



Framing Analysis of the Reporting of the Malang Kanjuruhan Tragedy in the Online Media

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Abstract

This research aims to gain a deeper understanding of how the online media Narasi.tv frames the reality related to the riots at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang. This research focuses on analyzing the framing, framing and narrative strategies used by Narasi.tv in reporting this event. By using content analysis methods, this research seeks to understand the influence and implications of the way this media presents information to the public in the context of the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang.

Introduction

Football is a favorite sport that is popular all over the world, including in Indonesia. The great public interest in the sport of football can be seen from the large number of supporters who watch football matches, both live and via television broadcasts. Most of these supporters are fanatical supporters. This fanaticism then becomes a problem that is often faced in the world of football. Throughout the history of Indonesian football, there have been several cases of conflict between opposing fans which resulted in fatalities. One of the Indonesian football team supporters who is known to have a high level of fanaticism is Aremania. This supporter group has a reputation as loyal and enthusiastic supporters following news articles about Arema FC in various media, including print media, electronic media and online media. This enthusiasm is also shown in the form of Aremania's presence at all Arema FC matches, especially at matches at Arema FC's home ground, namely Gajayana Stadium with a capacity of 35,000 people and Kanjuruhan Stadium with a capacity of 45,000 people (Arema FC Official Site, 2023). During the Indonesian League 1 match between Arema FC and Persebaya Surabaya at the Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang, which was held on October 1 2022, riots occurred which claimed hundreds of lives (Putra & Setiasih, 2023). The main cause of the riot was Aremania's disappointment over Arema FC's defeat. The Aremania expressed their disappointment by taking to the field and causing conflict with security officers. Quoted from Narasi.tv, the riots claimed the lives of 135 people (Mardatila, 2022).

Based on Narasi Daily coverage (2022), the cause of hundreds of deaths in the riots was the use of tear gas by police officers as an effort to control the crowd. This caused protests from the wider community, because the use of tear gas as a security tool in the stadium is a violation of Article 19 of FIFA rules. Furthermore, some time after the riot occurred, various video recordings began to appear circulating on social media. The video shows acts of violence committed by police officers against supporters. YLBHI (Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation) believes that this tragedy is a form of human rights violation and violates several regulations in Indonesia. These regulations include National Police Chief Regulation No. 16 of 2006

concerning Guidelines for Crowd Control, National Police Chief Regulation No. 01 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions, and Police Chief Regulation No. 02 of 2019 concerning Riot Control. Apart from YLBHI, Komnas HAM (National Human Rights Commission) released the results of an investigation which stated that Aremania tried to take to the field to encourage Arema FC team members who had lost, rather than to cause riots. This report is strengthened by video footage showing that Arema FC players embraced several Aremania members without injuring each other (Mardatila, 2022).

This research is intended to analyze how the online media Narasi.tv frames reality regarding the Kanjuruhan Tragedy using Frame Analysis. The news text that is the unit of analysis in this research is limited to the period 20 October 2022 to 11 April 2023, and focuses on legal category reporting. Frame Analysis is a media analysis method that aims to dissect the way the media sorts and frames facts in a report. A news story must have several elements such as factual, current and objective so that it can be judged as credible news. On this basis, research using the framing analysis method needs to be carried out to examine how Narasi News media depicts an event, especially the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium which is highlighted in this research. This framing analysis method has been used in several previous studies which also focused on analyzing content presented by online media.

Fahmi (2016) in his research entitled "Analysis of the Reporting Frames of the Free People's Online Media and CNN Indonesia on the Issue of Determining 19 Islamic Boarding Schools for the Spread of Radicalism by BNPT" also used the Framing theory developed by Robert N. Entman who has succeeded in identifying the existence of Islamic boarding schools related to the spread extremist ideology, especially ideology related to terrorist acts. Apart from that, Suhaimah (2019) used framing theory in her research entitled "Tribunnews.com Frame Analysis of News of Vanessa Angle's Arrest in Online Prostitution in 2019" showing the results of the fact that it appears the media tends to report information from only one point of view, only considering one party's point of view without paying attention to the points of view of both parties, especially Vanessa Angel and other members. The framing analysis method is able to assist research in assessing the point of view and direction of objectivity of information reported by the media. This is also supported by research conducted by Naa'imah (2019) on Kompas TV's Reporting Frame Analysis of Edy Rahmayadi's Controversial Response Regarding PSSI "Good Journalists, Good National Team" which states that the media, especially Kompas TV, tries to convey information by building a good information framework and attract the attention of the audience.

The Framing Concept coined by Entman (Eriyanto, 2002) explains how a journalist can give special characteristics and meaning to an event. The characteristic in question is that a journalist will interpret an event based on their own point of view and experience, so that news will have a different understanding from the actual facts. The author chose the frame analysis model by Robert N. Entman because this method focuses on two points of view, namely selecting issues and emphasizing certain aspects of a problem. Frame analysis itself has the development of relevant steps, which consist of defining the problem, estimating the cause of the problem, making moral choices, and emphasizing solutions so as to make it easier to identify how the media selects and highlights certain aspects of an event (Fahmi, 2016). This model is suitable for use in this research because the author aims to determine the process of framing news about the Kanjuruhan Tragedy by online media Narasi based on the journalist's point of view in selecting issues and emphasizing special aspects related to the Kanjuruhan Tragedy. The author believes that this strategy is able to make a news text more significant and interesting for readers.

Methods

This research uses a constructivist paradigm. This paradigm sees social reality as the result of relative social construction. This research adopts a qualitative approach, which includes various interpretive and naturalistic methods in understanding the research subject. Within the framework of this qualitative approach, the Frame Analysis method is used. The research subject is Narasi.tv, a well-known online media platform. The focus of the research was on several news texts published by Narasi.tv regarding the Kanjuruhan tragedy in the time period from 20 October 2022 to 11 April 2023, especially those related to legal issues. The choice of this period was based on the fact that the Kanjuruhan tragedy occurred in those months, so news about this event became very relevant during that period. This research uses Robert N. Entman's Frame Analysis model.

Frame analysis based on the method developed by Robert N. Entman is frame analysis consisting of define problems, cause diagnoses, make moral judgments, and treatment recommendations (Eriyanto, 2002). Researchers applied two data collection techniques. Within the qualitative research framework, data collection is carried out through two main sources, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this research is in the form of news texts discussing the Kanjuruhan tragedy and taken from the online media platform Narasi.tv, with the data collection period starting from 20 October 2022 to 14 April 2023, a total of seven news texts which are included in the legal category and have been published on the platform online media Narasi.tv, secondary data involving various sources, such as books, magazines, previous dissertations, and various other references.

Results and Discussion

This research selected seven reports which were considered to provide a comprehensive picture of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The reporting taken is reviewed from various lines and points of view so that it can provide a balanced view of all parties involved in this tragedy. The news text is taken from the online media report Narasi TV. The criteria chosen in selecting news as research objects are as follows: (1) There is relevance in how the TV narrative conveys the needs and interests of the audience with the current internal and external context; (2) The TV narrative emphasizes the quality of information from the Kanjuruhan news. There is an emphasis on accuracy, trustworthiness and validity of the information sources used; (3) The TV narrative also emphasizes the public interest of the Kanjuruhan news. There are ethical considerations or social impacts taken into account in selecting this news; (4) There are factors such as uniqueness and visual interest in news scripts published by Narasi TV; (5) There is timeliness in presenting the Kanjuruhan news. Researchers found criteria related to urgency and time relevance in selecting this news.

Table 1. Research Object

No	News Publication Date	Headline
1	11 April 2023	Bareskrim Rejects Family Report of Kanjuruhan Tragedy Victims
2	4 February 2023	Prosecutor Claims Two Defendants of 6-Year-Old 8 Months in Prison
3	3 January 2023	Haris Azhar Interview: Kanjuruhan Gross Human Rights Violations, Indonesian Football is Very Inconsequential

4	29 December 2022	Refuting Komnas HAM and Mahfud, Haris Values Kanjuruhan Tragedy to Meet the Conditions for Gross Human Rights Violations
5	10 November 2022	Families of Kanjuruhan Victims Report PSSI, PT LIB, Arema FC, etc. Regarding Suspected Premeditated Murder
6	20 October 2022	This is the Material for PSSI Ketum and Waketum Examination at the East Java Regional Police
7	30 November 2022	No Tear Gas in the Body of Aremania Victim Kanjuruhan, Doctor: BRIN Examination Results

After conducting a comprehensive analysis of each research object (7 Narasi TV news articles about the Kanjuruhan tragedy) it can be seen about the discussion of formal objects into material objects as below:

Tabel 2. Framing Devices & Reasoning Devices

<i>Framing Devices</i>	<i>Reasoning Devices</i>
Define Problems	<p>Reporting on the Kanjuruhan tragedy emphasizes primarily the humanitarian aspect and the losses that occurred. News stories tend to focus on the number of deaths, injuries and the emotional impact felt by the families of the victims. There is also an emphasis on the failure of the security system that led to the incident.</p> <p>Stories about the Kanjuruhan tragedy are told using a strong emotional approach. The media presents narratives of individual victims and includes interviews with the families left behind. Dramatic images are also shown, highlighting tragic moments such as rescue attempts and emotional reactions from witnesses.</p> <p>The media highlighted the causes of the tragedy by focusing on failures in event management and deficiencies in security infrastructure. The response of the government and authorities is also in the spotlight, including investigative efforts and preventive measures so that similar incidents do not happen again.</p> <p>The framing of the news about the Kanjuruhan tragedy had an impact on public perception by giving rise to feelings of concern and urging for improvements in the security management of public events. The emphasis on security system failures also influences the government's responsive actions in increasing security regulations for large events.</p>
Cause Diagnose	<p>There is a framing that highlights the causes and responses related to tragedy. The media shone a spotlight on the failure of security systems and event management, exposed the lack of security infrastructure, and emphasized the response of relevant parties such as the government and local authorities in dealing with the incident.</p>

	<p>Several media also presented frames regarding solutions and improvements, by presenting information about the steps taken by local authorities and security improvement plans to prevent similar tragedies from occurring in the future.</p> <p>Framing carried out by the media has a significant impact on public response. The emphasis on emotional stories aroused deep sympathy from the public. Framing causes and responses also generates pressure from the public to improve event security systems.</p>
Moral Judgements	<p>In most of the reporting on the Kanjuruhan tragedy, the media prioritized an emotional frame by emphasizing the stories of individuals who were directly affected by the incident. Interviews with victims' families and dramatic images of panic and rescue efforts became an important part of the news narrative.</p> <p>TV narratives provide balanced coverage by covering multiple points of view from different sources. The TV narrative features expert opinions, statements from the authorities, as well as the perspective of the victim's family.</p>
Treatment Recommendation	<p>The TV narrative shows concern for the welfare of the victims and affected families. TV narratives treat information sensitively and avoid showing images or information that could cause additional suffering to the victim's family.</p> <p>This news successfully covers different perspectives from the two parties involved, showing an effort to provide a balanced point of view even though there is a slight dominance of conflict and emotional framing from the victim's family. This news also provides information that is quite accurate and reliable, but can be further deepened with further explanation from the National Police Criminal Investigation Unit.</p>

TV narrative has an important role in constructing the reality of the Kanjuruhan tragedy through visualization, sound, and the use of dramatization. TV narrative plays a major role in forming a narrative that influences the perceptions and emotions of the audience. The Kanjuruhan tragedy was influenced by the construction of new media reality, especially social media, which shaped society's perception and response to this tragic event by using dramatic visuals, character involvement, and the influence of agendas. TV narratives significantly influenced the way society understood, responded, and interpreted this tragedy. Approaches from reality construction theory and the impact of information technology help understand how new media plays a key role in shaping the social reality surrounding the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

The framing used in TV Narrative reporting about the Kanjuruhan tragedy can have broad implications, ranging from the influence on public perception, public response, government policy, to the way people process information. This emphasizes the importance of awareness of the use of framing in media reporting and how this can influence society's collective understanding of an event.

Conclusion

Based on the problem formulation, the conclusions obtained from this research are: 1) Narasi.tv, as an online media, has an important role in shaping the social reality related to the riots at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang. 2) The framing applied by Narasi.tv influences the public's perception, understanding and response to the riots at Kanjuruhan Stadium. 3) Online media framing such as Narasi.tv regarding the riots at Kanjuruhan Stadium has the potential to influence public attitudes, behavior and opinions. 4) The media has a crucial role in shaping public perceptions and responses to this tragic event.

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