

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PAPUAN RACIAL CASE REPORTING Framing Analysis on National and International Mainstream Media

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ABSTRACT

Mass media development has made easier and faster access to information. The mass media always try to satisfy the audience's curiosity regarding the latest news, the present news that is suitable for consumption, which is the news constructed according to the ideology of each media. Framing the Papuan racial case is an interesting and important thing to observe, therefore this study was conducted to find out how the national and international mass media construct news on the Papuan racial case in Indonesia. This research was conducted on four media, two national media which are Kompas.com and Detik.com, and two international media which are Theguardian.com and ABC-News.com. This study also found several differences in the way each media frames the Papuan racial case in Indonesia. The national media tend to describe the development of the racial case settlement, while the international media emphasize the discriminatory acts based on race and human rights. This study also finds results that form conclusions regarding the views of each media in responding to the Papuan racial case that occurred in Indonesia. The results of this study will also be used as reference material for the public to be wiser in receiving information and become a separate evaluation material for writers, journalists, and the media under study.

Keywords: *framing, papuan racial, mainstream media*

INTRODUCTION

The development of communication media is growing rapidly lately, this allows us to access information quickly, widely, and unlimitedly. The mass media has become a very important need because it is a source of information for the community, the mass media has an important role in leading and building issues that develop in the community. Cultivation theory basically states that television is responsible for shaping or cultivating the conception or perspective of television viewers on social

reality.

The massive effects of television that hit audiences continuously gradually shape perceptions of social reality for individuals and culture as a whole. Gerbner and Stephen Mirirai (1976) argue that television as a medium of mass communication has been formed as a symbol of the general environment of various societies that are tied into one, socializing and behaving. It can be concluded that television as mass media and mass media in other forms, both online and in print, have a major influence on the conception of social reality that exists in society, in its task as social control, mass media is expected to maintain stability in society, to maintain the horizontal conflicts that have often occurred recently.

The difference in the news delivery style in various media is also influenced by the background of the journalist from the media concerned. As for the public, the message of news will be judged for what it is. However, it is different from certain groups who fully understand the movement of the press. They will judge more on the news, that is, in every news research, it keeps the ideology and intervention of journalists. The journalist will definitely include their ideas in the analysis of the data obtained in the field. Each media will report according to the point of view of journalists who follow the course of the resource person's activities. Racial cases involving several races in Indonesia have recently become a hot topic of discussion among the public, these cases have had a huge impact on the life of the nation and state, as it is known that horizontal conflict is one of the most sensitive conversations to be discussed in Indonesia. the difference between the minority and the majority is very vulnerable which leads to the beginning of friction between communities. Based on this, the researcher intends to conduct research with the title "Construction of Reporting on Racial Papuan Cases".

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background described previously, the formulation of the problem in this study is, "How do national and international media construct news related to racial cases that occurred in Papua?"

Research purposes

Based on the formulation of the problems mentioned earlier, the purpose of this study is to describe the construction of news and to find out the attitude of the mass media with news frames (framing) about the Papuan racial case in the mass media.

Research Output

1. Scientific works published in international journals or in proceedings in scientific meetings.
2. Can be used as a reference for the development of mainstream media of communication science with a national and international character.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mass media

Mass media is one of the means to meet human needs for information and entertainment. Mass media is a product of modern technology as a channel in mass

communication. It is an important element in the process of mass communication. This channel called the mass media is needed in ongoing mass communication. Based on their forms, mass media are grouped into:

1. Printed media, which includes newspapers, magazines, books, brochures, and so on.
2. Electronic media, such as radio, television, films, slides, videos, and others (Vivian, 2008:4).

Understanding Online Media in general, namely all types or formats of media that can only be accessed via the internet containing text, photos, video, and sound. In this general sense, online media can also be interpreted as a means of online communication.

From all the explanations above, it can be concluded that mass media is a mass communication channel to convey information or messages to a wide audience. Mass media affects almost all aspects of people's lives, social, cultural, economic, political, and so on. The mass media raise money to provide information and entertainment. Mass media is also a profit-centered business. Historically, books were the first mass media, while the internet was the newest mass media.

Media Ideology

The theory of ideology as a practice was developed by Louis Althusser (1971), a second-generation Marxist who was influenced by the ideas of Saussure and Freud, and the person who brought the theory of structure and theory of the unconscious to support Marx's more economizing theory (Fiske, 2011: 238). Ideology is often used by the upper classes to try to influence the subordinate class to understand the ruling class naturally and naturally through ideological understanding to achieve economic, social, and political interests, by leading the social experience of the workers with social relations to understand the ideology which naturally indirectly only benefits the ruling party which is very contrary to the workers (Fiske, 2011:39).

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News

News is the main presentation of mass media in addition to views (opinions). Finding news material and then compiling it is the main task of journalists and the editorial department of a press publication (mass media) (Romli, 2014: 3). There is no single formulation regarding the meaning of news. In fact, "News is difficult to define because it involves many variable factors," said Earl English and Clarence

Hach. News is difficult to define because it includes many variable factors. "News is easier to spot than to be demarcated," according to Irving Resenthal and Marton Yarmen (Romli, 2014: 3).

However, many communication experts have tried to formulate definitions of news, with different emphases on the elements contained by the news. Nothclife, for example, emphasizes the notion of news on the element of "oddity" or "unusuality" so that it can attract attention and curiosity. (curiosity). He said, "if a dog bites a person, it is not news. But if a dog bites a dog, that's news." (If a dog bites a man, it is not news. But if a man bites a dog, it is a news) (Romli, 2014: 4).

We may agree or disagree with Nothclife's views. Because if the dog bit a famous person such as a popular artist or a head of state, then that is an interesting news. The conclusion is "we accept the emphasis that good and worth looking for news include those that contain the element of "weirdness" itself. So that the news that we make can be read by others." (Romli, 2014:4). Michtel V. Charnley put forward a more complete understanding of news and for practical purposes, it is worth referring to. He said, "News is the fastest report of an event or events that are factual, important, and interesting to the majority of readers, and concerns their interests." (Romli, 2014: 5). In summary, it can be concluded that news is a report of events that have fulfilled the four elements, because not all events that occur deserve to be reported or informed. Thus, a journalist should be able to distinguish which events have news value and which do not contain elements of news value. (Romli, 2014: 6-7)

These news elements are known as 5W+1H, including:

What: What happened?

Where: Where did it happen?

When: When did the event occur?

Who: Who was involved in the incident?

Why: Why did that happen?

How: How did the incident occur? (Romli, 2014: 10)

Social Construction of Reality

Language as a basic device is used in conveying media content where the content is an effort as a result of the construction of a reality that occurs. Language itself is able to convey the meaning of what kind of meaning is produced by language about this reality. In this way, the media has its own power to influence the meaning of the reconstruction of an existing reality based on media reality (Sobur, 2012: 88). A social reality does not stand alone without the presence of individuals, both inside and outside that reality. Social reality has meaning when social reality is constructed and interpreted subjectively by other individuals so as to stabilize that reality objectively. Individuals construct reality by constructing it in the world of reality, establishing that reality is based on the subjectivity of other individuals in their social institutions (Sobur, 2002: 90).

The formation of the image construction is the desired building by the construction stages. Where the image construction building built by the mass media is formed in two models: (1) the good news model and (2) the bad news model. These models were proposed by Bungin (2007). A social reality does not stand alone without the presence of individuals, both inside and outside that reality. Social reality has

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In the dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the definition of news is reporting information about things or events that have recently occurred, concerning the public interest, and broadcast quickly by mass media, newspapers, magazines, radio, television broadcasts, or by online media. Journalistic reports in the media are basically nothing more than the result of compiling realities in the form of a story (KBBI, 2008: 186). Agenda setting theory was originally introduced by McCombs and DL Shaw in the 1972 *Public Opinion Quarterly*, entitled "The Agenda Setting Function of Mass Media". The basic assumption of this theory is that if the media puts pressure on an event, then the media will influence the audience to consider it important (Bungin, 2003: 281).

Thus, Tuchman opinion is true, that news is basically a constructed reality (Sudibyo, Hamad, Qodari, in Sobur, 2012: 89). According to Machiavelli, the main purpose of politics is to strengthen and expand power. In other words, the politics played by the rulers is always aimed at securing power (Sobur, 2012: 90). Media rulers cannot be separated from an active role in expanding an idea. By using the medium of mass media, a social reality and media reality can be arranged according to interests and ideologies. According to DeFluer and Ball-Rokeach, there are various ways the mass media influence language and meaning, including developing new words and their associative meanings; expanding the meaning of existing terms; replacing the old meaning of a term with a new meaning; strengthening the conventions of meaning that already exist in a language system (Sobur, 2012: 90).

Racism

Racism is an emphasis on race or racial considerations. Sometimes the term refers to a belief in the existence and importance of racial categories. In racial separatist ideology, the term is used to emphasize social and cultural differences between races. Although the term is sometimes used as a contrast to racism, it can also be used as a synonym for racism. Racists, who are often called racists, often cite controversial academic works such as J. Philippe Rushton's *Race, Evolution and Behavior*, *Humans as social creatures*, sometimes in looking at their relationship with other humans seem to be limited by physical differences. This is natural because humans are born with their respective innate genes. However, if these differences lead to prejudice, it can cause our social function to be disrupted. Whatever the name and

form of this prejudice, it all boils down to what is called racism.

The notion of racism is often confused with the concepts of ethnocentrism, prejudice, and discrimination. The concepts do not mean the same thing and it is very important to make a distinction between them, ethnocentrism means the belief held by members of a culture that their way of life is superior when compared to the ways of life of members of that culture. On the other hand, racism differs from ethnocentrism in two main ways, first, ethnocentrism is a belief system based on the notion of cultural superiority, not biology.

Second, ethnocentrism is a characteristic of truly universal human social life, while racism is a characteristic of only a few societies over the past few hundred years. Therefore, racism is more of a culturally and historically limited phenomenon when compared to ethnocentrism (Stephen K. Sanderson, 2003:376-377). The term "racism" is often used to describe the hostility and negative feelings of one ethnic group towards another ethnic group. In fact, in our daily lives, racism is actually widespread and its implications. Antipathy (dislike) towards a group, is no longer just a discourse, but has led to destructive attitudes and behavior patterns, beyond the initial prejudice. The latter, regardless of its form and pattern, is arguably the most universal flaw of humanity.

There are two types of racism, namely: individual and institutional. Individual racism occurs when a person of a certain race makes rules and acts harshly and harshly on people of another race, because members of that other race are in his power. Institutional racism is an act of the majority group against an institutionalized or institutionalized minority (Alo Liliweri, 2005: 17). From this, a class grouping will be formed, which will eventually form two major groups, namely the majority group and the minority group. People belonging to these groups usually carry the nature of the group. People belonging to the majority group have the characteristics of dominating other groups, as well as being afraid and always suspecting that minority groups are planning to attack them. Meanwhile, minority groups experience injustice and become objects of discrimination.

Framing

The human ability to judge and think about something has limitations, so sometimes we don't really mean something even because of that, because of these limitations our reality is regulated by a social institution, in the context of mass communication, namely mass media (Tamburaka, 2013: 58). Basically, framing analysis is the latest version of the discourse analysis approach, especially for analyzing media texts. The idea of framing was first put forward by Beterson in 1995 (Sobur, 2012: 161). Based on Entman (stated by Siahaan in Sobur, 2012: 164), framing has important implications for political communication. Frames, according to him, demand attention to some aspects of reality by ignoring other elements that allow the audience to have different reactions. There are four devices contained in the framing structure, each of which becomes four major structures, namely syntax, script, thematic and rhetorical. Of the four framing structures that exist today, each has a direct relationship to the texts to be interpreted, which in turn produces the meanings compiled by journalists in news articles, which as a whole gives rise to the meaning behind the existing text (Eriyanto, 2002:255-256).

METHODOLOGY

This study uses the Zhong Pan and GERAL M. Kosichi model framing analysis method with a qualitative approach that does not use numerical calculations. Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2014: 4). The object of this research will be aimed at news products published by national and international mass media in 2019, the mass media consist of *kompas.com*, *news.detik.com*, *theguardian.com*, and *abc.net.au*.

Data source

Primary Data

The primary data sources in this study are news. The primary data sources in this study are news related to the Papuan racial conflict involving violence based on racism, separatist movements, and racial discrimination published in the national mass media, namely *kompas.com* and *news.detik.com* and the news published in international mass media, namely *theguardian.com* and *abc.net.au*

Secondary Data

Secondary data in this study is to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, and so on. Thus, this research includes a literature study.

Data collection technique

The way this research works is that the author collects various qualitative data through document sources, and notes containing instructions. In this case, the authors process data from various kinds of literature, books, magazines, journals, newspapers, and writings related to research.

Data analysis technique

The method used in this research is the framing analysis method, with the approach of the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki models. According to Pan and Kosicki, framing is defined as the process of making a message more prominent, placing information more than others so that the audience is more focused on the message (Eriyanto, 2002: 252). In this model, the analysis structure and analysis tools are relatively more complete, allowing researchers to conduct a detailed analysis.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

News Selection

In racial cases that occur in 4 media that researchers have found, there are 4 news stories that will be analyzed. The following news headlines will be researched.

Table 1.1 News Title

NEWS TITLE	RUBRIC	MEDIA
Case of Racism in Papuan Dormitory, East Java Police Immediately Appoint Suspects	Regional	Kompas.com

Police to Name Suspects of Racism in Papuan Dormitory Surabaya	Regional	News.detik.com
West Papua: thousands take to streets after week of violence	News-World	Theguardian.com
West Papuan students barricaded, detained and tear-gassed by police on Indonesian 'freedom' day	ABC News	Abc.net.au

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

News Analysis 1

Syntactic Structure

The title of this news is "Racism Case in Papuan Dormitory, East Java Police Immediately Appoint Suspects", this title emphasizes the police follow-up to the racism case that occurred in the Papuan dormitory, in the lead section, Kompas.com shows a police figure who is fast in taking steps resolution and is accompanied by an overview of the main issues in the news. Kompas.com includes a quote from the Head of Public Relations of the East Java Police to confirm the facts in the news. In the mention of Tri Susanti's name as the field coordinator and witness to the incident, Kompas.com also uses the word "relevant" to refer to Tri Susanti after inserting a quote from the Public Relations of the East Java Police.

Script Structure

Overall, news 1 contains a script structure that meets the 5W+1H requirements. In simplifying the writing, it is in accordance with this article, the what element in this article is also very related to the why element, making it easier for the audience to get important points in this article. The reporter's script emphasizes the how element which is explained in detail how the examination process reaches the determination of the suspect.

Thematic Structure

Thematically, the news text conveys the follow-up process of the case of racism experienced by Papuan students, where it is conveyed that the police are responsive to immediately examine the witnesses involved and will quickly determine the suspect in the incident, the arrangement between paragraphs leads the reader to a chronological sequence of events that occurred. When this happened, the news text also explained the investigation into the corps of Tri Susanti's action by the police, who was referred to as a witness to the incident.

Rhetorical Structure

The use of the word "Immediately" in the title explains that the police and government are quite responsive in responding to cases of racism that occurred in Indonesia, this is also confirmed by the inclusion of a presidential instruction to the National Police Chief as a form of the government's seriousness in responding to the Papuan racism case. The mention of Tri Susanti's name several times provides an overview of a very important name when the incident took place, this was also

accompanied by the fast link embedded by Kompas.com which referred to 2 news related to the case of Papuan racism hate speech which in the title also included the name Tri Susanti.

News Analysis 2

Syntactic Structure

The title of this 2nd story is "Police will Set Suspect for Racism in the Papua Surabaya Dormitory", from this title the journalist emphasizes the police follow-up to the conditions that occur, the choice of the word "Racism Speech" in the title gives a smoother and more nuanced meaning. narrowly related to the case of racism that occurred in AMP Surabaya. the content of the quote is more about a statement of what has been done by the police and follow-up regarding the case that is currently happening.

Script Structure

Overall, News 2 has contained news by fulfilling the 5W=1H elements. With an emphasis on what elements are interconnected with how elements so that readers are faster in receiving what information News.detik.com intended to convey.

Thematic Structure

Thematically structured, each paragraph contains a quote explaining the implementation of the witness examination, each quote is also connected with a short narrative from the journalist followed by a statement from the source in the form of a quote. The statement contained is also more about the delivery of the police regarding the development of cases of racism that have reached the stage of witness examination

Rhetorical Structure

The use of the word "Speech of Racism", literally utterance is interpreted as speech, it is concluded that there are restrictions on this case formed by News.detik.com, in other words cases involving students and several elements of society are judged from the point of view of verbal violence through words that offend certain groups. News.detik.com also embeds a link as a reader's reference, where one of the stories mentions the background of the siege at AMP Surabaya.

News Analysis 3

Syntactic Structure

The title used in news 3 written by Theguardian is "West Papua: thousands take to streets after a week of violence". impressed metaphor. The reporter slipped quotes from several sources, such as the action party and journalists. From the selected sources, some of them came from pro-independence parties in West Papua. The loading of quotes from local journalists supports a perception that is built regarding the situation that occurred.

Script Structure

The structure of the script in news 3 as a whole has fulfilled the 5W + 1H elements, with more emphasis on the how element, which is closely related to the what

element, making news very easy to convey information that the audience wants to know, news 3 contains more statements and views from other parties. rally.

Thematic Structure

The main discussion focused on the atmosphere of the demonstration that was covered in West Papua, journalists also summarized events not in one location but also covered almost the entire area where the news occurred, each paragraph included the journalist's views supported by statements from sources. Overall news 3 writes about incidents related to racist violence carried out by Indonesia against the Papuan people in Indonesia, Journalists also place several pro-independence shops in West Papua as resource persons. The placement of several important figures indirectly implies recognition related to the independence efforts carried out by West Papua.

Rhetorical Structure

The violence in the title in this case is directed at the police and the Indonesian government, this also refers to verbal violence by the police regarding the racist ridicule they experienced. the use of quotations outside of sources in several words such as: "dogs", "Pigs", "monkeys", "fake news", and "hoaxes". The use of these quotes gives the meaning of interesting and summarized meanings that are highlighted from the eyes of journalists, the use of images of the police holding long-barreled weapons against the background of a burning building creates an image where the police have power in riots. It is different from the main image which contains a face painting of the Morning Star flag by the demonstration period.

News Analysis 4

Syntactic Structure

The title of the news in news text 4 written by Abc.net.au is "West Papuan students barricaded, detained and tear-gassed by police on Indonesian 'freedom' day", reporters put quotation marks on the word independence, p. Quoting the word "Freedom" day gives a branched meaning, giving rise to the meaning that this siege was carried out in commemoration of Indonesia's Independence Day. The journalist included quotes from the sources, that include statements from Indonesian President Joko Widodo, human rights lawyer Veronica Koman, and the Governor of Papua Lukas Enembe who gave the reason for the anger of the Papuan people based on acts of racism committed by the people of East Java, the Police, and the Military.

Script Structure

The structure of the script for news 4 as a whole has fulfilled the elements of 5W + 1H, where the reporter packs news by emphasizing the How element which is continuous with the what and why elements so that this news is easy to understand by the audience, but on the element of why the reporter discusses more broadly beyond the discussion of the title.

Thematic Structure

The main discussion conveyed by the reporter in news 4 focused on how the in-

cident of the siege of West Papua students was carried out along with the reasons for the incident, this news also discussed the racial conflicts and human rights violations that occurred in Indonesia, especially to the Papuan people, this case is supported by a statement from Human rights lawyer, Veronica Koman, as an activist who aggressively voices violations committed by Indonesia.

Rhetorical Structure

The use of video of the siege by the police and military journalists indirectly represents a factual representation that occurred at the scene, the journalist also uses the word "Vigilante". Abc.net.au also embeds a fast link containing opinions regarding the reasons millions of Papuan people demand independence from Indonesia. Embedding Veronika Koman's tweet accompanied by a video, the first tweet reads Angry mob burnt down the local legislative office. Triggered by racist attacks against West Papuans in Java this week. This tweet is accompanied by a video of the burning of the DPRD office in Manokwari, West Papua. His second tweet contained "Mob rounding up West Papuan students' dorm were singing this all night "kick out, kick out Papua! Kick out Papua right now!" They are still trapped inside" This tweet is accompanied by a video of how the community chants to evict Papuan students who are still trapped in the dormitory.

In news 4, journalists use several photos to package facts, some photos show Papuan students who were injured as a result of the ambush, and the photo shows students who are injured and bleeding on the forehead and legs, the use of this uncensored photo can cause elements of sadism caused by the photo. Abc.net.au also embeds a photo of a map of Papua and West Papua, in Indonesia during Indonesia's Independence Day.

Research Discussion

Based on this study, namely the construction of reporting on the Papuan racial case which used the framing analysis technique from Zongdang and Pan Kosicki which was applied to 4 media with the composition of two national media and two international media, the media consisted of kompas.com, detik.com, theguardian.com, and Abc.net.au. This study obtained results relating to how national and international mass media construct news related to Papuan racial cases that occurred in Indonesia.

Framing of Kompas.com

There is this news that Kompas.com frames the news by displaying the police's performance in responding to the Papuan racism case, the frame that is more visible is how Kompas.com reported this case in terms of the resolution of the suspect by the police, Kompas.com also used idioms and pictures referring to the follow-up procession from the police. the police, so that the audience gets an important point from this news is how the police and government respond to this racism case.

Framing of Detik.com

The framing of issues displayed by News.detik.com is more of an illustration of how the police follow up on racial cases that occurred in AMP, the use of the word

“Racialism Speech” in the news title gives the meaning of limiting the problem so that the frame formed is an important part of this problem, namely speech that offends certain groups. On the other hand, the inclusion of quotations from the The Head of Public Relations of the Surabaya Police and the Head of the Surabaya Police strengthen the facts on the ground, that the news has the impression of not being long-winded in packaging the news.

Framing of theguardian.com

The framing of the issues presented by Theguardian.com is more of an illustration of how the racism case experienced by the Papuan community occurred, Theguardian.com frames this racism issue as the background for the Papuan people to carry out the independence movement which is marked by many protest movements throughout the Papua and West Papua regions.

This racism case was described by Theguardian.com as the peak of the Papuan people’s anger towards Indonesia regarding how Indonesia treats the Papuan people. The inclusion of pro-independence sources in West Papua illustrates how Theguardian.com also focuses on the movement of the pro-independence of West Papuans, that this issue can become a topic of discussion for the international community.

Indirectly, the Theguardian.com framed that the West Papuan independence efforts were based on the racism violence faced by the Papuan people.

Framing of ABCNews.com

The News Framing formed by ABCNews.com is more of an illustration of how the ambush of Papuan students carried out by the Indonesian police and military took place. ABCNews.com indirectly illustrates the repressive form of the police and military on the issue of harassment of the Indonesian national flag. ABCNews.com describes how violent racism with the word “monkey” and other racist acts committed by the people of East Java, the police, and the military was carried out during the siege.

The journalist also framed the issue of racism as the basis for the anger of the Papuan people and the basis for the riots that occurred in Papua, where this riot also led to demands from the Papuan people for independence. Human rights violations against the people of Papua, indirectly also in this news ABCNews.com emphasizes information related to the struggle for independence in West Papua is a form of protest against human rights violations and violent racism committed by Indonesia.

Framing comparison

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the authors found that there are differences in each media with regard to how they frame the Papuan racial case, the author also finds that there are differences between the national media and international media in responding to the cases that occurred. This difference lies in how the news is constructed from the point of view of the government and the Papuan people, whereas the framing developed by the national media focuses more on how the government resolves conflicts and racial issues that occur.

However, in contrast to the international mass media, the writing that is built

focuses more on how the attitude of the Papuan people who condemn acts of racism committed by several parties. There are several differences of opinion in the use of idioms carried out by the national media and international media, where the national media revealed the root cause of the racism case that occurred in Surabaya was based on the spread of hoaxes on the destruction of the red and white flag by Papuan students, but the international media put more emphasis on it. The fact that the racism committed by the Indonesian people has been carried out for a long time. The international media of ABCNews.com preferred to use the word "ambush" in the incident that occurred in Surabaya. The framing is of course related to the repressive actions of the police (Government) related to handling cases of racism that occurred. The differences in the framing of each media that is the object of this research certainly illustrate the attitude of each mass media studied in addressing the racial issues of Papua in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

There are differences in each media with regard to how they frame the Papuan racial case, the author also finds that there are differences between the national media and international media in responding to the cases that occurred.

There are several different views on the use of idioms by national and international media

News 1 (Kompas.com): Kompas.com frames the news by displaying the performance of the police in responding to the Papuan racism case.

News 2 (Detik.com): The framing of issues presented by Detik.com is more of an illustration on how the police follow up on racial cases that occurred in AMP.

News 3 (TheGuardian.com): Framing issues presented by Theguardian.com is more of an illustration of how the case of racism experienced by the people of Papua occurred

News 4 (ABCNews.net.au): News framing formed by ABCNews.net.au is more about Indonesia's repressive actions against Papuans, ABCNews.net.au emphasizes various statements on how Indonesia has committed acts of racism and human rights violations against the Papuan people.

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