearing. Vaccination, which is one of the hopes for dealing with the corona virus and serves to establish herd immunity, can be hampered because people do not trust the vaccines provided by the government. Moreover, different views have emerged in the community regarding COVID-19 itself. There are different points of view that covid 19 is part of a political conspiracy or covid 19 is not dangerous. This further complicates the situational handling of the pandemic. This is exacerbated by public dissatisfaction with the government's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. Referring to the journal Anggoro, 2014 said the media in this era of globalization and technological advances now have an important role in the success and success of a set political goal. As a channel for delivering messages, the media, especially television, are the most powerful tools to influence,

convince and even form an opinion in the public regarding news content presented in audio and visual ways.

In handling a pandemic, the media are required to carry out their roles and functions properly and effectively. According to (Nature Communication, 2021) Covid-19 vaccination during a pandemic is an effort of "Public Communication Related to Vaccination..." carried out by the Government as a mandatory matter (Obligatory Public Health Functions). Therefore, all vaccination costs must be fully borne by the government. In Indonesia, the most widely used COVID-19 vaccine is the Sinovac Vaccine which can be given to people aged 18-59 years in good health. Each resident will be given 2 vaccines with a minimum distance of 14 days. The dose in one injection is 0.5 ml given free of charge to the public and is not charged at all. This is done in order to accelerate the decline in the pandemic so that 70% immunization coverage is needed so that 'herd immunity' can be achieved in less than 1 year. Apart from the value of information, through its reporting, the media must be able to provide education and build awareness for the community. The COVID-19 pandemic is a disaster not only nationally but also experienced throughout the world. Disasters according to Law No. 24 of 2007 is an event or series of events that threaten people's lives and livelihoods caused, by natural factors or non-natural factors, and social disasters. Therefore, the media must apply disaster journalism in every presentation of coverage and information during this COVID-19 pandemic. In the information age, mass media and disasters do have a strong relationship. The mass media can make the public aware of the latest developments in the conditions at the disaster site. It is at this point that disaster sensitive journalism is urgently needed. In the perspective of disaster sensitive journalism, the mass media becomes one of the crucial elements when a disaster occurs. In an ideal sense, disaster sensitive journalism is a journalism practice that contains a lot of information and moral messages, and does not cause panic or dramatization of the situation regarding the disaster that occurred. However, the idealism of disaster sensitive journalism has not yet been achieved. Actually, disaster journalism is based on a sense of humanity. In the concept of disaster journalism, there are three phases in journalistic activities. Journalistic activities include pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster phases. From these three phases, the media should start carrying out disaster prevention campaigns through the media, reporting accurate data in the field during a disaster and supervising post-disaster. The three phases cannot be separated because they are interconnected in fulfilling the rights of victims (Junaedi, 2014). If all of this can be carried out well, the public will be educated on the value of news that can be accounted for and social conflicts regarding COVID-19 will not occur in the community.

To identify how to compare the news value displayed by the media in this COVID-19 pandemic, especially regarding the news value of vaccine efficacy, this study will compare the news value of 2 (two) media that have been published, The two media frame the Vaccine news differently, namely *kompas.com* news on March 10, 2021 with the title 'The Difference between AstraZeneca and Sinovac Vaccines from Efficacy Level to Price' and *cncindonesia.com* news on March 9, 2021 with the title 'AstraZeneca vs Sinovac Vaccine: Which is More Effective in Fighting Covid 19?'. The media skillfully writes various news points of view related to government policies in terms of vaccination. In this case, the news delivered by *kompas.com* media on March 10, 2021 and *cncindonesia.com* on March 9, 2021 about the efficacy of vaccination is interesting to study. The two media frame the Vaccine news differently, The objective of this study is to compare the news content of the two media. This study applies a qualitative approach and Robert Etman's framing analysis model.

The two media have different information values from one another. The problem of news reporting is interesting to study using the framing analysis by Robert Entman approach including: defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, recommendation of vaccination news from the two media. The specific objective of this study was to identify the comparative news value of vaccine efficacy on *kompas.com* and *cncindonesia.com*.

Framing analysis is how events are presented by the media. The presentation is done by emphasizing certain parts, highlighting certain aspects and raising certain ways of telling stories from a reality. The media connect and highlight events so that the meaning of the event is easier for the audience to remember. Therefore, according to Durham (2001), framing makes the world more known and more understandable. Complex reality is understood and simplified in certain categories. According to the subjective view, social reality is a fluid condition and can easily change through human interaction in everyday life (Mulyana, 2006).

According to Erving Goffman, the concept of frame analysis sociologically maintains the continuity of our habit of classifying, organizing and actively interpreting our life experiences in order to understand them. These interpretation schemata are called frames that allow individuals to localize, feel, identify and label events and information (Sobur, 2009). Framing and Ideology. News production relates to how routines occur in the newsroom, which determines how journalists are dictated/controlled to report events in a certain perspective. In addition to these professional organizational practices and ideologies, there is another very important aspect related to how events are placed in the overall production of texts, namely how news can be meaningful and meaningful to the audience. Eriyanto (2011) calls this aspect

a news construction. This aspect relates to how journalists/media present the event relevant to the audience.

Media plays a role in defining how reality should be understood and how reality is explained in a certain way to the audience. Among the various functions of the media in defining reality, the first function in ideology is the media as a mechanism of social integration. The function of the media is to maintain group values and control how the group's values are carried out. A text, according to Aart van Zoest (Sobur, 2011: 60), is never separated from ideology and has the ability to manipulate readers towards an ideology. On the other hand, Eriyanto places ideology as a central concept in discourse analysis because texts, conversations, and others are forms of ideological practices or reflections of certain ideologies. The term ideology according to (Sobur, 2011) has two contradictory meanings. Positively, ideology is perceived as a worldview that states the values of certain social groups to defend and advance their interests. While negatively, ideology is seen as a false consciousness, namely a need to commit fraud by distorting people's understanding of social reality. Sobur (2011) calls ideology "a collection of ideas that arise from a particular set of material interests or, more broadly, from a particular class or group".

Social Reality Construction. Humans in many ways have the freedom to act outside the control limits of the social structure and institutions from which the individual comes. Humans actively and creatively develop themselves through responses to stimuli in the cognitive world. Therefore, the social definition paradigm is more focused on what is in human thinking about social processes, especially the followers of symbolic interaction. In the social process, the human individual is seen as the creator of a relatively free social reality in his social world. In the ontology explanation of the constructivist paradigm, reality is a social construction created by individuals. However, the truth of a social reality is relative, which applies according to a specific context that is considered relevant by social actors.

The term 'social construction of reality' has become famous since it was introduced by Berger & Luckman, (1990) through a book entitled "The Social Construction of Reality, a Treatise in the Sociological of Knowledge" (1966). He describes social processes through their actions and interactions, in which individuals create continuously a reality that is shared and subjectively shared (Bungin, 2006).

In the view of the social definition paradigm, reality is the result of creative human creation through the power of social construction around it. According Bungin (2006), the reality of the social world stands alone outside the individual. It gives the impression that reality "is" within oneself and the laws that govern it.

According to Mursito (2012) most of our knowledge about events that occur in this world we know from and by reading the news in the media. Reading news in the media means reading events that have been constructed by the media. Thus, in fact we do not perceive events but perceive news about events. We "read events" whose facts have been selected, formatted, structured, and according to the media's perspective. Today, on the one hand, it is politics in the age of mediation. On the other hand, political events, the behavior and statements of political actors, even though they are routine, always have news value so that they are widely covered by the mass media (Hill, 1995). Political coverage also tends to be more complicated than reporting in other areas of life. On the one hand, political coverage has the dimension of forming public opinion as expected by politicians and journalists. Therefore, political news can be more than just a reportage of political events, but is the result of the construction of political reality for the benefit of certain public opinion. In political communication, this aspect of opinion formation becomes the main goal because it will affect the political achievements of political actors (McNair, 2017).

Method

It is qualitative research that is a stand-alone field of inquiry. This research touches on various disciplines, fields and themes. A complex and interrelated and enveloping group of terms, concepts and assumptions. This then relates to the term qualitative research. This family includes close traditions such as with positivism, post-structuralism, and various points of view or methods, qualitative research that is related to cultural studies and has interpretive characteristics (Denzin & Lincoln, 2017). The stages of implementing this research are as follows:

- a) Conducting analysis using Robert Etman's framing model
- b) Comparing the news value of vaccine efficacy at kompas.com and cnbcindonesia.com
- c) This study involves a comparison of news values about vaccine efficacy on kompas.com and cnbc.com. The two media frame the Vaccine news differently,. The media skillfully writes various news points of view related to government policies in terms of vaccination. In this case, the news delivered by kompas.com media on March 10, 2021 and cnbcindonesia.com on March 9, 2021 about the efficacy of vaccination is interesting to study. The two media frame the Vaccine news differently, The objective of this study is to compare the news content of the two media. This study applies a qualitative approach and Robert Etmant's framing analysis model.

- d) Kompas.com on March 10, 2021:
<https://national.kompas.com/read/2021/03/10/13162941/different-vaccine-astrazeneca-dan-sinovac-dari-level-eficacy-up-to?page=all>
- e) Cnbcindonesia.com on March 9, 2021 :
<https://www.cnbciindonesia.com/tech/20210309145340-37-228946/vaccin-astrazeneca-vs-sinovac-ampuh-mana-perangi-covid-19>

Results and Discussion

Defining Problems

Kompas.com

In the news published by Kompas entitled 'The Difference between the AstraZeneca and Sinovac Vaccines from Efficacy Level to Price', the content of the news focuses on the efficacy between the Sinovac vaccine and the AstraZeneca vaccine which is based on a reference source from BPOM as an institution. The news quote says: "The efficacy of the Sinovac vaccine is higher than that of AstraZeneca. The level of efficacy (efficacy) of the Sinovac vaccine is higher than the vaccine made by AstraZeneca. The BPOM version of the Sinovac vaccine has an efficacy rate of 65.3 percent. The vaccine produced by AstraZeneca has an efficacy rate of 62.1 percent according to the BPOM version.

The content of the news raises the value of information that the Sinovac vaccine is better than AstraZeneca. The news value is able to influence people's perceptions of the choice of vaccine to be injected into their bodies. In this case, a positive value is labeled on the Sinovac vaccine, while a negative label is assigned to AstraZeneca. The reference source used as a news source is BPOM that stands for the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency. As a state institution, it deals with drug and food control and later became a source of news that helped legitimize the Sinovac vaccine as being better than the AstraZeneca vaccine. Government policies in an effort to build herd immunity in a virus have become very counter-productive. Moreover, the battle between countries for vaccines is also being discussed. With the statement written in the news, the public will certainly choose the best for health and avoid something that is not good to be included in their body. The construction of the title made by Kompas.com provides information to the reader about the data for the two vaccines. Thus, it builds the perception of readers to be more rational in choosing vaccines based on their efficacy approach.

Cnbcindonesia.com

The news published on cncindonesia.com is entitled 'AstraZeneca vs Sinovac Vaccine: Which is More Effective in Combating Covid 19?'. The news content also highlights the efficacy between the AstraZeneca vaccine and the Sinovac vaccine. The content of the news is also based on the statement of the head of BPOM directly. The quote in the news says: "The head of BPOM Penny Lukito revealed that the AstraZeneca vaccine has 62.1% efficacy. This efficacy was calculated 15 days after the second injection. "This result is in accordance with the emergency efficacy requirements set by WHO at least 50%. Based on the final clinical trial in Bandung, Sinovac vaccine has 65.3% efficacy against Covid-19. This vaccine also consists of two doses per person".

[Cnbcindonesia.com](http://cncindonesia.com) explicitly quoted a statement directly from the main source, namely the head of BPOM Penny Lukito as a news reference. The news reference source directly displays the identity of the person responsible for the statement and it will validate the news information. Loading the news absolutely will also raise perceptions in the community about the best vaccine efficacy, namely the Sinovac vaccine. However, the use and selection of the title of fighting between the two vaccines with the sentence and the word "vs" or interpreted versus in the true sense has the meaning of the word resistance or a match between competing parties. In the dynamics of Covid 19, this has become a common problem in the context of its handling. Regarding the word 'versus', it can also be interpreted as a word of competition. That certainly refers to the competition between vaccine makers, namely the Chinese biopharmaceutical company and the British biopharmaceutical company AstraZeneca and Oxford University. If interpreted, the winner is a biopharmaceutical from China. This will bring up various points of view of interpretation in the community about the political economy in the vaccination program.

Diagnosing Causes

Kompas.com

In the news published by kompas.com about the efficacy between the Sinovac vaccine and the AstraZeneca vaccine, the process of identifying the source of the problem lies in the large number of vaccines that have been imported by the government and its policy to accelerate vaccination for the entire community in an effort to build herd immunity for handling the COVID-19 pandemic. carried out without going through the results of the BPOM test first. The BPOM test is carried out after the import of Sinovac and AstraZeneca vaccines is carried out first. As written in the news mentions: "The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM)

has issued an emergency distribution permit for two Covid-19 vaccines, namely the vaccines made by Sinovac and AstraZeneca. The government has received 38 million doses of vaccine from Sinovac and 1.1 million doses of vaccine from AstraZeneca. Both vaccines are used for the government's mass vaccination program to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19."

The emergency distribution permit is a policy taken to legitimize the presence of 38 million doses of Sinovac vaccine and 1.1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine. The circular sentence means that the vaccine can already be disseminated. One of the prerequisites for drugs to be widely circulated in the community is that they must obtain approval or permission from BPOM regarding safety when used in the community. The pros and cons of the initial arrival of vaccine imports by the government is that the permit has not yet been issued. The emergency circular is a form of policy so that the vaccination program can be implemented immediately. An emergency sentence means reflecting an event or incident that is critical in the community, especially those who produce vaccines not from our own country. In addition, the large number of imported doses of Sinovac reflects the government's confidence in the vaccine produced by the Chinese state biopharmaceutical. In addition, a lot of news emerged about the negative response to the use of the vaccine in other countries. In addition, negative news about the impact of vaccination results. By issuing the emergency circular, the government wants to legalize and create a sense of security and a form of state responsibility.

Cnbcindonesia.com

According to reports by cnbcindonesia.com, the process of identifying the source of the problem lies in the issuance of an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for 38 million doses of Sinovac vaccine and 1.1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine. The language of this emergency use permit became legal legitimacy for both vaccines. The news contained mentions: "The Food and Drug Administration (BPOM) has issued an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for Sinovac and AstraZeneca vaccines. Indonesia has also received shipments of these two vaccines. Indonesia has received 38 million doses of Sinovac vaccine and 1.1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine."

The choice of using the word issuing an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) indicates that both vaccines can be used. In this case, it is used for human use as a vaccination against covid 19. Sentences or words to have a useful interpretation. The pros and cons of vaccination can be answered in the choice of words to use, although in certain scales or conditions because it ends with the word 'emergency'. Economic, political and social problems can be negated by choosing the sentence for the emergency use permit.

Making Moral Judgement

Kompas.com

In the news published by [kompas.com](#), the moral decision was identified from the price difference between the Sinovac vaccine and the AstraZeneca vaccine. In the paradigm of thinking of the Indonesian people, products made in China must be cheap compared to other foreign-made products. In branding, products made in Europe are more prestigious than products made in China. That includes the issue of quality and the quality that European products are much better than Chinese products. However, this does not apply to Sinovac and AstraZeneca vaccine products. In the news it is stated: "AstraZeneca vaccine is cheaper." said the spokesman for the Covid-19 Vaccination from BioPharma, Bambang Heriyanto, who previously said that the price of the Sinovac vaccine was estimated at IDR 200,000 per dose. The price of the vaccine made by AstraZeneca ranges from 3-4 US dollars. Thus, Sinovac's vaccine is more expensive than AstraZeneca. If converted into rupiah at the current exchange rate, the price of one dose of AstraZeneca vaccine ranges from IDR 43,000 to IDR 58,000".

According to the news sentence written by [kompas.com](#), the AstraZeneca vaccine is cheaper with a referral source for the COVID-19 vaccination spokesperson from BioPharma. It contains an affirmation that the Sinovac vaccine is a more expensive vaccine. This affirmation certainly raises the calculation of quality considerations and careful considerations when choosing to bring in 38 million doses of Sinovac vaccine. This can raise public confidence in the use of the Sinovac vaccine.

Cnbcindonesia.com

In the news published by [cnbcindonesia.com](#), the moral decision regarding the news of vaccine efficacy was obtained from an unidentified source. The assertion of the price classification to explain the quality that is not arbitrary of the two vaccines is vaguely expressed. In the published news, it states: "Various sources predict that AstraZeneca's COVID-19 vaccine will be sold at a price of US\$3-US\$5.25 or around IDR 42 thousand to 70 thousand per dose. This more economical price is also one of the advantages of the AstraZeneca vaccine. While the COVID-19 vaccine made by Sinovac, Corporate Secretary of PT BioPharma Bambang Heriyanto had predicted that the vaccine would sell for around IDR 200,000 per dose."

The sentence of a news source that confirms the price of a news source is still a prediction. The position of resource person used for news sources is only limited to corporate

secretary. The news value surely is also not so strong, because it is not an authority that has the authority to serve as a source of reference information to be conveyed to the public.

Recommendation

Kompas.com

In the news published by [kompas.com](https://www.kompas.com), the contents of problem solving on vaccine efficacy news can be seen and identified on the basis of the platform used to make vaccines. [Kompas.com](https://www.kompas.com) explicitly stated that the vaccine development team took the virus that usually infects chimpanzees, and modified it genetically to avoid the possible consequences of the disease in humans. The vaccine made by Sinovac uses an inactivated virus or a whole virus that has been killed. As written in the news as follows: “The base of the AstraZeneca Vaccine platform uses a chimpanzee adenovirus vector as its initial platform. This means that the vaccine development team took the virus that normally infects chimpanzees, and modified it genetically to avoid the possible consequences of the disease in humans. This modified virus carries a portion of the Covid-19 coronavirus called a spike protein, the spike-like protruding part that is present on the surface of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. When the vaccine is delivered to human cells, it triggers an immune response against the spike protein, producing antibodies and memory cells that will be able to recognize the virus that causes Covid-19. Adenovirus vector vaccines have been in development for a long time, specifically against malaria, HIV, and Ebola. Meanwhile, the vaccine made by Sinovac uses an inactivated virus or an intact virus that has been killed.”

The elaboration of the explanation about the AstraZeneca vaccine is so complete and detailed, but in contrast to the explanation elaborated on the Sinovac vaccine. Broadly speaking, the adoption process for AstraZeneca vaccine is taken from animals. While Sinovac is not described and reported as such.

Cnbcindonesia.com

In the report written by [cnbcindonesia.com](https://www.cnbci.com), the basis for the recommendation was placed on the technological aspects used to produce Sinovac and AstraZeneca vaccines. For instance, the report states: “AstraZeneca vaccine uses an adenovirus vector platform. That means that the vaccine was developed from a virus that normally infects chimpanzees and was genetically modified. The virus carries some of the material from the Corona virus, namely the spike protein. Meanwhile, Sinovac's COVID-19 vaccine uses an inactivated virus platform. This method is arguably the most tested, because it has often been used in the development of other vaccines such as polio and flu vaccines.”

The elaboration on the use of technology in the news is balanced in a balanced way from the patterns and schemes developed to produce the vaccine. But in the description of the method used by the development of the Sinovac vaccine, it is reported as information that has been tested and is often used. So, it concludes that Sinovac vaccine is better than AstraZeneca vaccine

Comparison of news value of vaccine efficacy on kompas.com and cnbcindonesia.com

In defining problems at kompas.com, the news content focuses on the efficacy between the Sinovac vaccine and the AstraZeneca vaccine which is based on the reference source of BPOM as an institution, while the news content on cnbcindonesia.com also focuses on the vaccine efficacy between the AstraZeneca vaccine and the Sinovac vaccine. The content of the news is also based on the statement of the Head of BPOM directly. The interpretation will be different in terms of the strength of the news and the perception that appears in the public. The statement of attitude from the institution is certainly stronger than the statement of attitude from people on behalf of the institution.

Diagnosing causes in the news on kompas.com mentioned emergency distribution permits for 38 million doses of Sinovac vaccine and 1.1 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine, while cnbcindonesia.com used the word issuing emergency use authorization (EUA). The sentences emergency distribution permit and emergency use permit have different meanings and interpretations, distribution permit is about the meaning of dissemination while usage permit is the meaning of usage.

Making a moral judgment on kompas.com, the news sentence written by kompas.com stated that the AstraZeneca vaccine was cheaper with a referral source for the COVID-19 vaccination spokesperson from BioPharma. That is a statement of affirmation that the Sinovac vaccine is a vaccine with a higher cost. Meanwhile, on cnbcindonesia.com, the sentence of the news source confirming the price from the news source is still a prediction. The position of resource person used for news sources is only limited to corporate secretary. The news value will certainly be different because one side talks about certainty and the other side talks about predictions.

Recommendation on the news on kompas.com, the elaboration of the explanation about the AstraZeneca vaccine is so complete and detailed. However, it is in contrast to the explanation elaborated for the Sinovac vaccine. While at cnbcindonesia.com, the elaboration of the use of technology in the news is described in a balanced way from the patterns and

schemes developed to produce the vaccine. The balance of information in the explanation of the news will help the public in parsing and understanding an event.

Conclusion

Regarding the news about vaccine efficacy on *kompas.com* and *cncindonesia.com*, it is concluded as follows: Problems in an event that are publicly informed have two roles of resource persons who are treated differently, namely BPOM as an institution by *kompas.com* and the Head of BPOM as someone who is used as a resource. Thus, the roles and positions are different. The source of the problem in the context of the news that is informed to the public has two different points of view, *kompas.com* with an emergency distribution permit as a legal policy for vaccine circulation in the community, while *cncindonesia.com* with an emergency use letter. The moral decision on the news that is announced to the public by *kompas.com* is based on firm statements from the competent authority while *cncindonesia.com* is based on prediction. Completion of reporting by *kompas.com* was made unequally based on the information process while *cncindonesia.com* was made in a balanced manner based on the process information.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my very great appreciation to Dr Ayub Dwi Anggoro (Dean of Social and political faculty) and Mrs Krisna Megantari M.A (Head of Communication Science Department) Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo for his valuable and constructive suggestions during the planning and development of this research work. His willingness to give his time so generously has been very much appreciated.

I would like to say Thank you to everyone who has been give their support, time energy, criticism during the process of completing this paper.

References

- Anggoro, A. D. (2014). MEDIA, POLITIK dan KEKUASAAN (Analisis Framing Model Robert N. Entman tentang pemberitaan hasil pemilihan Presiden, 9 Juli 2014 di TV One dan Metro TV). *Aristo*, 2(2), 25-58
- Berger, P. L., & Luckman, T. (1990). *The Social Construction of Reality, A Treatise in the Sociological of Knowledge*, Penerj. *Hasan Basri. Jakarta. LP3ES.*
- Bungin, B. H. (2006). *Sosiologi komunikasi: Teori, paradigma, dan diskursus teknologi komunikasi di masyarakat. Language*, 19(395p), 24cm.

- Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2017). *The Sage handbook of qualitative research*. Sage publications.
- Dewi, S. A. (2021). KOMUNIKASI PUBLIK TERKAIT VAKSINASI COVID 19. *Health Care : Jurnal Kesehatan*, 162-167.
- Durham, F. D. (2001). Breaching powerful boundaries: A postmodern critique of framing. *Framing Public Life: Perspectives on Media and Our Understanding of the Social World (123-138)*. Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Eriyanto. (2011). *Analisis isi: Pengantar metodologi untuk penelitian ilmu komunikasi dan ilmu-ilmu sosial lainnya*. Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Hill, D. T. (1995). The Press in New Order Indonesia, rev. Edn. *Jakarta: PT Pustaka Sinar Harapan. (1990) 'Publishing within Political Parameters', Inside Indonesia, 23, 16-17.*
- Junaedi, F. (2014). *Jurnalisme penyiaran dan reportase televisi*. Kencana.
- McNair, B. (2017). *An introduction to political communication*. Taylor & Francis.
- Mulyana, D. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Cet. 1*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mursito, B. M. (2012). *Realitas Media*. Solo: Smart Media.
- Sobur, A. (2009). Psikologi Umum (cetakan II). *Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia*.
- Sobur, A. (2011). Psikologi Umum, CV. *Pustaka Setia, Bandung*.
- Sukmono, F. G., & Junaedi, F. (2018). Menggagas Jurnalisme Optimis dalam Pemberitaan tentang Bencana. *Jurnal ILMU KOMUNIKASI*, 15(1), 107-120