

(p-ISSN: 1979-4894; e-ISSN: 2620-326X)

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License.

Al-Munzir Journal 17 (2), 141-154,

Submitted: 5th June 2024, revised: 19th Sept 2024, accepted: 11th Nov 2024,

Published: 28th Nov 2024

Framing Analysis of Rohingya Refugee Reporting in Indonesian Online Media: Perspectives on Humanitarian Crisis and Government Role

Moch Ainul Yaqin

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia.

Email: ainulyaqingsaa40@gmail.com

Abstract

The increasing intensity of Rohingya refugee arrivals due to ethnic conflicts in Q4 2023 and Q1 2024 has once again drawn the attention of online mass media. The headlines set by several media outlets indicate that this event holds significant news value. The issue of Rohingya refugees has become one of the most prominent humanitarian crises of the 21st century, sparking various reactions and debates worldwide. On one hand, it reflects compassion and solidarity toward humanity, while on the other, it demands a firm stance that upholds national values. This study employs a constructivist paradigm using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis model. The research focuses on how online media frame news about Rohingya refugees as victims of conflict in Myanmar. Six online media outlets were analyzed, including *IDN Times* (March 5), *Detik.com* (April 3), *Liputan6* (April 13), *CNN Indonesia* (May 3), *Kompas.com* (May 7), and *Tribunnews* (May 7), arranged chronologically by the most recent publication of news on the Rohingya refugee issue. The analysis uses elements of Robert N. Entman's model, comprising *Define Problem* (problem definition), *Diagnose Causes* (identifying the problem and its sources), *Make Moral Judgement* (making moral assessments), and *Treatment Recommendation* (emphasizing solutions). The findings show that each media outlet's framing influences readers' perceptions differently. Online media generally tend to frame the issue positively regarding the government, portraying its central role as the primary helper. However, *Liputan6* takes a more critical approach, encouraging readers to recognize shortcomings and challenges, including violations of local regulations by refugees. Meanwhile, *CNN Indonesia* opts for a global perspective, helping readers understand the scale of the crisis and the importance of international responses.

Keywords: Framing Analysis, Indonesian Online Media, Latest Rohingya News

A. Introduction

The resurgence of intense waves of refugee arrivals due to the Rohingya ethnic conflict in Q4 2023 and Q1 2024 has once again captured the attention of online mass media. The selection of headlines by several outlets indicates the newsworthiness of these events. The Rohingya refugee crisis has become one of the most significant humanitarian crises of the 21st century, sparking global reactions and debates. Since the escalation of violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State in 2017, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety in neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Online media coverage has played a crucial role in shaping public opinion and igniting discussions on the pros and cons of how to respond to this crisis.

In today's fast-paced digital era, online mass media plays an essential role in shaping public opinion and societal perceptions of various issues. One critical concept for understanding how media can influence public views is "framing." Framing in news coverage, or the way media selects and presents information, significantly impacts how society perceives the Rohingya refugee crisis. With the increasing reliance on the internet and social media, online news has become a primary source of information for many people. In this context, how online media frames news has become even more relevant. Online media has the power to shape narratives by emphasizing specific aspects, such as the refugees' suffering, the host government's response, or the socio-economic impacts of refugee flows. The choice of words, visuals, and perspectives can either foster sympathy and support or, conversely, provoke scepticism and rejection.

This article examines how online media framing of the Rohingya refugee crisis influences public opinion and policy-making. By analysing recent news examples, the study identifies dominant framing patterns and explores their impact on public perception and political decisions. Additionally, the article highlights how media consumers can develop a more critical understanding when engaging with such news, enabling them to resist potentially biased or manipulative narratives.

Muhaemin and Sanusi in Boer, et al. show (2020: 88), framing analysis is a research method that focuses on the process of understanding how media presents news by emphasizing specific parts or aspects of an event and exploring how media narrates a reality. This study employs Robert N. Entman's framing analysis method as outlined by Eriyanto (2002: 222), which categorizes framing into four key elements: Define

Problems, Diagnose Causes, Make Moral Judgment, and Treatment Recommendation. The research data is sourced from news coverage by six online media outlets: *IDN Times* (March 5), *Detik.com* (April 3), *Liputan6* (April 13), *CNN Indonesia* (May 3), *Kompas.com* (May 7), and *Tribunnews* (May 7), all of which reported on the impact of the Rohingya refugee crisis, arranged chronologically by the latest publication dates. Understanding how media frames such a critical humanitarian issue is essential for evaluating the influence of news narratives on public perception and policymaking. By uncovering patterns in media framing, this study highlights the need for a critical approach to media consumption and the importance of balanced reporting in shaping informed and empathetic responses to global crises.

B. Method

This study employs framing analysis based on Robert N. Entman's model to examine media coverage of the Rohingya refugee crisis. Framing analysis is used to understand how the media constructs reality and frames news stories. The analysis focuses on two major dimensions:

1. **Issue Selection:** This refers to the choice of facts that are presented in news reports. In a complex and diverse reality, journalists select certain aspects to highlight while excluding others. This selection process significantly influences public understanding of the event being reported.
2. **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** This dimension pertains to how the selected facts are presented. It involves the use of specific words, phrases, images, and visuals to highlight particular aspects of an issue. The way the media presents these aspects shapes the audience's perception of the issue.

Robert N. Entman's framing model consists of four key elements used to analyze media coverage, as follows:

Table 1,

Framing Element	Description
Define Problems	How is the event or issue perceived and defined by the media? What problem is identified in the coverage? This element shapes the initial understanding of how the issue is framed.
Diagnose Causes	What is considered to be the cause of the issue? Who or what is seen as responsible for the problem? This element identifies the actors or factors believed to be responsible for the crisis.

Framing Element	Description
Make Moral Judgment	What moral values are used to explain the problem? What values are employed to justify or legitimize actions taken in response to the issue? This element involves the media's moral evaluation of the event and its consequences.
Treatment Recommendation	What solutions or actions does the media suggest to resolve the issue? How does the media direct public opinion or policymaker responses to the crisis? This element outlines the media's proposed course of action.

These four elements are crucial for understanding how media outlets frame the Rohingya refugee issue and influence public opinion regarding the humanitarian crisis. This study adopts a **qualitative research approach**, focusing on understanding the perspectives of media coverage of the crisis. In qualitative research, the researcher serves as the key instrument in analyzing data in-depth. The goal is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the social realities being reported and to analyze how these realities are constructed in media narratives.

Data Sources

The research collects news articles from six Indonesian online media outlets:

- a. **IDNTimes** (March 5, 2024)
- b. **Detik.com** (April 3, 2024)
- c. **Liputan6** (April 13, 2024)
- d. **CNNIndonesia** (May 3, 2024)
- e. **Kompas.com** (May 7, 2024)
- f. **Tribunnews** (May 7, 2024)

The following are the direct links to the news articles:

- a. **IDNTimes** (March 5, 2024): [59 Rohingya refugees detained in Pekanbaru](<https://sumut.idntimes.com/news/indonesia/fanny-rizano/59-orang-pengungsi-rohingya-disekap-di-pekanbaru-3-agen-diamankan>)
- b. **Detik.com** (April 3, 2024): [Aceh citizen and smuggler arrested after Rohingya refugees trapped on overturned ship](<https://www.detik.com/sumut/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7275651/terjebak-di-kapal-terbalik-warga-aceh-penyelundup-rohingya-ditangkap>)

- c. **Liputan6** (April 13, 2024): [14 Rohingya refugees escape shelter in East Aceh](<https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/5572089/14-pengungsi-rohingya-kabur-dari-penampungan-di-aceh-timur-kok-bisa>)
- d. **CNNIndonesia** (May 3, 2024): [Rohingya refugees suffering in Bangladesh amid heatwave](<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20240503150413-117-1093612/video-pengungsi-rohingya-di-bangladesh-sengsara-imbas-gelombang-panas>)
- e. **Kompas.com** (May 7, 2024): [Captain of boat carrying Rohingya refugees to Aceh sentenced to seven years in prison](<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2024/05/07/190238678/nakhoda-kapal-pembawa-pengungsi-rohingya-ke-aceh-dituntut-7-tahun-penjara>)
- f. **Tribunnews** (May 7, 2024): [Number of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia reaches 1,992](<https://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2024/05/07/jumlah-pengungsi-rohingya-di-indonesia-sudah-mencapai-1992-orang>)
- i. These articles were selected based on their publication dates and relevance to the topic of the Rohingya refugee crisis. The data consists of news articles that provide various perspectives and information on the impact of the refugee situation.

By applying Entman's framing model, this study aims to uncover how Indonesian media outlets frame the issue of the Rohingya refugees and how this framing shapes public understanding and perception of the crisis.

C. Result & Discussion

a. *Two Major Dimensions: Issue Selection and Emphasis on Specific Aspects*

In this section, the findings from the framing analysis of the media coverage of the Rohingya refugee crisis are presented. The analysis reveals how the media outlets select and emphasize specific aspects of the crisis, influencing public understanding and framing the issue in particular ways. The framing dimensions identified in this study are **Issue Selection** and **Emphasis on Specific Aspects**, as detailed below:

1. **IDNTimes (March 5, 2024)**

- **Issue Selection:** The selected issue involves allegations of human trafficking and violence against Rohingya refugees in Pekanbaru.
- **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** The article highlights legal, moral, and humanitarian aspects, focusing on the suffering of Rohingya refugees and the broader implications for migrant rights and protection.

2. Detik.com (April 3, 2024)

- **Issue Selection:** The focus of the article is on the arrest of a human trafficker involved in smuggling Rohingya refugees in West Aceh.
- **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** The article emphasizes legal violations, particularly the issue of human trafficking (Smuggling of Migrants), and the actions of smugglers involved in the crisis.

3. Liputan6 (April 13, 2024)

- **Issue Selection:** This news piece covers the escape of Rohingya refugees, which created complications for the authorities in East Aceh.
- **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** The emphasis is placed on the refugees' resistance to deportation policies, specifically their act of fleeing the refugee shelter as a form of protest against deportation.

4. CNNIndonesia (May 3, 2024)

- **Issue Selection:** The article addresses the suffering of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh due to a heatwave.
- **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** The focus here is on the extreme weather conditions and their adverse effects on the health and well-being of the refugees in Bangladesh.

5. Kompas (May 7, 2024)

- **Issue Selection:** The selected issue concerns the problem of human trafficking carried out by foreign nationals in Aceh Besar.
- **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** The emphasis is on the judicial proceedings related to the human trafficking case, with a particular focus on the legal actions taken against the accused perpetrators.

6. Tribunnews (May 7, 2024)

- **Issue Selection:** The article provides details about the total number of Rohingya refugees who have entered Indonesia.
- **Emphasis on Specific Aspects:** The focus here is on the national debate surrounding the growing number of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, highlighting the domestic polemics related to the refugee influx.

Each of these articles presents a unique framing of the Rohingya refugee crisis, selecting specific issues to highlight and emphasizing various aspects of the situation. These framing techniques significantly shape public perceptions of the crisis, influencing how the issue is understood by different audiences.

Therefore, by focusing on two major dimensions—**Issue Selection** and **Emphasis on Specific Aspects**—this analysis explores how these framing techniques affect public understanding and influence perceptions of the crisis. This forms the foundation for the discussion on how media framing shapes public discourse surrounding the issue.

b. Framing Across Various Online Media in Coverage of the Rohingya Refugees Affected by the Conflict in Myanmar

The analysis of media coverage on the Rohingya refugee crisis reveals the different framing techniques used by six online outlets, providing insights into how public understanding and discourse regarding the crisis are shaped. The selected articles, published between March and May 2024, each portray aspects of the crisis from legal, humanitarian, and social perspectives. This framing influences public perception through elements such as Problem Identification, Causal Interpretation, Moral Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendation.

1. IDNTimes (March 5, 2024)

- a) Title: "59 Rohingya Refugees Trapped in Pekanbaru, 3 Agents Arrested"
- b) Problem Identification: This article highlights the abuse and violence faced by Rohingya refugees in Pekanbaru, caused by human trafficking activities involving foreign nationals.
- c) Causal Interpretation: The cause is identified as foreign nationals involved in human trafficking activities, exploiting refugees for profit.
- d) Moral Evaluation: The article criticizes the trafficking operations, condemning the exploitation of refugees and the harm caused by such practices.
- e) Treatment Recommendation: The recommendation is a legal resolution to address the human trafficking problem and ensure accountability for the perpetrators.

2. Detik.com (April 3, 2024)

- a) Title: "Trapped on a Capsized Ship, Aceh Residents Arrested for Smuggling Rohingya"
- b) Problem Identification: The issue of migrant smuggling, particularly the trafficking of Rohingya refugees, is at the center of this article, which focuses on the arrest of smugglers involved in a capsized ship incident.
- c) Causal Interpretation: The cause of the crisis is identified as the illegal smuggling activities carried out by Indonesian nationals, leading to dangerous conditions for the refugees.
- d) Moral Evaluation: The article condemns the smuggling business for exploiting refugees, causing life-threatening risks in the process.

- e) Treatment Recommendation: The article recommends stronger law enforcement, better monitoring, and heightened vigilance in combating human trafficking.

3. Liputan6 (April 13, 2024)

- a) Title: "14 Rohingya Refugees Escape Shelter in East Aceh, How Did This Happen?"
- b) Problem Identification: The escape of 14 Rohingya refugees from a shelter in East Aceh is presented as a form of disobedience due to the rejection of the deportation policy.
- c) Causal Interpretation: The refugees' escape is portrayed as a direct result of their refusal to accept deportation, which they view as an inhumane policy.
- d) Moral Evaluation: The article criticizes the deportation policy, emphasizing the refugees' right to seek safety and refuge, thereby condemning the harsh treatment of refugees.
- e) Treatment Recommendation: The article suggests a review of the deportation policy, the search for the escaped refugees, and a reconsideration of the government's approach to handling displaced persons.

4. CNNIndonesia (May 3, 2024)

- a) Title: "VIDEO: Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh Suffer Due to Heatwave"
- b) Problem Identification: The article highlights the health issues faced by Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh due to extreme heatwaves.
- c) Causal Interpretation: The heatwave and extreme weather conditions are identified as the primary causes of the refugees' health problems, including dehydration and other heat-related illnesses.
- d) Moral Evaluation: The article emphasizes the physical suffering of refugees due to the harsh temperatures, which exacerbate their already difficult situation.
- e) Treatment Recommendation: The recommendation is for the Bangladesh government to encourage refugees to stay indoors and provide adequate healthcare facilities to address the health risks posed by the extreme heat.

5. Kompas.com (May 7, 2024)

- a) Title: "Captain of Ship Carrying Rohingya Refugees to Aceh Faces 7-Year Sentence"
- b) Problem Identification: The legal case of a ship captain who illegally transported Rohingya refugees to Aceh without proper immigration documentation is examined.
- c) Causal Interpretation: The problem is linked to human trafficking activities, with

foreign nationals responsible for facilitating the illegal movement of refugees.

- d) Moral Evaluation: The article condemns the illegal activities of human trafficking, emphasizing the harm caused to refugees and the violation of immigration laws.
- e) Treatment Recommendation: The article recommends the prosecution of the accused individuals in accordance with applicable laws, ensuring that justice is served.

6. Tribunnews (May 7, 2024)

- a) Title: "The Number of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia Has Reached 1,992 People"
- b) Problem Identification: This article addresses the increasing number of Rohingya refugees arriving in Indonesia, sparking debates about migration and asylum policies.
- c) Causal Interpretation: The article links the rise in refugee numbers to both the political instability in Myanmar and the subsequent influx of refugees seeking asylum in neighboring countries like Indonesia.
- d) Moral Evaluation: The article discusses public concerns about the growing number of refugees and the challenges posed by their arrival in Indonesia.
- e) Treatment Recommendation: The article calls for the Indonesian government to adopt a policy that balances national interests with humanitarian principles, ensuring the welfare of both refugees and the local population.

Tabel 2: Framing Analysis Table: Rohingya Refugee News

No	Media	Date	Title	Problem Identification	Causal Interpretation	Moral Evaluation	Treatment Recommendation
1	IDNTimes	March 5, 2024	59 Rohingya Refugees Trapped in Pekanbaru, 3 Agents Arrested	Abuse and violence against Rohingya refugees	Foreign nationals as suspects in human trafficking	Criticism of trafficking and exploitation of refugees	Legal resolution against the trafficking suspects
2	Detik.com	April 3, 2024	Trapped on a Capsized Ship, Aceh Residents Smuggling Rohingya Arrested	Smuggling of Migrants (human trafficking)	Indonesian nationals as suspects in trafficking	Criticism of the smuggling business that risks refugees' lives	Legal resolution against traffickers and increased monitoring
3	Liputan6	April 13, 2024	14 Rohingya Refugees Escape Shelter in East Aceh,	Disobedience by refugees	Rohingya refugees	Rejection of deportation policy	Search for escaped refugees and review of deportation policies

No	Media	Date	Title	Problem Identification	Causal Interpretation	Moral Evaluation	Treatment Recommendation
			How Did This Happen?				
4	CNN Indonesia	May 3, 2024	VIDEO: Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh Suffer Due to Heatwave	Health issues faced by refugees	Extreme weather and heatwave	Suffering due to extreme temperatures and health impacts	Bangladesh government urged to stay indoors and provide health facilities
5	Kompas	May 7, 2024	Captain of Ship Carrying Rohingya Refugees to Aceh Faces 7-Year Sentence	Punishment for human trafficking (TPPO)	Foreign nationals as suspects in human trafficking	Violation of law and harm to refugees	Prosecution of defendants according to applicable laws
6	Tribunnews	May 7, 2024	The Number of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia Has Reached 1,992 People	Polemic over the arrival of refugees in Indonesia	Rohingya refugees arriving in increasing numbers	Concerns over the rising number of refugees and public attitudes	Government policy to address the rising refugee numbers with humanitarian principles

This framing analysis demonstrates how media outlets shape public perception of the Rohingya refugee crisis. By emphasizing different issues such as human trafficking, refugee health, deportation policies, and migration concerns, the media outlets influence how audiences understand the situation. These frames provide varying solutions, ranging from legal action and policy changes to humanitarian responses. Each article highlights the urgency of addressing the crisis through a combination of legal, political, and humanitarian approaches.

c. Analisis Comparative Analysis of Framing from Various Online Media

Based on the findings of this study, which applied Robert N. Entman's framing framework, both similarities and differences were found in the way the six online media outlets framed the issue of Rohingya refugees. IDNTimes, Detik.com, Liputan6, Kompas.com, and Tribunnews reported on the conditions and controversies surrounding the Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, while CNNIndonesia covered the situation of refugees in Bangladesh.

The news stories predominantly focused on the suffering of the Rohingya refugees, even after they had fled their homes. Issues such as human trafficking, violence, and detention were commonly reported, with some refugees also found to have

violated local regulations in fear of deportation. This highlights the complex dynamics faced by refugees not only in their home countries but also in the countries they flee to.

The framing analysis of these media outlets shows that each media has its unique way of shaping the narrative, thus influencing readers' perceptions in different ways:

1. **IDN Times, Detik.com, Liputan6, Kompas.com, and Tribunnews:** These outlets tend to frame the issue with a focus on the role of the government, often depicting it as the main authority working to resolve the crisis. This framing can shape public perception to view the government as a central player in providing assistance and enforcing regulations regarding refugees. In particular, IDNTimes and Detik.com emphasize legal and security issues such as human trafficking and the actions of smugglers, which frame the crisis as one of legal intervention. Meanwhile, Liputan6 and Kompas.com touch on challenges related to the behavior of refugees who break local laws, which adds a layer of complexity to the issue and forces readers to confront the difficulties of managing the refugee situation within national borders.
2. **CNN Indonesia:** By contrast, CNN Indonesia provides a broader, international perspective on the refugee issue, focusing on the global scale of the crisis. This framing helps readers understand the importance of an international response, as it highlights the severe humanitarian conditions in neighboring Bangladesh. CNNIndonesia frames the crisis within the context of broader issues like extreme weather, such as heat waves affecting refugees, which further underscores the need for global solidarity and intervention.

Through this comparative analysis, it becomes evident that while most media outlets highlight the government's role in handling the refugee crisis, each offers a different emphasis depending on their framing strategies. The media outlets in Indonesia are more focused on national issues, legal enforcement, and the role of local authorities, whereas CNN Indonesia expands the scope of the crisis, presenting a more global viewpoint.

C.1 Implications for Indonesia's Role in Refugee Protection

The presence of refugees in Indonesia has raised various challenges, particularly considering that Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention. Despite this, Indonesia adheres to humanitarian principles as outlined in its Constitution, especially those related to justice, human rights, and world order. Indonesia's approach is rooted in the belief in universal human dignity, and the country's commitment to providing protection to refugees aligns with its broader obligations to promote world peace and order, as outlined in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

This contrast between the media's national and global framing can lead to different public understandings of the refugee issue. The framing of government action as positive might help solidify a national approach to dealing with refugees, while the more critical or global framing could spur public awareness about the broader humanitarian aspects of the crisis. Ultimately, these framing effects not only inform the public's perception but also have practical implications for shaping policies related to refugees in Indonesia.

D. Conclusion

This study of media coverage on the Rohingya refugee crisis reveals the profound influence of framing techniques on public perceptions and discourse. The analysis of six online media outlets demonstrates how the media selectively highlights specific issues and emphasizes certain aspects of the crisis, shaping the public's understanding. Key framing dimensions, such as **Issue Selection** and **Emphasis on Specific Aspects**, allow for varying portrayals of the crisis—ranging from humanitarian concerns and legal violations to the political dynamics surrounding refugee influxes.

The comparative analysis underscores a clear divergence in the framing approaches of local Indonesian outlets versus global perspectives like CNN Indonesia. While Indonesian media focus primarily on national issues—particularly legal concerns, government action, and refugee behaviors—CNN Indonesia offers a broader, international perspective, highlighting the humanitarian impacts in neighbouring Bangladesh and emphasizing the global scale of the crisis. These different frames lead to varying perceptions among the audience, affecting both the local response and global solidarity.

This framing significantly impacts public understanding and policy implications. The national framing may encourage stronger governmental responses, focusing on legal measures and security, whereas the international perspective could foster a more empathetic, humanitarian outlook on the refugee crisis. For Indonesia, which has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention, media framing can play a pivotal role in informing public opinion and influencing the government's stance on refugee protection. Therefore, the diverse frames of the media serve not only to inform but also to influence policies and attitudes towards refugees, shaping the broader discourse surrounding migration and human rights in Indonesia and beyond.

Suggestions for Future Research and Policy

Looking ahead, future research could further explore the long-term impact of media framing on public opinion and policy decisions regarding refugee crises,

particularly in non-signatory countries like Indonesia. Investigating how specific framing strategies contribute to shifts in public attitudes could provide insights into how media can shape policy-making processes in both humanitarian and legal domains. Additionally, given the complexity of migration issues, future studies might examine the role of social media and alternative news sources in influencing public discourse on the Rohingya crisis, particularly in regions where traditional media may have limited reach.

On the policy front, it would be beneficial for Indonesia to engage in broader international dialogue on refugee protection, considering the increasing global awareness of refugee rights. This could help foster a more balanced and compassionate national framework, which integrates both legal and humanitarian perspectives in dealing with refugee inflows. Moreover, media outlets themselves could play a crucial role by adopting a more consistent and comprehensive approach in their framing, ensuring that the refugee crisis is discussed not only through the lens of national security but also in terms of human dignity and global responsibility.

E. References

- Boer, K. M., Pratiwi Mutia dan Muna Nalal. (2020). Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Generasi Milenial dan Pemerintah terkait Covid-19 di Media Online. *Communicatus: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 4(1), 85-104
- Carvalho, A. (2008). Media (mis)representation of climate change: A critical assessment of the influence of the media on public understanding. *Public Understanding of Science*, 17(2), 254-272.
- Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward clarification of a fractured paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51-58.
- Eriyanto. (2002). *Analisis Framing: Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media*. Yogyakarta: LkiS.
- Goffman, E. (1974). *Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Jiang, J., & Choi, A. H. (2020). Framing of refugee crises in the digital age: A comparative analysis of media coverage. *Global Media Journal*, 18(1), 45-67.
- Miller, M. M., & Riechert, B. P. (2001). The dynamics of news framing: The case of the global warming debate. *The Journal of Communication*, 51(4), 1-17.
- Reese, S. D. (2001). Framing public life: A bridging model for media research. In S. D. Reese, O. H. Gandy, & A. E. Grant (Eds.), *Framing public life: Perspectives on*

media and our understanding of the social world (pp. 7-31). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Scheufele, D. A. (1999). Framing as a theory of media effects. *Journal of Communication*, 49 (1), 103-122.

Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Tuchman, G. (1978). *Making News: A Study in the Construction of Reality*. New York: Free Press.

Waziz, Kun. (2017). Media Massa Melawan Teror: Analisis Framing pada Tajuk Koran Republika. *Journal For Homiletic Studies*, 11(2), 262.