

# Media Framing: An Analysis of the News on the Disaster of Football Riots in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This study analyzes how the online media Detik and CNN Indonesia frame the Kanjuruhan tragedy according to their perspectives. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a framing approach and uses the Nvivo 12 Plus software with chart analysis and word cloud features to analyze the data. Online media portals take sides in framing the media according to their views. Online media portals organize narratives in media content to trigger arguments that develop in society. This research shows that the two media portals have different framing related to the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Detik's structure is more on the point of view of how this event could have happened. At the same time, CNN Indonesia's frame is more aligned with the response from the institution responsible for football matches.

**Keywords:** Framing Analysis, Online Media, Football Riots, Indonesia

## 1 Introduction

Football is widely recognized as a competitive sport, so rivalries between football clubs are common. Numerous arguments and rivalries were discovered to have resulted in violence, as reported by victims; often, this violence was perpetrated by supporters and football club supporters against their opponents off the field; this violence constituted football hooliganism [1]. Team supporters, also known as supporters, will be present at every game to show their pride in the club. There are a variety of characters owned by supporters, one of which is a passionate supporter who can become a good friend when the team performs well and the worst enemy when they do not [2].

The incident at Malang's Kanjuruhan Stadium, which resulted in 754 casualties and 132 deaths, became one of the most significant events [3]. The tragedy of Kanjuruhan has captured the attention of the greater community. This is because numerous media outlets report it [4]. The news published in the media regarding the Kanjuruhan tragedy has influenced people's perceptions of football. The online media portals in the making news still take sides and corner one party,

the online media portals organize published stories to spark growing arguments in society; the media coverage of the Kanjuruhan tragedy has influenced the public's perceptions of football. Numerous online media sources continue to take sides and isolate one party, online news portals organize published stories to stimulate societal debate. In reporting emergencies, the media or newspapers should emphasize palliative rather than fear and death frames; the reader will become anxious if fear or death remains prominent in the news. Through the narratives or stories displayed, the media also construct information with varying levels of risk, come under the media also construct a perception of local and global risks [5].

According to previous research conducted by Nasario [6] shows the media, coverage is currently for public consumption, and if the online media reports news that is one-sided, it will cause unrest in society, such as between the supporters of the football clubs Persija and Persib, who have had a longstanding rivalry. Unlike previous research, [7] investigates how fanaticism affects behaviour. 21.1% aggressive behaviour. More adolescent supporters with high fanaticism (61%) and aggression (58%), with no correlation between gender, education, or favourite club and aggression. Research from Junaedi [8] explains that Ultras football fans attract a great deal of attention through choreographed and trained Ultras performances instead of merely being fans, Widyastuti [9] has discussed the role of media in disaster communication, and the presence of new media can serve as a framework for disaster communication in Indonesia. This research employs the media to mitigate a disaster's negative adverse effects and serve as an information hub for disasters. The research conducted by Prastyia[10] revealed how the media provides information to PSS Sleman fans and readers, this research's subject is football fans' loyalty to their favourite team.

Based on prior research, emphasized is on how the media becomes a source of public consumption and information when disseminating news about disasters. Furthermore this study categorizes football fans' forms and types based on fanaticism percentages in supporting their favourite team. However, there currently needs to be research that exhaustively explains how the media frames the football tragedy. Therefore, the gap of this study focuses on how the tragedy at the Malang Kanjuruhan stadium was framed in online media. Consequently, is study aims to

explain CNNIndonesia and Detik's framing of news about the Malang Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy.

## **2 Theoretical Framework: Framing Media Online and Football Disaster**

Framing is how individuals develop a specific conceptualization of a problem or redirect their thinking about it [11] ; the frame enables the reader to be aware of the direction of the discussion and to concentrate on the issues and interests conveyed by the media. As part of society's efforts to communicate effectively about changing media frames, it is crucial to study the relationship between framing and media [12]. The media is essential in disseminating news that can be framed exaggeratedly. Furthermore, the media is crucial in describing an event [13]. The press has a non-regulatory role in education and training, providing only information services that are available and accessible to readers based on their interests. Online media platforms offer the public a constant flow of information and play a crucial role in disseminating news reports [14].

Disasters in football are analyzed to reveal the social, economic, and organizational tensions, political structures, and cultural practices that exist in various societies and football cultures around the globe [15]; the Kanjuruhan tragedy in the stadium exemplifies the risk of accidents and the concern for the safety of spectators in such circumstances. Supporters show various behaviour patterns in defending their favourite team, such as singing throughout the game and following every game out of town. It is common for supporters to mobilize tens, hundreds, or even thousands of individuals to support their team. This support typically results in extreme fanaticism and can lead to an overbearing attitude toward individual supporters. Alcohol can affect the behaviour, attitudes, and actions of fans watching the match, so many police in security will also prevent violence during games. Still, research shows that if this is excessive, aggressive policing can trigger fan violence [16].

## **3 Research Method**

This study uses a qualitative method with a framing analysis approach to analyze how online media frames the Kanjuruhan events published in the news. This study employs the software NVIVO 12 Plus for data analysis. The data sources for this research are the online media Detik and CNN Indonesia and relevant journal articles. From October 2022 until November 2022, data will be collected from online media. This is because the Kanjuruhan tragedy was being discussed at the time by all elements, including the online media, each from their perspective. This study will compare the two online media and analyze how the two media frame the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

## 4 Result and Discussion

### 4.1 Framing Content Analysis of Kanjuruhan Stadium Tragedy

The data in Figure 1 depicts the framing content on Detik and CNN Indonesia regarding the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Detik and CNN Indonesia are online media outlets that provide literacy services in the form of current news of various types, including disaster news. The framing content distributed by Detik and CNN Indonesia includes the terms "Witness," "Victim," "Police Action," and "Indonesian Football Association Response." From the perspective of the Indonesian Football Association Response, the content displayed by CNN Indonesia is more dominant, with a percentage of 50%.

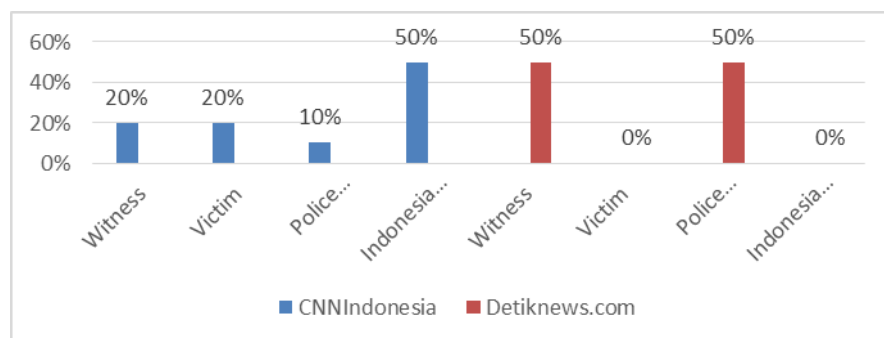


Fig.1 Content Category Framing Reporting on the Kanjuruhan Tragedy

The witness and police action framing content distributed by the online media Detik is an example of a concentrated effort to raise the Kanjuruhan issue from a factual standpoint at the time of the incident. A witness or witness is a person who provides information about events or incidents for criminal investigation, prosecution, and trial [17]. The content of Detik appears superior in framing "witness" to demonstrate that an incident cannot be separated from the existence of witnesses who will serve as a source of information for determining who is responsible for the Kanjuruhan tragedy. The second framing category developed by Detik is from the perspective of the police with the efforts that had been made in handling the masses at that time through their actions, which the community viewed as having taken repressive actions; "the police's handling of the masses was frequently viewed as going too far." According to Detik, the use of tear gas at each stand deprived many spectators of oxygen and threw the situation into chaos. The media uses framing as a discourse tool to uncover interpretations, which assumes that the media displays news and meanings designed to influence how news content is interpreted and understood [18].

In contrast to the content published by CNN Indonesia, the response of Indonesian football association institutions is dominated by a 50% news presentation. The Framed by CNN highlight how Indonesian Football Association to be watch football tragedy in Kanjuruhan [19]. Figure 1 reveals that CNN Indonesia predominately frames the response of those with authority and responsibility for the match. Therefore, framing content analysis is a cognitive activity designed to describe, differentiate, and describe a media assumption that displays news containing facts, figures, and data. In the current digital era, online media is one of the informational platforms for society, and the existence of media influences the community's assessment of a case [20] . In the context of the Kanjuruhan tragedy, framing enables the reader to understand the direction of discussion, the focal point of the issues the media takes, and the interests it brings [14]. This pertains to how the media frames news stories from a biased perspective.



a sign that the supporters could not withstand the tear gas [22]. From the three data, Word Cloud concludes that framing narratives to witnesses needs to be confirmed by the public, and the truth is known. It describes how the incident occurred based on the testimonies of the victims who experienced the tragedy and the supporters who attended the match to watch their favourite team play [23].

The second category is the association institution accountable for the Kanjuruhan tragedy match. CNN Indonesia's online media frames the association as the individual responsible for every football match. The analysis results above pertain to the terms "PSSI" and "Iwan." PSSI is the Indonesian football association, or the Indonesian Football Association, which organizes all football sports in Indonesia [24]. PSSI and Iriawan / commonly known as Iwan Bule, have a connection, with Iwan serving as chairman of the Indonesian football association [25]. Iwan was mentioned in online media, CNN Indonesia and Detik, evading journalists after being questioned by Komnas HAM, and he was under pressure to resign his position [26]. PSSI should be able to regulate football in Indonesia and transform the sport so that safety, security, and comfort are prioritized.

The third category consists of police actions that garner public attention due to their actions in securing sporting events. Both online sources present a narrative in which "gas" appears in the Word Cloud, the gas in the introductory narrative is tear gas fired by security forces acting as a security agency during a soccer game. CNN Indonesia's framing narrative for the Kanjuruhan tragedy indicates that the institution should also be held accountable, this demonstrates that the abovementioned theory posits that police officers who are aggressively involved in securing matches can cause fan violence [16].

## **5 Conclusion**

This study concludes that Detik and CNN Indonesia's framing of the Kanjuruhan Tragedy can influence the perspective of Indonesian readers. The two online news sources each publish news with a distinct emphasis. Detik framing is dominant for witness content and Police Action, whereas CNN Indonesia's framing is dominant

for how the institutions of the Indonesian football association responded to this incident. In addition, CNN Indonesia and Detik disseminate framing narratives based on witnesses, police actions, and associations to sway public opinion. This research has a limitation because it only compares two online media, so the data obtained is still limited. Future researchers should therefore be able to utilize three online news media to get a broader perspective of news framing and a more comprehensive data comparison.

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