

Framing Analysis:

Release of Siti Aisyah by Malaysian courts in online media

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Abstract—The researcher used Robert Entman's framing analysis to analyze media texts. Framing analysis to put more emphasis on the text displayed. In addition, there is also a text section that is considered more important by news text makers. Siti Aisyah was released from detention constructed by three online media as innocent women and the Government's success in lobbying Malaysian courts. In connection with the success of the Indonesian Government in lobbying the Malaysian Court. The construction of the news presented in the discourse is that women are always weak and need help in everything. With the help of the Government Siti Aisyah managed to escape the death penalty by the Malaysian Court as a suspect in the murder of Kim Jong Nam. However, Malaysia as the party that released Siti Aisyah argued that there was no Indonesian government lobbying to the Malaysian government for the release of Siti Aisyah. Researchers chose online media Detik.com, Kompas.com and Merdeka.com because the three media became the main reference for people looking for Indonesian news. In addition, the media of Detik.com and Kompas.com are categorized as the largest online media by Alexa. Tribunnews.Com is ranked first, second place is occupied by Detik.com, and the third is occupied by Kompas.com. Tribunnews.com was not sampled in this study because Tribunnews.com has sub-sites in each province, Tribunnews.com known site for the community. Whereas Merdeka.com is the number five popular media in Indonesia by Alexa.

Keywords—*framing analysis siti aisyah release; framing analysis siti aisyah*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia and Malaysia are at the forefront of the digital revolution. They are vital in understanding the contemporary role of the producer the media user who both publishes and consumes digital media content [1]. Communities of both countries are accustomed to using digital media. Researchers in this study used online media as the news source to be studied. The researcher used framing analysis to view online media in proclaiming the freedom of Siti Aisyah.

Research on framing has studied the effects of alternative news frames on the public's attributions of responsibility for issues and events [2]. Framing research draws on literature from cognitive, constructionist, and critical studies, sociology, economics, psychology, cognitive linguistics, and communication. The numerous viewpoints allow for creativity and paradigmatic diversity also leads to a comprehensive view of the framing process [3].

Framing is a cognitive process whereby individuals and groups filter their perceptions, interpretations and understandings of complex situations in way consistent with their own social-political, economic and cultural world views and experiences [4].

Researcher choose the case of Siti Aisyah, an Indonesian citizen who was released by a Malaysian court in connection with the murder of Kim Jong Nam at Kuala Lumpur International Airport 2 (KLIA 2) by imposing nerve poison on the face of Kim Jong Nam on February 13, 2017. Chronology of Siti Aisyah's freedom as follows, in on February 16, 2017 at 02.00 Malaysian police arrested Siti Aisyah. On March 1, 2017 the first session was held at the Sepang Selanggor District Court. The first trial accused Siti Aisyah of premeditated murder. The threat of punishment received by Siti Aisyah is a death sentence. In April 2017 to August 2018 the trial was held in a marathon. In a court hearing on August 16, 2018, the judge of the High Court of Shah Alam, Malaysia, ruled that the trial of the murder of Kim Jong Nam could be continued because the evidence presented by the prosecutor was considered sufficient. On December 14, 2018 Siti Aisyah's lawyer handed over all evidence in the trial. Then, on March 11, 2019 the charges against Siti Aisyah were revoked by the Prosecutor and the judge granted Siti Aisyah an acquittal. An indictment is revoked not to mean invalidating, if new evidence is found that Siti Aisyah can be tried again.

This case is a political case because it involves a relationship between two countries that involves leaders involved with giving statements. Besides that, it also entered the jurisdiction of the two countries.

Much of the recent research in political communication deals with one or more of the following three questions. First, how do the news media set the frame in which citizens discuss public events and consequently narrow the available political alternatives. Second, how do politicians and advocacy groups actively court the media to polish their image and frame debates over public policies. Third, how do audiences process news information actively and construct meanings using their preexisting cognitive representations [5].

The freedom of Siti Aisyah could not be separated from the lobby of Joko Widodo's administration to the Malaysian Prime Minister at that time. The Prime Minister of Malaysia in 2017 is held by Najib Razak. Whereas the replacement of the position of Prime Minister of Malaysia on 10 May 2018 was

held by Mahathir Mohamad. The existence of a change of office raises various problems.

II. FORMULATION PROBLEM

From the background it can be taken the problem that arises is how the release of Siti Aisyah related to the lobbying of the Indonesian government was constructed by Kompas.com, Detik.com, and Merdeka.com?

III. MEDIA FRAMING

The potential of the framing concept lies in the focus on communication processes. Communication is not static, but rather a dynamic process that involves frame-building (how frame emerge) and frame setting (the interplay between media frames and audience predispositions). Entman noted that frames have several locations, including the communicator, the text, the receiver, and the culture [6].

The media is very dependent on journalists for the continuity of its "life". Journalists in writing news according to their background, knowledge, and education. In writing news, journalists are also inseparable from the ideology of each media. News media has been suggested to play an important role in providing a collective identity for communities that are not connected. Identity is multidimensional and context dependent, perhaps there is no innate collective identity and invariance ready to be confirmed by the news media. Scholars point out that news organizations have the task of building identity through framing [7]. Framing is a process through which mass media builds problems by emphasizing certain dimensions while excluding or pressing others. According to Shen, Ahern, and Baker [8] news narratives can be seen as rhetorical devices that allow news makers to effectively communicate their storyline. In this case, news media have different tasks according to their ideology.

IV. FRAMING ANALYSIS

Framing is a theoretical framework that has been widely applied in discourse analytical work focusing on individual and group identity construction and on the negotiation of interpersonal meaning [9].

Frame highlight some bits of information about an item that is the subject of communication, thereby elevating them in salience. The word salience itself to be defined: it means making a piece of information more noticeable, meaningful, or memorable audience. An increase in salience enhances the probability that receivers will perceive the information, discern meaning and thus process it and store it in memory [10].

According to Erianto in his book entitled Framing Analysis suggests that the analysis of framing is described as an analysis to find out how reality (events, actors, groups, or whatever) is framed by the media. The framing through the process of construction and social reality is interpreted and constructed with certain meanings [11]. In framing research, the problem is how the reality / event is constructed by the media.

Researchers in this study used Robert Entman's framing analysis model. The concept of framing by Entman is used to

describe the selection process and highlight certain aspects of reality by the media. Framing puts more emphasis on how communication texts are displayed and which parts are highlighted or considered important by the text maker. The definition of prominence according to Entman is to make information more clearly visible, more meaningful, or easier to be remembered by audiences [11].

In Entman's conception, framing basically refers to the provision of definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations in a discourse to emphasize a particular frame of mind for events that are discourse [11].

V. FRAMING EFFECT

According to Eriyanto, mass media in the area is a public discussion media about a problem involving three parties, namely journalists, news sources, and audiences [11]. The three parties based their involvement in their respective social roles and the relationship between them was shaken through the operationalization of the text they were constructing. The mass media is seen as a forum for meeting parties with different interests, backgrounds and points of view. Each party seeks to highlight the basis of interpretation, each argument, relating to the issues reported. Each party also uses symbolic or rhetorical languages with certain connotations.

The strategy of a media in proclaiming a fact is inseparable from how the facts are understood by the media. Entman suggested a way of media strategy in selecting issues, the four strategies are:

- Problem identification, which is an event to be assessed as what.
- Causal interpretation, which is considered as the cause of the problem.
- Moral evaluation, which is an assessment of the cause of the problem.
- Treatment recommendation, which is to offer a way to overcome problems and predict the results.

VI. SAMPLING

In this study researchers used non-probability sampling techniques. Non-probability sampling according to Kriyantono is a sample that does not go through a random technique, where not all populations have the same opportunity to be selected as a sample [12]. This is due to certain considerations from the researcher.

In determining the sample, researchers used purposive sampling techniques in this study. There are certain considerations in determining the sample.

VII. RESULTS

The researcher observed three (3) news titles, namely:

TABLE I. THE TITLE OF THE NEWS

Online Media	News Title
Detik.com [13]	Mahathir Mengaku Tak Tahu Lobi Indonesia untuk Pembebasan Siti Aisyah (12/03/2019)
Kompas.com [14]	PM Mahathir Senut Pembebasan Siti Aisyah Sudah Sesuai Aturan (12/03/2019)
Merdeka.com [15]	Mahathir Bantah ada Lobi Pemerintah Indonesia di Balik Bebasnya Siti Aisyah (12/03/2019)

A. Problem Identification

Identification problems are a matter of law and diplomacy. Detik.com and Merdeka.com raised the issue of legal issues. Kompas.com highlighted the issue of the release of Siti Aisyah as a matter of law and diplomacy.

Kompas.com writes that the release of Siti Aisyah sparked anger in Malaysia. Citizens of the country assess the government is subject to diplomatic pressure.

Detik.com and Merdeka.com raised the issue that the release of Siti Aisyah was a legal matter.

Detik.com wrote, Mahathir Mohamad said the release of Siti Aisyah was purely a legal matter. Merdeka.com wrote, according to the release of Mahathir Mohamad, a woman who was charged with killing Kim Jong Nam according to legal rules and court rulings.

The three media wrote the issue about the ignorance of the Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad, regarding the Indonesian government's lobbying of the Malaysian Government.

B. Causal Interpretation

The three media have the same Causal Interpretation that is Malaysian Government rejecting the existence of legal intervention by the Indonesian government.

C. Moral Evaluation

The moral evaluation of the three media is the success of lobbying by the Indonesian Government towards the Malaysian Government, even though the Indonesian government's lobbying was not recognized by the Malaysian Government.

D. Treatment Recommendation

Detik.com released the news that had solved the problem of the Malaysian Government stating the release of Siti Aisyah in accordance with Malaysian law and there was no lobbying from the Indonesian government. Meanwhile, the problem solving offered by Kompas.com and Merdeka.com underlined the Malaysian Government stating that there was no lobbying from the Indonesian government and that it was in accordance with Malaysian legal regulations regarding the release of Siti Aisyah.

TABLE II. COMPARISON OF FRAME DETIK.COM, KOMPAS.COM, AND MERDEKA.COM ABOUT SITI AISYAH RELEASE

Elemen	Detik.com	Kompas.com	Merdeka.com
Frame	Legal Issues	Legal Issues and Diplomacy	Legal Issues and Diplomacy
Problem Identification	Legal Issues	Legal Issues and Diplomacy	Legal Issues and Diplomacy
Causal Interpretation	The Malaysian government rejects legal intervention by the Indonesian government.	The Malaysian government rejects legal intervention by the Indonesian government.	The Malaysian government rejects legal intervention by the Indonesian government.
Moral Evaluation	The success of lobbying by the Indonesian Government towards the Malaysian Government, even though the Indonesian government lobby was not recognized by the Malaysian Government.	The success of lobbying by the Indonesian Government towards the Malaysian Government, even though the Indonesian government lobby was not recognized by the Malaysian Government.	The success of lobbying by the Indonesian Government towards the Malaysian Government, even though the Indonesian government lobby was not recognized by the Malaysian Government.
Treatment Recommendation	The Malaysian government declares the release of Siti Aisyah according to Malaysian law and there is no lobbying from the Indonesian government.	The Malaysian government declares the release of Siti Aisyah according to Malaysian law and there is no lobbying from the Indonesian government.	The Malaysian government declares the release of Siti Aisyah according to Malaysian law and there is no lobbying from the Indonesian government.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Malaysian government does not recognize the lobbying carried out by the Indonesian government. The issue of Siti Aisyah's release was due to the lobbying of the Indonesian government, denied by the Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad, release of Siti Aisyah was regulated by the law in force in Malaysia. The Malaysian side does not want to get diplomatic pressure by the Indonesian Government.

The Indonesian government declared the release of Siti Aisyah because of the Indonesian government's lobbying of the Malaysian government. The release of Siti Aisyah was claimed

by the Indonesian government as the success of the Indonesian government in protecting its citizens abroad.

IX. SUGGESTION

The media should ask for confirmation from the Indonesian Government on lobbying that was not recognized by the Malaysian Government. For further research, it can be done in a critical discourse on why the Malaysian Government does not recognize the lobby of the Indonesian Government? Is this a hiding lobby by the Indonesian government, the Malaysian Government seems not to be subject to diplomatic pressure from the Indonesian side regarding the release of Siti Aisyah?

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