Framing of Papua Under Two Different Medias: Tirto.id and Reuters of United States

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ABSTRACT

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a bridge of interpretations through textual context occurred in the news media. Thus, the 2019 Papua's issues were getting a huge portray in online news and many news coverages in national and international level that had put Papua issues into bias. Media's framing influences people perception as a reader. Under CDA and the framing of Papua, the news readers are expected to have their own perception through the media's perspectives or frames. Qualitative method was used to uncover the frames of the online news media of Tirto.id and Reuters of United States. This research explores how Tirto.id and Reuters are framing the Papua issue in their articles by defining the types of frames occurred in both news media within the period. Following the framing categorization which are conflict frame, human interest frame, responsibility frame, and consequences frame and by focusing on the wordings which showing the category thus classified them based on the embedded value behind the words. Thus, distinguish the differences of the frames used between both media. The result of the analysis is that in both media employed the frames. One news could contain more than one frame employed. The conclusion is that one news article may portray many frames and both media may indicate two different perceptions of Papua issue under two different circumstances Tirto.id and Reuters of United States.

Keywords: media, critical discourse analysis, framing, Papua

INTRODUCTION

Online media is a greenfield of understanding in this modern era. Every information can be accessed easily by clicking and swiping through our gadget with the internet wherever we go. There is something that is really intriguing me in the distribution of the information in media. People tend to read the news from newspaper or online media device in their gadget and absorb the information to be their own knowledge and understanding. Unfortunately, only few people understand that the media contain something that is really interesting to talk about. A frame. A constructed point of view that is implemented in the writing of the news in the newspaper or in this paper concern, online news media.

Framing in linguistic is more likely an elaboration of the text understanding. What is inferred and what is understood from the article, what is the information, and how the writer controls our mind as the reader to put our perception through their very own perspective—the writer and the editor—of seeing one issue occurred around us, locally or even globally.

Framing also known as a common term in a journalistic and text building in the coverage as well as they are loaded in the media as text. Journalists, writers, and editors are shared their thoughts and perception here by doing so. Consider the things they have written is showing how the media—where they work—see something, an issue, of what event they covered in the media. This condition sounds like they have something else to do, that is covering the issue under certain circumstances. They seemed used the term second-level agenda-setting to describe the impact of the salience of characteristics of media coverage on audiences' interpretation of these news stories (Scheufele, 1999). As we understand, a frame made from a process of defining any issue occurred by selecting or focusing it in certain aspects and made them more salient in the text (Kananovich & Young, 2019).

The elaboration of the text itself is always referred to the discourse. As known, discourse is sitting on the text level analysis, thus it sounds very make sense when a framing analysis is conflated with discourse in the analysis. But there is something that is really important to understand that the discourse analysis only talk about discourse in simple way. We can say that we will analyze a text on "what is it about?" level.

Online media covered a big scope of text discourse. We can choose what article that we want to read. Absorbing the information and understanding what is the text talking about. Something beyond the text, that is what discourse tell us about. In this paper, a political related topic was chosen. Political deed is always related to power issue. A study that concealing the wrong use of power in the text and the discourse is called Critical Discourse Analysis (further called as CDA). CDA is considered as a text understanding. We are served by this approach so that we can understand the texts by breaking them down and seek something behind or underlying them. As we understand, CDA is focusing on what power relations and differences—mostly related to power discrimination toward something— in creating something wrong as it is dealing with discursive aspects of power related notions. CDA itself primarily focus on power relations and inequalities (Fairclough, 2010:8). Researchers has found that power sometimes is abusive in certain cases and this power is attached into text as its device. The power ideology is something that really concerned the researchers since it is implemented into text which made the readers involved further in their understanding, but not always in explicit way. They deliver them softly under the construction of the text. Fairclough (2010:9) puts the example of the phenomenon into the clash of ideologies in one text that is not further conveyed in the text which means that the ideas were already somewhere else outside the text.

It is known that CDA tries to expand the web of the thinking, the cause, and the related aspects to what the idea or the ideology a text has. However, the statement fulfills the definition of text as language in use —which still be part of pragmatics—and it constructed by text and other aspects outside the text within a context knitting them as one well-constructed sequence of idea. Hence, CDA is contextual in showing the social interaction and interpreting the meaning lies on it (Baskoro, 2015). The projection of social life which was related to social-power and political interest produced by many areas collided in one term of CDA made a perception of what is happening in one scope of social-power circumstances (Delon, 2018). I am aware of the contextual issue in this CDA since it has a purpose to see something beyond the text and the context only can be seen by understanding the sequence or the order of sentences, paragraph, and ideas on one text. In Fairclough understanding, the social relations is something that the context try to deal with, since the power itself is considered as one of the social phenomena align with its domination, emancipation, equality, and racism (Baskoro, 2015).

The context can be seen by the coherences between sentences in the text. Specifically, the idea represented in the tittle and the text body as its supports to the idea. A coherence is the main key of understanding the discourse in this paper. It arrives as one of semantic framework constructed as text which has a context and the consistency on uniting it. People are mistaken cohesion as coherence. Hence, they are different in terms. Halliday and Hasan put cohesion as one part of pure linguistics which talking about the cohesive devices like the conjunctions, reference, and the lexical as its category. By those devices, Halliday and Hasan tend to see every sentence in the text is coherent. It means that one sentence has the link to another in order to connect to the previous and next sentence. As in generative grammar we can understand them as a surface structure which consisted by a well-built sentence in one language and against what so called abstract or incoherence. In the other hand, there is an expanding of the possibilities about the progression of the themes in the text. In which, the context is playing the role in the theme keeping the effort in the text. Wang and Guo (2014) put what Danes and Fries theme-progression into how coherence knitted the sentences through the theme contained on each. The coherence is depended on the connectivity of themes in every sentence in the text. If it lacks the connectivity between themes on the sentences, the text

might highly be incoherent. The work of the coherence here is much realized by the rhetorical structure, whether if the smaller amounts in the lower level cannot be united in structure, the text is considered incoherent (Wang & Guo, 2014). The macrostructure also gives something to share within the coherence description we are talking about. As called as the semantic structure, it is considered as the biggest or more global aspect of the coherence in the discourse. It might determine the sequence in the text also, rather than only the big theme or also commonly known as topic.

To sum up how coherence is working on discourse from Wang and Guo (2014), the so linguistic aspect is the cohesion which responsible on the smallest part in the connectivity, then the connectivity from the theme-progression puts the coherence into the next level of seeing sentence knitting the theme to make a sequence of story in the discourse, and after in every sentence which connected with that smaller theme thing, then it comes the macrostructure which talking about the bigger theme or topic that produced in the text as the whole discourse. Even though those coherence studies are still abstract, the connection between the big three understandings are clearly as diamond. They put the surface structure, semantic-pragmatic connection on each sentence by themes, and the semantic perspective of bigger themes or topic that covers the whole text or discourse to understand which called macrostructures (Dijk, 1980; M. A. K. Halliday & R. Hasan, 1976; Wang & Guo, 2014).

Framing can be riskier in the explanation and the implementation in analyzing a text or discourse because it can be disconnected from discourse analysis since the linguistics aspect seems so thin. Mostly, framing puts the understanding outside the text to uncover what lied under the text, kind of perspective, perception, and the intention of the writer which usually lead into the wanted sight of issue. Thus, the CDA through the coherence—cohesion, thematic sentences, and topic in whole text— helps the understanding of framing in more linguistic way. As the first way to do is understanding the text, is it coherent or incoherent, then determining the factor of the small theme on the sentences under the biggest circumstances or topic. Basically, we can understand the coherence of the text by reading the title and connect it to the body article. By understanding the cohesive devices—reference— in building the connection of text, we can comprehend the coherence and the topic of the text easily since it should be connected, the title and the body article.

Though, the discourse field in the analysis should be related to perception and power abuse. The news, to be precise, has the main concern of having a frame that is needed to be delivered to the readers. The privilege of having a frame made under the construction of the article is the kind of power abuse as the writer and editor. They wanted the reader see their perspective one issues because they have power on it. Thus, the power also has to be implemented in the issue as well to complete the assumption of CDA that is related to a power used, whether it is discrimination, racism, or generally said as a wrong use of power. The online media is a huge field of article with interesting topic to power.

The online media appeared as one big source of articles and news which related to social aspects happened in the society or the country. Beforehand, the online media works as what other media does. They are being the extension of the thoughts, idea, or ideology to the readers. The true nature of media is sharing the accurate information to the society, the readers. In hope, they understand the value, the information, and decide to do something related to the issue written in the article. Media can make a big change to the society, social condition, political condition, etc. which it might be the best urge of the media. But, in the other hand, an individual, a group, and even an institution, can use the media, utilize them for their own need on their behalf that also might change the society, social condition, and political condition only for their own goodness.

Online media is like a fresh air and also the rotten one. As a news portal to let people in the world can easily access the information, online media and its news are the highway of getting a bunch of information in this digital era. Unfortunately, we cannot easily access them, the information, because there some cases that one news containing a mislead information. But we will not be talking about the mislead information, but the misused of media to steer the audience, the reader, the people.

Actually, it is not that extreme as you read, the media controls the audience by giving them the perspective that the writer and the editor or the man behind them wanted, so the reader will see same perspective as them and wish that the reader will think as what they think about the issue. Framing we talked above is implemented in this situation, where the media is used to square the reader's mind. Put it simple as constructing the mind like the architect constructing a building. The perspective of the issue is the matter inside the media's text and the perspective can be built by the framing construction.

In this paper, the media's article is the main object material. The content inside the online media may contains a big frame which used to construct the article. The online media, as stated above, has rich content about issues and information, so that I use Tirto.id and Reuters of United States as the main source to this paper. Tirto.id is one biggest and trusted online media in Indonesia while Reuters is one with the largest scope in the world.

Tirto.id and Reuters are two big medias. Tirto.id is known by their deep investigations of issues in the country. They put national issues as their main concerned since this is private national media in Indonesia. They are famous because of their focus on essay news writing style and break the wall that in the era of smartphone, the news format has made shorter and filled only with short transcribed interview without giving any original thoughts of the media or the writers has in mind. Thus, the media is served in Bahasa Indonesia.

Reuters itself is one of famous worldwide level online media. They are well-known and having great reputation since it facilitates 17 editions for 17 countries in 15 languages—considered Africa, United Kingdom, and United States are using English as the language used in the website. The essay news writing—same as Tirto.id—made them reliable on serving news in certain portion of information by giving more space to the writer put their thoughts inside the article. In this occasion, the Reuters of United States is the main concern as this research source of the data. Thus, the articles were taken from big Papua issue happened in August 2019 from both media, Tirto.id and Reuters of United States.

The current issue is my best concern since it happened in August 2019. The issue started from the arrest of Papuan students in Surabaya for flying the Bender Bintang Kejora, Morningstar flag, as it is the flag of OPM, the free organization of Papua in August 17, 2019, which it was Independence Day of Indonesia and they were not flying Bendera Merah Putih as known as Indonesian national flag. The situation made an unrest in whole Papua. Every region had the demonstration, even massacre happened. Indonesian military and the Papuan civilians clashed and there were fatalities because of that.

Based on the background above there is a question popped up in my mind, "how are they framing Papua's issue in their stories?" the curiosity about what is the main linguistic root that they used in framing the media. There must be any clue, even the simplest one.

A dissertation of Bernardinus Realino Suryo Baskoro (2015), "Berita Korupsi di Media Indonesia dan Prancis: Analisis Wacana Kritis" was discussing the contrast of two kind of media. The first one were Indonesia news mass media, Kompas and Republika, and the second one were France news mass media, Le Figaro dan Le Parisen. Both mass media wrote about Indonesia's fuel oil corruption through Fairclough three dimensions analysis (textual, discourse, and sociocultural). The results was both media from Indonesia and France had a contrast on textual, discourse, and sociocultural dimensions. Another related research was a journal that used corpus as its based data entitled "US news media portrayal of Islam and Muslims: a corpus-assisted Critical Discourse Analysis" by Mahmoud Samaie & Bahareh Malmir (2017). The research focused on how the discursive strategies of nomination and predication were used in U.S. news media articles. The findings indicated that, in general, Islam and Muslims were associated with violence, religious radicalism, and Islamic extremist militants. Based

on the research, the similarity to this research was how the findings were associated with something outside the text contextually as it was implementing the critical discourse analysis. Framing analysis is basically a critical discourse analysis with a purpose of uncover the aims or frames built by the news media. Though, both researchers have similar approach to enlightening the question research I have proposed before.

The method sequences of this paper are exactly like we discussed above. As a good media, it will be better if each sentence is connected very well by the cohesive devices occurred in each sentence. Whether it will be hard finding an exact systemic process in using the cohesive devices in the text. Then, looking for the linking themes on each sentence(s) that made an article a whole. Both those two method will be more bonded by knowing the whole theme or the topic of the article by understanding the title and its body article. The sequence will be useful for finding the frames constructed the article. It can be seen from the cohesive devices, the theme, and the topic and we can conclude them by having frequency their appearance. Which the framing can be many, but still under the one big frame—by counting the frequency and the coherence to the article.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Coherence as the connector of the discourse

Coherence is defined as the connector between sentences in the text and the plausible sentences construction in text. The origin coherence in the discourse was from Halliday and Hasan (1976) by understanding the text grammatically and providing the various types of cohesive devices, which becoming the most powerful sources for a passage to have texture or written in order. The category of the cohesive devices that provided by Halliday and Hasan is shown below.

Categories		
Reference	*Conjunction*	*Lexical*
Pronominal	Additive	Reiteration
Demonstrative	Adversative	Synonymy
Comparative	Causal	Hyponymy
Substitution	Temporal	
Ellipsis		

Halliday and Hasan Cohesive Devices

Having a good ordered and connected sentence is a definition of good sentence by them. In which, if one passage contained unconnected sentence or phrase, it is incoherent. Before we discuss about the themes, here is an actual problem found in the use of the categories of cohesive device.

John was reading China Daily. Newspapers published in America usually contain several pages. The first page of this book was lost. The lost child had been found by policeman. (Wang & Guo, 2014)

The example above is showing the correct use of the cohesive device, but the discourse meets its failure. The use of lexical category to define the coherence of the sentence is delivered in *China Daily* in the first sentence, *Newspapers* in the second sentence, and *pages* in the third sentence. Those three sentences are well-connected, but did not make any sense. Those categories of cohesive devices have weakness in its implementation in the discourse. Which if there is no cohesive device found in the sentences, the passages will be considered incoherent. Here Tirto.id and Reuters of United States also has the problem about the missing cohesive device in the text

Despite of worrying the incoherence in on passage, a discourse can be also connected by the themes. Wang and Guo agreed with Danes and Fries about the connectivity in sentences through the theme each sentence is talking about. Thematic progression in a discourse shows that the coherence is affected by the connectivity of themes in different sentence in a passage or paragraph (Wang & Guo, 2014).

John bought a cake at the bakeshop. The birthday card was signed by all of the employees. The party went on until after midnight. (Wang & Guo, 2014)

The element within the text is the main concern of thematic progression proposed by Danes and Fries. The relation of the theme here related to what semantic-pragmatic aspect in the sentence. The example above proves that sentences without any cohesive devices attached on them is still coherent. The theme of birthday can be used to tie the sentences. A *cake, birthday*, and *party* are corresponding the birthday event, which means they are still coherent since they are still in the same theme. The scope of this theme-progression is only within the text and never leave the discourse.

Moreover, the bigger theme also needed to cover the coherence of the text. If the smallest chunk of coherence is the cohesive device, the bigger coherence factor is the theme that connected the sentences, and the biggest factor of the coherence is the topic or the global theme used in the discourse. This also known as macrostucture as the overall topic of a discourse on van Dijk (2014). The topic can be simply inferred by the small theme found on each paragraph which consisted by thematic sentences. The topic of one text can be measured by seeing how many identical themes found on the paragraph or passage within the text. The topic must something that related to event that is issued in the text, which means social aspects that happened outside the discourse. By that, the form of CDA can be referred to uncover the issue. Since the online media is connected the issue beyond the discourse with a context given to it, this progress of understanding the coherence of the text can be studied as critical. Plus, the power related issue is being discussed in the media. Furthermore, Tirto.id and Reuters used those three based constructions of discourse to cohere their article.

Tirto.id put the title Respons Jokowi Soal Papua: Emosi Boleh, tapi Memaafkan Lebih Baik to their news published 19 August 2019, while Reuters of United States used Indonesia president urges calm after violent protest in Papua cities as their title in the same day of publication as Tirto.id. The passages Tirto.id published are connected which in smallest aspect of cohesive device, theme-progression, and the overall topic. They are shown below with the translated version in English.

Respons Jokowi Soal Papua: Emosi Boleh, tapi Memaafkan Lebih Baik

01	*Presiden Joko Widodo memberikan tanggapan atas kasus atau kericuhan yang terjadi di Papua dengan mengatakan bahwa emosi boleh, tetapi memaafkan itu lebih baik. Jokowi mengajak agar saling memaafkan.*
02	*"Jadi, saudara-saudaraku, pace, mace, mama-mama di Papua, di Papua Barat, saya tahu ada ketersinggungan," kata Jokowi di beranda kanan Istana Merdeka Jakarta, Senin petang (19/8/2019).*
03	*Oleh sebab itu, kata Jokowi, sebagai saudara sebangsa dan se-Tanah Air, yang paling baik adalah saling memaafkan.*
04	*"Emosi itu boleh, tetapi, memaafkan itu lebih baik," kata mantan Gubernur DKI itu menambahkan.*
05	*Jokowi mengatakan, sabar itu juga lebih baik. Karena itu, ia meminta masyarakat yakin bahwa pemerintah akan terus menjaga kehormatan dan kesejahteraan pace, mace mama-mama yang ada di Papua dan Papua Barat.*
06	*Sebelumnya, warga dan mahasiswa memblokir sejumlah ruas jalan di Manokwari, Ibu Kota Provinsi Papua Barat, Senin (19/8/2019) pagi sekitar pukul 08.00 WIT. Salah satunya Jalan Yos Sudarso, jalan utama kota tersebut.*
07	*Mereka juga menebang pohon, membakar ban, spanduk, dan semua yang bisa dibakar. Lalu lintas pun lumpuh, api berkobar di tengah-tengah jalan, asap hitam membumbung.*
08	*Dilaporkan Antara, seorang warga bernama Simon mengatakan aksi ini adalah bentuk kekecewaan masyarakat Papua terhadap pengepungan asrama mahasiswa Papua di Jalan Kalasan Surabaya, Jumat (16/8/2019).*
09	*Para mahasiswa itu dikepung karena dituduh merusak bendera merah putih yang dipasang di depan asrama, meski bukti-buktinya tak jelas.*

The passages above, of Tirto.id published news article, is proven that it has the cohesive devices connected to each passage as shown in the *01, 02, 03, 04,* and *05*. The cohesive device used in the passages was in lexical level of *reiteration*. The use of **Jokowi** to mention the president of Indonesia repeatedly has tied each passage to one continuity. The use of conjunction **oleh sebab itu** (because of that) connects the previous passage to the next one and it strengthen the tie between passages. Moreover, in *06*, the use of conjunction **sebelumnya** (previously) connected the continuity of the passages, but if we read it carefully, the passages *06, 07, 08,* and *09* are no longer talking about **Jokowi**, but by implementing the theme-progression the passages are still connected.

All of the passages talking about same theme about Papua, precisely the violence in Papua. Started from passage *01, 02, 03, 04,* and *05*, the passages are talking about Jokowi who wanted the people of Papua and West Papua to be calm and forgiving. While, the rest passages, *06, 07, 08,* and *09*, are talking about the previous incident happened in Papua, in this context is before Jokowi delivered his speech about being calm and forgiving. Overall, the theme is still the same, not even changing in one passage. Based on the theme of the violence happened in Papua the tie on each passage become clearer to see. The text meets the requirements of coherence in every point, the cohesive device and theme-progression, though the big topic of the text is determined which about the violence in Papua because this theme is occurred in all passages with strong connection due to the cohesive device in the passage.

The passages published by Reuters did not really meet the requirements of being a coherent text if we only rely on the cohesive devices in the text. In fact, the passage nearly has no continuity in telling the information through the cohesive device.

Indonesia president urges calm after violent protest in Papua cities

01	JAKARTA (Reuters) - Indonesian President Joko Widodo on Monday sought to ease tension after violent protests in several cities in Papua in response to claims of racist abuse and physical mistreatment of students from the country's easternmost region.
02	His chief security minister, Wiranto, also pledged a "complete and fair" investigation into incidents in East Java that triggered the protests and in Papua, saying the situation in Papua had been contained.
03	A separatist movement has simmered for decades in Papua, where there have been frequent complaints of rights abuses by Indonesian security forces.
04	The latest protest appears to have been sparked off by the detention of Papuan students in the East Java city of Surabaya accused of bending a flagpole in front of a dormitory during Independence Day celebrations on Saturday, activists say.
05	Police fired tear gas into the dormitory before arresting 43 students, Albert Mungguar, an activist, told a news conference on Sunday. He said the students, who were released the same day without charge, had been called "monkeys" during the operation.
06	Thousands of Papuans protested in the cities of Manokwari and Sorong, blocking streets by burning tyres and tree branches.
07	Papuans were angry because of "the extremely racist words used by East Java people, the police and military", Papua Governor Lukas Enembe told broadcaster TVone.
08	In Manokwari, the capital of West Papua province, protesters set fire to parliament and office buildings, pulled down power poles and burnt vehicles, Deputy Governor Mohamad Lakotani said by telephone.
09	Protesters entered the airport in Sorong and destroyed some facilities, state news agency Antara said.

10	Widodo called for calm in Papua and urged people not to damage public facilities.
11	"It's okay to be emotional, but it's better to be forgiving," he told reporters at the presidential palace, a television broadcast showed. "Patience is also better."
12	Lakotani, who met protesters in Manokwari, said Papuans demanded an apology for the slur against the students, as well as protection for anyone studying across the archipelago.
13	"We apologize because this does not represent the voice of the people of East Java," the province's governor, Khofifah Indar Parawansa, said in a televised statement and called the slur "someone's personal outburst of emotion".
14	Large crowds also took to the streets of Jayapura, the capital of Papua province, though the protest appeared peaceful in television images.
15	Papua police spokesman Ahmad Kamal said by telephone 500 people were involved in the Jayapura demonstration.
16	"It's been a while since I saw West Papuans this angry," Veronica Koman, a human rights lawyer who focuses on Papua, said on Twitter. "The liberation movement is entering a new chapter."
17	Koman posted videos on Twitter of protesters crying, "Free Papua" and a group of teenagers carrying a Morning Star flag, a banned symbol used by independence supporters.
18	Papua and West Papua provinces, the resource-rich western part of the island of New Guinea, make up a former Dutch colony that was incorporated into Indonesia after a widely criticized U.N.-backed referendum in 1969.
19	President Joko Widodo has sought to ease tension in the restive region with steps such as building the Trans Papua highway to spur economic activity and boost welfare.
20	However, unrest has persisted, and separatists killed a group of construction workers in December 2018, triggering a military crackdown that displaced thousands in the Nduga area.

The passages of Reuters of United States above shown the cohesive device used to connect several passages, but not as orderly as Tirto.id. Like *01* and *02* with *pronominal* device in "**His** chief security minister", but in *03*, there is no cohesive device related to *02*, the passage is completely disconnected from the previous passage. The *03* and *04* are connected by the use of *hyponymy* from "**abuses**" that closely related to **"detention"**, and again the *05* disconnected from the previous passage. The rest of the passages share the same problem of disconnection in cohesive device. These finding shows the cohesive devices weakness in cohering the text discourse. Luckily, the passages are talking about the violence happened in the Papua because of the racist abuse to the students. The other passages follow this main theme very well. As we can read in the *02*, *03*, and *04*, they are corresponding *01* very well even without any proper cohesive device attached to each passage. The theme of *02* is a pledge of investigation of the Papuan student abuse, *03* talks about a complaint from a separatist movement of abuses, and *04* the protest because of the student detention, these themes are somehow connected to *01*. The big topic related to the themes from those passages is still about the violence in Papua.

The contrast of analyzing two media through their coherence is about the use of cohesive devices. The explanation above is incomplete. Nevertheless, the cohesive device means a related and connected word or phrase that tied minimally two passages or sentence to have them coherent and

not all text could serve that point. Thus, the topic proves that the discourse of those news text articles is related to a social aspect as the incident of Papua.

2. Framing on Tirto.id and Reuters of United States news

Previously, we talked about a discourse and its coherence within the text, now we will discuss about how CDA is applied in the framing categorizing since the power abuse here is also related on how the writer or editor of the news portray a news.

However, issue's framing is one perspective provided by one political figure or any news reporters in highlighting an alternative issue interpretation for the reader (Su, Liu, & McLeod, 2019). In journalism, framing also known as manipulation of information of any media with their news covering the issue under their own circumstances. Most of the framing manipulations start with the manipulation of news which using framing strategies in political news reports.

Besides, the framing term used in the community has something wrong with it. The conceptualization of framing is blurry in some ways. In a way of writing, framing can be understood as a schema of terminologies in the journal academic writings. Framing has been used repetitively to mark similar but distinctly different approaches like a frame, script, schema, or any setting of agenda (Scheufele, 1999). Scheufele has categorizes the frames into *conflict frame*, *human interest frame*, and *consequences frame* and by focusing on the wordings which showing the category thus classified them based on the embedded value behind the words.

(1) **Conflict frame** described as the conflict of two groups with opposite interests.
(2) **Human interest frame** described the coverage of a person or a group of people's faces in the media.
(3) **Consequences frame** described the wide impact of an event is an important news value, and economic consequences are often considerable as the common consequences.

Along with Schuefele categorizations, Scholars Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) have mentioned the fourth and fifth frame that commonly used by the media to frame the issue. They happened as growth of the knowledge about frames. The fourth and fifth frames are *responsibility frame* and *morality frame*.

(4) **Responsibility frame** described an issue or problem in such a way as to attribute responsibility for its cause or solution to either the government or to an individual or group.
(5) **Morality frame** This frame puts the event, problem, or issue in the context of religious tenets or moral prescriptions.

Those five frames are portrayed as the main perceptions built inside the news media stories. Scheufele thus Semetko and Valkenburg have same perceptions on how frames were attached in the writing of stories and articles in the news media (Scheufele, 1999; Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000).

In the implementation of the framing categorization to Tirto.id and Reuters, from the tables above can be considered that Tirto.id is framing Jokowi as a great man who love peace as shown in **human interest frame.** It is proven by *01, 02, 03, 04*, and *0,5* that they portray Jokowi by using the *reiteration*. The other frame used in the Tirto.id article is **conflict frame** with the use of harsh words with the connection to the cohesive devices, a *synonymy or hyponymy*, are used like *kericuhan* (chaos) in *01*, *memblokir* (blocking) in *02*, *membakar* (burns) in *07*, and **morality frame** by using words that showing valuable moral aspect like *memaafkan* (forgiving) in *01, 03*, and *04*. The frequency of **human interest frame** to occur is the highest one since five beginning passages talked about the Jokowi, so the main frame of the discourse can be concluded as a **human interest frame**.

In Reuters, based on the previous analysis on the coherence of the sentences, the framing cannot be easily detected, the use of theme-progression here and big topic consideration is needed. The first frame occurred in is **human interest frame** by mentioning Joko Widodo with *pronominal* in *01, 10, 11, and 19*. There are many names in the text, but the focus passage is mainly talking about Jokowi. The **conflict frame** also takes part, showing *synonymy and hyponymy* almost in every passage like, *violent protest* in *01*, *protests* in *02*, *abuses* in *03*, *detention* in *04*, *arresting* in *05*, *burning* in *06*, *set fire* in *08*, and *destroy in 09*. Since only frames occurred with **conflict frame** as the most used frame. The main frame of the discourse is **conflict frame**.

Both media came with same essence in their title. They put Jokowi as the main concern of the title, but in the body article, Reuters focus on Jokowi in certain passages and still having more frames

considered by the cohesive device found, even they are not connected very well, thus the cohesive device used as the tools to understand the theme as well. While, Tirto.id also did the same thing, but only few. The frame that portray Jokowi is more than the conflict and morality, which proves that Tirto.id still having more concern on their frame relation to its title.

CONCLUSION

Both media share Both medias are talking about the same issue, Papua, but they both media did not share same frames—one story could contain more than one frame. The frames occurred are possibly similar, but there must be, at least, one different frame. It indicates that even they share a same issue and topic, they built the story with differently. The CDA actually works exactly like how the framing analysis in this paper works. Looking how the power of the writer drives the audience to see the writer's mind through the frames they design in their writing.

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