



Robert Entman's Framing Analysis of TRT (Turkish Radio and Television Corporation) on Islamophobia

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Abstract. Islamophobia in France has become an increasingly prominent issue in recent years. The issue of Islamophobia can be analyzed through the news framing carried out by TRT Francais. This study aims to analyze how TRT Francais presents news about Islamophobia in France, and TRT Francais efforts to change negative stereotypes of Islam. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data collected were in the form of news texts from TRT Francais published between 2022 and 2024. The analysis was carried out using Entman's analysis indicators, including defining the problem, diagnosing the cause, making moral judgments, and treatment recommendations. The analysis shows that TRT Francais strives to present news about Islam accurately and based on facts. This media emphasizes the importance of diverse perspectives, including voices from Muslim community leaders and individuals affected by Islamophobia. Through this approach, TRT seeks to address the negative narratives often associated with Islam. The results of the study show that TRT Francais has succeeded in portraying Islam in a more positive light, presenting news that is relevant to the actual context, and dispelling the stereotype that Islam is identical to terrorism. Empathetic and fact-based news presentation contributes to a better understanding of the Muslim community in France. The implications of this study indicate that the media has an important role in shaping public opinion and can help create a more inclusive and harmonious environment through empathetic coverage and diverse perspectives.

Keywords: Entman's Framing Analysis, Islamophobia, News Media.

1 Introduction

After the tragedy of September 11, 2001, the negative stigma against Muslim immigrants, particularly from Arab and Maghreb regions, significantly increased (Udasmoro, 2018). This triggered excessive fear towards Muslims, and also reinforced the phenomenon known as Islamophobia. Islamophobia refers to the fear, discrimination, and hatred towards Islam. The wave of Islamophobia sharply escalated in Europe, including France, with numerous crimes against Muslims occurring, ranging from verbal and physical assaults to murder. France has become a focal point regarding issues of Islamophobia, making it one of the countries in Europe with the highest levels of discrimination against Muslims (Setiawati, 2023).

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France is a country that adheres to the concept of “laïcité”, which demands freedom from religious symbols in public spaces. The French government has implemented various policies perceived as targeting Muslims, including bans on wearing Muslim attire in public. This has sparked controversy due to its potential to incite Islamophobia, resulting in extensive media coverage across the nation. McQuail (2000) discusses how media can become a phenomenon of society and culture, influencing public perception through specific realities. According to Peter L Berger and Thomas Luckmann (1966), reality is constructed through a process that involves interactions between journalists and events. The construction of media reality is influenced not only by the journalist’s perspective but also by political interests related to the media industry. These interests shape the operational mechanisms within mass media, indirectly creating a constructed reality (Hamad, 2004). Essentially, news serves as a report of reality. However, much of what occurs is that news is constructed for specific interests, deviating significantly from the true meaning of “reality,” where news should be presented as objectively as possible without interpretations related to the journalist’s views or media biases. Therefore, media content is influenced by the ideology of journalists and the media itself, so that the media can shape reality according to the desired goals (Syas, 2015). At the level of discourse analysis, understanding the relationship between discourse and reality construction is crucial for comprehending how language shapes social understanding. Discourse analysis focuses on cognitive frameworks within social contexts, encompassing attitudes, knowledge, and communication contexts reflected through language use (Melati & Pranowo, 2022).

Framing is an effort to select and highlight certain aspects of events or issues, amplifying them so that desired interpretations, evaluations, and solutions can be achieved. In framing, emphasis can be placed through the choice of words and images that constructively stimulate the attainment of the desired frame (Entman, 2003). In Entman’s model, framing news involves four elements: Problem Definition; Diagnosing Causes; Making Moral Judgments; Treatment Recommendations.

TRT Francais is part of TRT World News Media. TRT, or Turkish Radio and Television Corporation, is a member of international broadcasting. TRT launched a French-language platform in April 2022. Based in Ankara, this organization is considered an alternative media power actively reporting on Islamic issues occurring worldwide. TRT Francais aims to provide fact-based journalism that can reveal truths to hundreds of millions of French speakers globally through its website and social media platforms (Kayali, 2022). TRT Francais media not only reports on Islamophobia in France, but also in several countries with high levels of Islamophobia, and all this information is presented in French with the aim of making French readers aware of this information. In a news article titled *France: les signalements islamophobes ont augmenté de 57% en 2023, les femmes premières victimes*, published on February 29, 2024, by TRT Francais:

(1) “Le président français, Emmanuel Macron, avait pour sa part établi un rapprochement dangereux entre l’assassinat de l’enseignant Samuel Paty et le port des abayas pour justifier cette mesure controversée.”

(French President Emmanuel Macron has established a dangerous link between the murder of teacher Samuel Paty and the ban on wearing abayas to justify this controversial action.)

This news is set against the backdrop of President Macron's policy banning Islamic symbols, including loose clothing like abayas commonly worn by Muslim women, suspected as a response to the murder case involving a student. Research on the framing of news regarding Islamic issues, particularly Islamophobia, has consistently garnered significant attention over time. News media often construct narratives portraying Islam as a religion associated with terrorism; such reports tend to guide public opinion toward a limited understanding of Islam (Suryandari & Arifin, 2021; Politzer & Alcaraz, 2023). Other studies present comparisons among prominent news outlets (Cervi et al., 2021). Comparisons between Western media reveal that they collectively steer news towards negative portrayals and foster Islamophobia. The study reveals novelty and depth using Entman's framing theory while also employing updated data sources from Turkish news platforms with historical conflicts with France that subsequently launched a French-language news platform. The goal of TRT in launching this French-language news media is to enable French society to read and understand news from alternative perspectives presented factually rather than solely relying on French media narratives. TRT Francais is a bold news outlet that vocally critiques and reacts to the French government. The researcher focuses on how the framing of news is depicted in TRT Francais's coverage concerning Islamophobia.

2 Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This method will explain the results of the data obtained in narrative form. This study emphasizes meaning, reasoning, and certain definitions. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method because it is necessary to understand the problems or social phenomena described in the TRT Francais news. This method provides an overview of the presentation of data results originating from various sources, such as interview texts, photos, videos, and other documents, then the data is then analyzed in narrative form, which allows researchers to convey findings comprehensively and in-depth (Moleong, 2022). Data was collected through a documentation study. The data source was obtained through an online search on the news pages trtfrancais.com and lemonde.fr. News searches focused on the topic of Islamophobia with the keyword "Islamophobia" on each news page in the period 2022-2024. The news is analyzed using the Entman framing model and presented in the form of a table containing Entman's analysis indicators which include defining the problem, diagnosing the cause, making moral judgments, and resolving recommendations, then the results are described to obtain a framing that represents the news.

3 Findings and Discussion

3.1 Findings

This section discusses the analysis of Islamophobic news data from 2022 to 2024. Ten relevant data have been obtained. The analysis will be discussed through a framing discourse analysis using Entman’s theory, which is presented in tabular form. The table’s results will be narrated to provide a deeper understanding.

News Framing Analysis: "Nous Devons Lutter Contre L’islamophobie" (Blinken: “We Must Fight Islamophobia”) Edition June 3, 2022. The news is about fighting Islamophobia. US Secretary of State Antony Blinken called for efforts to fight “Islamophobic” sentiments, the Islamic religion, and also against Muslims. Anthony also stated that he would free religious ritual events (see Table 1).

Table 1. Blinken: "*Nous devons lutter contre l’islamophobie*"

Defining a problem	<i>Appel à des efforts pour contrer le « sentiment islamophobe »</i> (efforts to fight “Islamophobic” sentiment, both against the Islamic religion and against Muslim society.)
Diagnosing causes	<i>la répression du gouvernement chinois contre la minorité musulmane ouïghoure "se poursuit toujours".</i> (The Chinese government’s repression of Muslim minorities still continues.)
Making moral judgement	<i>la liberté religieuse est une "priorité" de la politique étrangère américaine, soulignant la nécessité de lutter contre l’islamophobie,</i> (religious freedom and fighting Islamophobia are US foreign policy “priorities,”.)
Formulating treatment recommendation	<i>Il a aussi souligné la nécessité de se concentrer sur le fait que les personnes puissent pratiquer librement leurs rites religieux.</i> (He also emphasized the focus on ensuring that people can freely carry out their religious rituals.)

Defining a Problem. The definition of the problem carried out by TRT Francais can be seen from the news quote, "*Appel à des efforts pour contrer le « sentiment islamophobe »* (efforts to fight the sentiment of "Islamophobia")". This suggests that Islamophobia also occurs in the United States and has become a concern for Foreign Minister Anthony Blinken, using the verbs "effort" and "contrer" which indicate a call to fight against Islamophobia. That in reality Islamophobia is a problem that must be fought.

Diagnosing Causes. The second element of Entman’s framing model is used to frame who is considered the actor of an event. In this news, the cause of the problem is the

Chinese government. As in the news sentence *"la repression du gouvernement chinois contre la minorité musulmane ouïghoure "se poursuit toujours".* (the oppression carried out by the Chinese government against the Uighur Muslim minority is still ongoing)." And the cause of the problem is seen in the use of the noun "repression", which means "oppression" carried out by the Chinese government against the Uighur Muslim minority in Xinjiang, which includes forced detention, forced sterilization, torture, and so on.

Making Moral Judgment. Make Moral Judgment is the third element in Entman's framing model, which is used to justify arguments in the definition of the problem that has been made. The moral message is seen in the news text *"la liberté religieuse est une "priorité" de la politique étrangère américaine, soulignant la nécessité de lutter contre l'islamophobie,* (religious freedom and fighting Islamophobia are US foreign policy "priorities,")' with the use of the noun *"la liberté"* which means "Freedom", meaning that American citizens are free in religion. And uses the noun *"priorité"* which means "priority", which means that religious freedom is very important. and the need to fight Islamophobia.

Formulating Treatment Recommendation. Treatment Recommendation is the fourth element of Entman's framing. This element is used to offer ways to resolve an issue found in the following news excerpt: *'Il a aussi souligné la nécessité de se concentrer sur le fait que les personnes puissent pratiquer librement leurs rites religieux.'* (He also emphasized the need to focus on ensuring that people can freely practice their religious rituals.). The foreign minister added that *'personnes puissent pratiquer librement leurs rites religieux.'* (People can freely practice their religious rites.) This sentence emphasizes that the American government allows its citizens to engage in religious activities freely.

Framing Analysis of News: France: Les Signaux D'islamophobie Augmentent De 57% En 2023, Les Victimes Féminines En Premier "France: Islamophobia Signals Increase by 57% In 2023, Female Victims First" Edition February 29, 2024. The report shows that Islamophobic acts in France increased by 57% in 2023, with 828 reports, compared to 527 reports in 2022. This increase was caused by the policy of banning the wearing of abayas in schools and the attacks by Hamas on October 7, 2023 (see Table 2). The impact of this policy mostly affected women, with 81.5% of all reports involving them. The most prominent increase was in moral harassment, which increased by 301.7% in 2023.

Tabel 2. France: *les signaux d'islamophobie augmentent de 57% en 2023, les victimes féminines en premier*

Defining a Problem	<i>les signalements d'actes islamophobes ont augmenté de 57% avec 828 faits en 2023, contre 527 en 2022 (Islamophobia in France has increased by 57% over the past year)</i>
Diagnosing Causes	<i>l'interdiction du port de l'abaya à l'école et les attaques transfrontalières du Hamas en</i>

Making moral judgement	<i>date du 7 octobre 2023 sur le sol israélien.</i> (This percentage, already worrying in 2022, continued to increase in 2023, especially after the ban on wearing abayas in schools and the cross-border attack by Hamas on 7 October 2023 on Israeli). <i>Le président français, Emmanuel Macron, avait pour sa part établi un rapprochement dangereux entre l'assassinat de l'enseignant Samuel Paty et le port des abayas pour justifier cette mesure controversée.</i> (The French President, Emmanuel Macron, had established a dangerous correlation between the assassination of teacher Samuel Paty and the wearing of abayas to justify this controversial).
Formulating treatment recommendation	<i>Cette mesure d'interdiction a naturellement entraîné une forte hausse des demandes adressées au CCIE en septembre, avec 182 enregistrées ce mois-là.</i> (this policy led to a significant increase in the number of requests made to CCIE in September, with 182 requests recorded in the month).

Defining a Problem. The increase in Islamophobia in France by 57% over the past year can be seen as an example of how Entman's theory of problem definition works. This can be found in the headline of TRT français news in October 2023 "*les signalements islamophobes ont augmenté de 57% en 2023, les femmes premières victimes*" (Islamophobia increases to 57% in 2023. Women are the main victims). This is still related to the French President's policy on the ban on the abaya. Thus, the definition of the problem given by TRT media in the news about the increase in Islamophobia in France will immediately provide the main focus in the headline and its content and explain how the situation is understood and presented. TRT media will emphasize some aspects of the issue and ignore others, so that the public can understand the situation better and provide an appropriate response.

Diagnosing Causes. In the news, there is a diagnosis of the causes of Entman's theory which is aimed at the sentence "*l'interdiction du port de l'abaya à l'école et les attaques transfrontalières du Hamas en date du 7 octobre 2023 sur le sol israélien.* (The president's policy on the ban on abayas)". The actor in the cause of the problem in this news is President Emanuel Macron and the cause of the problem is his policy by embedding the noun "l'interdiction" which means "prohibition", in the context of the prohibition of the use of abayas in French schools.

Making Moral Judgement. Emmanuel Macron's decision in this sentence "*Le président français, Emmanuel Macron, avait pour sa part établi un rapprochement dangereux entre l'assassinat de l'enseignant Samuel Paty et le port des abayas pour justifier cette*

mesure controversée” (“The French president, Emmanuel Macron, had for his part established a dangerous connection between the assassination of the teacher Samuel Paty and the wearing of abayas to justify this controversial measure). This has sparked controversy and anger. Macron imposed a ban on wearing abayas in schools, which some saw as an attempt to link the abaya with terrorism and its wearers with potential terrorists. The decision has increased Islamophobia in France and worsened tensions between Muslims and non-Muslims, a sentiment reinforced by the fact that the policy was enacted after the murder of Samuel Paty, a French teacher who displayed caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad.

Formulating Treatment Recommendation. The treatment recommendation is to report this to the CCIE. “*Cette mesure d’interdiction a naturellement entraîné une forte hausse des demandes adressées au CCIE en septembre, avec 182 enregistrées ce mois-là,*” (this policy led to a significant increase in the number of requests made to CCIE in September, with 182 requests recorded in the month).” This banning action naturally led to a sharp increase in requests sent to the CCIE in September. To resolve this, the Muslim community decided to report this to the CCIE. The CCIE (Collectif Contre l’Islamophobia en Europe) is an organization that fights against discrimination and Islamophobia in Europe. The organization documents and advocates for the rights of minorities, including Muslims, who are discriminated against in several European countries. The CCIE seeks to stop the spread of hatred and discrimination against Muslims.

News Framing Analysis: “On Vit Dans L’angoisse”: In Cherbourg, The Muslim Community Is Inquiète” May 9, 2024 Edition. The Ar-Rahma Mosque in Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, France, has been the victim of several criminal attacks suspected of being Islamophobic. These attacks included the burning of nine cars in the mosque’s parking lot. The purchase of land for the construction of a new mosque may have been the reason for these attacks. In November and a few days before Eid al-Fitr, Islamophobia signs such as “Islam outside France” and “Islam is Cancer” were found on the mosque’s facade. Bullet holes were also found at the entrance gate. Omar Charaf, president of the Islamic cultural association, said that the situation is very dangerous and they must be vigilant and increase security.

Tabel 3. “*On vit dans l’angoisse*”: in Cherbourg, the Muslim community is *inquiète*

Define problem	<i>À Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, l’ordre et le calme qui règnent habituellement dans la commune, ont été troublés, depuis plusieurs semaines, par une série d’attaques criminelles qui ont, notamment, ciblé la mosquée Ar-Rahma.</i> (In Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, the calm in the city has been disturbed for several weeks, by a series of criminal attacks specifically targeting the Ar-Rahma mosque).
Diagnoses causes	<i>Selon eux, l’achat d’un terrain pour la construction d’un nouveau lieu de culte pourrait être à l’origine des récentes agressions et menaces à l’encontre de la mosquée.</i> (According to them, the purchase of land for the construction of a new place of worship could be the cause of the recent attacks and threats against mosques..)

Make moral judgement	<i>la communauté musulmane de la ville et les membres de l'association culturelle islamique de Cherbourg espèrent que "justice sera faite" pour retrouver le calme d'antan et vivre leur foi sereinement.</i> (Currently the Muslim community in the city and members of the Islamic cultural association in Cherbourg hope that "justice will be served" and they will again find peace in living their faith..)
Treatment recommendation	<i>Pour "rassurer les fidèles et le voisinage de la mosquée", des caméras de surveillances devraient être installées, "très prochainement" par la ville, à l'extérieur du lieu de culte</i> (To "reassure the faithful and the surrounding area of the mosque", surveillance cameras should be installed "immediately" outside the place of worship..)

Defining a Problem. The problem that occurred was the disturbance that occurred in Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, in the form of property damage in the Ar Rahma mosque and around the Ar Rahma mosque. As quoted in the news (as seen as Table 3) "*À Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, l'ordre et le calme qui règnent habituellement dans la commune, ont été troublés, depuis plusieurs semaines, par une série d'attaques criminelles qui ont, notamment, ciblé la mosquée Ar-Rahma.* (In Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, the calm in the city has been disturbed for several weeks, by a series of criminal attacks specifically targeting the Ar-Rahma mosque)". The Ar-Rahma mosque became a victim of Islamophobia, the attacks were in the form of vandalism of cars parked in the yard of the mosque, graffiti on the walls and others.

Diagnosing The Problem. The problems that occurred according to journalists are framed in this news quote "*Selon eux, l'achat d'un terrain pour la construction d'un nouveau lieu de culte pourrait être à l'origine des récentes agressions et menaces à l'encontre de la mosquée.* (According to them, the purchase of land for the construction of a new place of worship could be the cause of the recent attacks and threats against mosques)". The local Muslim community believes that the purchase of land for a new mosque triggered attacks and threats, including burning cars and writing insulting Islam, which made the congregation of the Ar Rahman mosque afraid to worship.

Making Moral Judgment. The moral value contained in the news is in the following news sentence "*la communauté musulmane de la ville et les membres de l'association culturelle islamique de Cherbourg espèrent que "justice sera faite" pour retrouver le calme d'antan et vivre leur foi sereinement.* (Currently the Muslim community in the city and members of the Islamic cultural association in Cherbourg hope that "justice will be served" and they will again find peace in living their faith)." The word "*espèrent*", which means "hope" in the news quote describes the argument regarding the problem that occurred. According to Omar Charaf, the number of Muslims in Cherbourg is not as many as in other cities, it can be said that we make too much noise. The city of Cherbourg is a city full of love, tolerance, and sharing.

Formulating Treatment Recommendation. Treatment recommendation is embedded in the following news excerpt "*Pour "rassurer les fidèles et le voisinage de la mosquée", des caméras de surveillances devraient être installées, "très prochainement" par la*

ville, à l'extérieur du lieu de culte (To "reassure the faithful and the surrounding area of the mosque", surveillance cameras should be installed "immediately" outside the place of worship.)" The verb "*reassure*" or "to convince" is used in the context of journalism, to convey a calming message to the reader, especially in worrying situations. The installation of surveillance cameras can help monitor facilities in the mosque, prevent crime, and provide a sense of security to the congregation.

3.2 Discussion

The findings from the data analysis show that TRT's news coverage focuses on combating Islamophobia and providing comprehensive information on events that befell Muslims, as well as the latest developments related to the issue of Islam and Islamophobia in France. This can be seen from the news title and the content of the news presented. As in the word "*contre*" (against) from the news excerpt "*Appel à des efforts pour contrer le « sentiment islamophobe »* (efforts to combat "Islamophobic" sentiment, both against Islam and against Muslim society.)" TRT media tends to insert words of invitation and resistance to anti-Islam attitudes. TRT Francais, in its efforts to provide a more balanced perspective, presents diverse sources, including voices from Muslim communities affected by government policies. This study reveals that the sources selected by TRT reflect the diversity, both from the central and local governments and describe the actual situation of Muslims in France.

Media framing plays an important role in shaping public perceptions (Mutiar, 2020). Media dominated by the "right" often omit relevant information or sources that support anti-Islam narratives, thereby reinforcing negative stigma against the Muslim community (Raharfian, 2017). In contrast, TRT seeks to provide a fairer picture by including the perspectives of those most affected by the policies.

4 Conclusion

TRT Francais news media framing shows that the media has an important role in framing sensitive issues, including Islamophobia. This study highlights how TRT Francais actively voices criticism of the French government, which contributes to improving the quality and trust of readers in the news presented. Entman's framing analysis identifies four key elements: defining the problem, diagnosing the cause, making a moral judgment, and recommending a solution. In the context of reporting on Islam, TRT Francais has succeeded in presenting accurate information, as well as dismissing negative stereotypes that associate Islam with terrorism.

The results of the analysis show that this media not only challenges the Islamophobic narrative in France but also contributes to a more informed and inclusive public discourse on Islam, through calls to combat Islamophobia seen in several news titles such as "*Nous devons lutter contre l'islamophobie*" (We must fight Islamophobia). The context of the title is a Minister of Foreign Affairs who invites his citizens to combat Islamophobia. TRT Francais tried to frame this issue as an effort to spread the anti-Islamophobia movement to the public. TRT Francais also showed the perception of Islam as a victim of the impact of Islamophobia, as reflected in the news title "*Les femmes*

premières victimes" (Women are the main victims). In the context of the increasing number of cases of Islamophobia, women are the main victims of discrimination and harassment. Thus, the involvement of media perception in sensitive issues such as Islamophobia reflects broader political dynamics and has long-term implications for interfaith relations and social cohesion in France. Through the right framing, TRT Français media can play an important role in shaping public perception and reducing negative stigma against Islam.

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