



Media Framing on Mutilation Case of Papuanese News

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Abstract. This research unveils the dual nature of the mass media outlet `www.detik.com` in its coverage of the mutilation case of Mimika, Papua residents. Media, as an agent of social construction, wears a dual face, where on one side, it acts as a conduit for the political aspirations of the general public. However, on the other side, media seeks to gain profit through its reporting. This research adapts Peter L. Berger's theory of social construction and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of symbolic violence. The research methodology is qualitative, and data analysis techniques utilize Robert Entman's framing analysis model. The results reveal that `www.detik.com` strives to construct the notion that the mutilation case in Mimika, Papua, represents a cruel and inhumane act. The individuals involved from the TNI AD should be tried and punished accordingly. Nevertheless, `www.detik.com`'s detailed and dramatic news writing style also aims to garner reader sympathy and attract advertisers.

Keywords: Mutilation, Frame Analysis, Media Political Economy.

1 Introduction

Papua, with all its multidimensional issues, continues to be a focus of global journalists. One such incident was the act of mutilation crime against four civilians in Mimika Regency, Papua, in September 2022. Online media outlets from various parts of the world are racing to deliver updates on this case to the public. The faster they do so, the better their media ratings will be in the eyes of the audience. Crimes and acts of violence are considered to have high news value because they are assumed to be able to capture the attention of many people [1][2][3].

In crime news coverage, it's not uncommon for journalists to wait for press releases from law enforcement agencies, especially from the police. Subsequently, when the news receives a positive response from the public, it is usually further investigated and explored. Crime news has become a fundamental human need as it seeks to create awareness and a sense of security. Based on this, mass media presents detailed and repetitive coverage of criminal news.[4] It's also not rare for the media to feature crime news as the headline.

However, the excessive and uncontrolled coverage of crime news has, in fact, exposed the audience to a surplus of information about violence. Subsequently, people may start to perceive violence as something commonplace. Instead of presenting news as it is, several issues arise. First, the issue of protecting the privacy of crime victims. As demonstrated in a study conducted by Farid & Ardhie (2020) titled 'Dissemination of Mutilation Victims,' mass media often provides detailed profiles of mutilation victims, including their identities, conditions, and their families' reactions. This level of disclosure is in stark contrast to the limited information provided about the identities of the mutilation perpetrators. In Indonesia, this type of victim profile disclosure has violated pasal 2B Kode Etik Jurnalistik regarding 'respecting the right to privacy.' Furthermore, the unbalanced presentation of detailed chronologies of events compared to the disclosure of profiles of brutal attackers can create traumatic experiences for the victims' families.

Secondly, excessive coverage of violent news also raises concerns as it appears to provide a tutorial on criminal behavior. The detailed narration of the moments leading up to the apprehension of suspected criminals and their subsequent judgment by a mob can contribute to the replication of criminal acts depicted in media.[5] The replication of a crime through media can occur directly (direct effect) or indirectly or with a delayed effect (delayed effect). The style of presenting victim profiles and detailed chronologies of brutal assaults can indeed generate traumatic feelings that the victims' families must endure. Information dissemination of this nature, in the field of Communication Sociology, is referred to as symbolic violence.[6] Pierre Bourdieu (1990) in 'Outline of a Theory of Practice' explains that symbolic violence is a subtle and invisible form of violence that employs language as a tool to 'injure.' [7]

The issue of crime news above highlights that media performance exhibits two simultaneous aspects. On one side, it strives to present informative news, while on the other, it reveals a destructive facet, which is fear-inducing. The informative aspect serves to raise awareness, while the destructive aspect aims to evoke fear and the potential presence of tutorials on criminal actions. The research problem in this study is: "How does the online media platform www.detik.com frame the case of mutilation of Papua civilians?"

This research is qualitative in nature. It employs the analytical frameworks of dramaturgical theory (Erving Goffman), social construction (Peter L. Berger), and symbolic violence (Pierre Bourdieu). The study aims to analyze the dual facets of mass media behind a news story.

2 Research Method

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The unit of analysis in this research is the case of mutilation crimes against four residents of Mimika, Papua, by members of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) in September 2022.

Fig. 1. Sept Link News

| Sept | Link News |
|------|---|
| 1 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6266307/5-fakta-terkini-kasus-mutilasi-di-papua-oleh-6-oknum-tni |
| 3 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6271166/kasus-mutilasi-di-mimika-papua-direkonstruksi-50-adegan-diperagakan |
| 4 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6271432/6-fakta-baru-kasus-mutilasi-warga-mimika-usai-jadi-atensi-jokowi |
| 5 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6274715/oknum-tni-terlibat-mutilasi-di-mimika-dijerat-pasal-pembunuhan-berencana |
| 7 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6277422/mahasiswa-papua-demo-di-komnas-ham-minta-usut-tuntas-mutilasi-mimika |
| 15 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6293666/pangkostrad-sebut-kasus-mutilasi-di-papua-bukan-pelanggaran-ham-berat |
| 20 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6302203/komnas-ham-duga-korban-mutilasi-papua-disiksa-dan-martabat-direndahkan |
| 21 | https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6303254/4-temuan-ngerik-komnas-ham-di-papua-terkait-kasus-mutilasi |

The data collection technique in this study includes the literature review technique. The mechanism of literature review in this research involves the researcher searching for news on each designated news website, then reviewing and categorizing the news according to the research objectives. Subsequently, the researcher downloads the news articles [8].

The data analysis technique in this research uses Robert Entman's (1993) framing analysis model, which consists of four categories: Define Problems, Diagnose Causes, Make Moral Judgment, and Treatment Recommendation [9].

3 Finding and Discussion

Various news articles presented on www.detik.com can be analyzed in detail using Robert Entman's framing analysis model as follows:

Define Problems. The main problem is the case of mutilation in Papua involving members of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD). This problem includes several civilians in Timika who became victims of brutal murders. Furthermore, www.detik.com also focuses on the events of the reconstruction process involving the reenactment of incidents related to the mutilation case.

As the case of mutilation in Mimika, Papua, developed, it attracted the attention of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi). The President requested that the TNI personnel involved be processed legally as fairly as possible.

The case of mutilation in Mimika, Papua, garnered sympathy from Papuan students who staged a demonstration in front of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) office. According to the demonstrators, the mutilation case constitutes torture and a violation of dignity. They are calling for a thorough and transparent investigation.

Diagnose Causes. The primary cause of the mutilation case is the involvement of army personnel from the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) in Papua. These individuals are charged with premeditated murder, a charge based on the cruel and sadistic actions committed by the perpetrators.

Make Moral Judgment. www.detik.com expresses its view that the act of mutilation by members of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) constitutes "brutal murder" and "mutilation." This is evident from the disclosure of the actions of the perpetrators during the reconstruction of the murder-mutilation incidents, which involved the enactment of 50 scenes. These actions are described as horrifying, sadistic, heinous, and unacceptable. Furthermore, the cruel actions of the TNI AD personnel have drawn condemnation from Papuan students who are demanding a thorough investigation into the mutilation case. Papuan students are calling for justice and transparency in the case.

www.detik.com also uncovered the fact that the mutilation victims are believed to have suffered torture and a loss of dignity. The conduct of the TNI AD members is considered inhumane, unethical, and cruel. The cruelty of the perpetrators has finally come under scrutiny by the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM).

Treatment Recommendation. www.detik.com reports that six army personnel have been named as suspects in the mutilation case and are detained for questioning and investigation for the next 20 days. President Jokowi has ordered a thorough investigation into this case, emphasizing that the legal process must proceed to uphold public trust in the Indonesian National Army (TNI). The military personnel involved are charged with premeditated murder.

Journalists as agents in the social construction of everyday life phenomena produce a media "frame." Framing is a technique of presenting reality that is not manipulated or deceptive but is subtly and systematically directed to emphasize certain aspects of reality.[10][11] The practice of mass media framing, referring to Erving Goffman's book titled "Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience" (1974), is a concrete manifestation of individuals actively classifying and interpreting their life experiences to understand the world around them [12].

This classification and interpretation become new schemas added to the existing ones. Framing influences how the audience thinks about issues, not by making certain aspects more prominent than others but by applying interpretive cues that align with existing individual schemas [13].

The practice of media framing is a manifestation of the ideology it adheres to. Framing is the process of selecting specific aspects of an issue to direct the audience's attention toward a particular interpretation. The selection of certain media frames can influence how the audience thinks about a problem [14].

As mass media evolves, applying framing practices in every journalistic activity also raises questions about its idealism. The media's idealism emphasizes professionalism in adhering to journalistic ethics that prioritize neutrality and objectivity. Questioning

this media idealism arises when it clashes with issues of media's economic and political aspects.

According to Doyle (2002), the development of liberal and global mass media reflects the dominance of commercial aspects.[15] The political-economic approach fundamentally connects economic aspects (such as media ownership and control), leadership connections, and other factors that link the media industry to other industries, as well as to political, economic, and social elites. Commercial media organizations must understand advertisers' needs and produce products that can attract the largest audience [16].

www.detik.com's coverage of the mutilation case in Mimika, Papua, is an effort to convey its framing concept regarding severe human rights violations. These violations were committed by government officials, namely, members of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD). www.detik.com seeks to convey its idea that these actions should be immediately uncovered, and the perpetrators should receive appropriate punishment. This is to safeguard the reputation of the TNI AD and Indonesia in the eyes of the world.

4 Conclusion

www.detik.com holds the view that the mutilation murder committed by certain members of the TNI AD constitutes a heinous crime against humanity. This premeditated murder must be thoroughly exposed, and the perpetrators must be brought to justice. Swift and comprehensive disclosure is a way to restore the reputation of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) in the eyes of both the Indonesian and global communities.

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