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## DIGITAL MEDIA COMMUNICATION

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# ANALYSIS OF ZHONGDANG PAN AND GERALD M KOSICKI'S FRAMING ON NEWS REJECTION OF ROHINGNYA REFUGEES IN ACEH BESAR (STUDY ON ANTARANEWS.COM AND DETIK.COM)

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### Abstract

This research aims to analyze the framing of Antaranews.com and Detik.com media in reporting on Rohingya refugees on December 11, 2023. The two media come from different ownership; Antaranews.com is managed by the Antara National News Agency (LKBN Antara), which is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) in the news agency sector, while Detik.com is under the private company PT Trans Digital Media. The author uses the framing analysis model of Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki to divide this news frame into four structural dimensions: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetorical. The research results show that the framing of news about the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh on December 11, 2023, written by Antaranews.com was more balanced than Detik.com. The selection of quotes and photos included makes the reporting construction carried out by Antaranews.com try to direct public opinion to see from both sides, the Rohingya refugees and the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar. Meanwhile, Detik.com has not fulfilled the 5W+1H principle and does not write news from both sides of the point of view.

**Keywords:** Pan And Kosicki Framing Analysis, Rohingya Refugees, Antaranews.com, Detik.com, Media Bias

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### Introduction

In recent years, there has been widespread news about Rohingya ethnic refugees arriving on the coast of Aceh. Initially, it was reported that the refugees were victims of violence related to discrimination in Myanmar. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as reported by BBC.com, 1075 Rohingya refugees came to Indonesia. The Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic group in Myanmar who live in the poor city of Rakhine. Ethnic Muslims are a minority in Myanmar, where the majority population is Buddhist. This ethnic problem stems from the Citizenship Law issued by the Myanmar Government. The policy states that the Rohingya ethnic group is not included in the 'national race', so they are stateless residents who are not recognized by the state. This policy causes the Rohingya ethnic group to be unable to achieve their basic rights as citizens. They are

very vulnerable to experiencing human rights violations such as sexual violence, persecution, human trafficking, and harassment.

Rohingya refugees have been coming to Indonesia since the 1990s until the last wave occurred in November 2023. However, some Aceh residents rejected the arrival of these refugees because they were considered to be violating agreed local norms. Another reason states that the arrival of Rohingya refugees disrupts the activities of residents due to limited space constraints. Law violations such as theft and rape are also often committed by Rohingya refugees so residents feel uneasy and disadvantaged.

Until now, there have been many reports written by national media regarding the problems of Rohingya refugees. National media that regularly report developments in this case include *Antaranews.com* and *Detik.com*. As digital mass media, both media can construct and frame events with different views and conceptions following the ideology of the mass media. Each mass media, including digital forms, has its reporting style to attract readers' attention through the choice of words, points of view, and certain definitions (Boer et al., 2020). Mass media not only be used as a medium for transmitting information but, also guide public opinion through various kinds of titles and reports (Boer et al., 2020).

Media *Antaranews.com* and *Detik.com* are online mass media that have a different focus on media use. *Antaranews.com* only provides online news and does not have print or conventional media. This is interesting because the two media come from different ownership; *Antaranews.com* is managed by the Antara National News Agency (LKBN Antara), which is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) in the news agency sector, while *Detik.com* is under the auspices of the private company PT Trans Digital Media. Antara is known to have collaborations with international news agencies such as Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, Xinhua, and several other news agencies in both commercial and bilateral relations. *Detik.com* is known to have won several awards in the field of digital mass media, including the 2019 Komisi Informasi Pusat (KIP) Award and Gold Champion category News Website & News Aggregator - Consumer Electronic, Telecommunication & Media in Indonesia WOW Brand 2020 and 2021. *Antaranews.com* and *Detik.com* have been operating for almost the same period, more than 20 years.

One of the reports that is routinely published as of November-December 2023 is the problem related to Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Based on the author's observations, *Antaranews.com* and *Detik.com* both write Rohingya news from various reporting angles. On December 11, 2023, the two online mass media published news regarding the rejection of Rohingya refugees by the residents of Aceh Besar. Then on December 12, 2023, there was news about the Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoly, who expressed his opinion regarding the criminal case of people smuggling (TPPO) which befell Rohingya refugees (*antaranews.com*, 2023b).

This research aims to analyze the framing techniques of *Antaranews.com* and *Detik.com* media in reporting on Rohingya refugees in December 2023. The author is interested in using the framing analysis model of Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki as written in their book "Framing Analysis an Approach to News Discourse" in 1993. This analysis model assumes that news has a frame that serves as the center of idea organization. The frame in a report must be related to a certain meaning that is to be conveyed so that it can give rise to a certain meaning in a person depending on the set of signs that appear in the news text. Pan and Kosicki (1993) divide this frame into four structural dimensions: syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical. Syntax discusses how to construct facts based on background elements, leads, quotations, sources of information, and conclusion; script explains how journalists tell facts in the news; thematic dissects how journalists organize facts in news stories, and rhetorical dissects any messages you want to highlight in the news in terms of the use of images, photos, and graphics.

Based on the explanation above, the author found several previous research journals that discussed framing analysis using the Pan and Kosicki models. The first research is research from Andini & Setiawan (2023) entitled "Framing Analysis of the Relocation News of Pondok Cina 1 Elementary School on the Online Media *Detik.Com* and *Cnnindonesia.Com*". This research shows that the structure of the online media script fulfilled the 5W+1H elements and the thematic structure, both used pronouns for the source's name in several quotations. The difference lies in the syntactic and rhetorical structure. *Detik.com*'s syntactic structure explains the maximization of government performance in carrying out its duties to form positive opinions. Meanwhile, *cnnindonesia.com* shows two sides: siding with the government but also showing the government's arrogant attitude through the use of more frontal words than *detik.com* media.

Other research comes from Han et al. (2023) with the title "Framing Analysis of Reporting on Mosque Loudspeaker Arrangements in Online Media Akurat.co". This research found that there was a framing between the akurat.co media and the regulations of the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag) regarding regulations for loudspeakers in mosques. The construction of reality in the news text carried out by akurat.co media was carried out to direct public opinion that the Ministry of Religion did not have any negative intentions regarding the arrangement of loudspeakers.

The third research was taken from research "Framing Analysis of Online Media Reporting on CNN Indonesia.Com and Tirto.Id Regarding the Covid-19 Pandemic Case" by Naqqiyah (2020). The results of the research analysis found that the online media CNNIndonesia.com in its syntactic structure places more emphasis on the role of the government so that it can form positive opinions in public. Meanwhile, tirto.id, in its overall structure, emphasizes the role of medical personnel, thus opening the minds of the public to remain calm and alert.

Based on the results of the analysis from previous research above, the author is interested in further research regarding analysis framing using models from Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki. The formulation of the problem is how the online mass media Antaranews.com and Detik.com compile news about Rohingya refugees in Aceh in December 2023, along with the differences between the two media in presenting the news.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The concept of framing analysis was noted by Erving Goffman, defined as a situation where journalists frame an event or issue. Framing refers to individuals' attempts to influence others by linguistic or paralinguistic messages for specific goals. The way constructionists connect audience frames with news frames makes them more amenable than cognitivism to think a news frame contains latent, cultural meanings associated with the topic/event/issue (D'Angelo, 2019).

The differences in the background of the two online media mentioned above can produce different reporting styles for the same type of event. Some events are reported, some are not reported, and some aspects are highlighted and aspects that are omitted. All of this leads to a concept called framing (Suprobo et al., 2016). Framing is one of how events are presented by the media by emphasizing certain parts, highlighting certain aspects, and magnifying certain ways of telling stories about a reality or event so that it is easily remembered by the audience (Eriyanto, 2014). Framing analysis is related to a person's interpretation process in understanding news. Eriyanto (2011) revealed that framing analysis is a step in giving meaning by explaining the framing of the media in packaging news (Sholihah in Isnaini & Setiawan, 2021). This was confirmed by Isnaini & Setiawan (2021) who stated that understanding, interpreting, and determining news frames is a way to analyze framing. Eriyanto (in Liliweri, 2009) stated that news is not something that is the same and congruent with the events (or what is also called social reality). Journalists can determine how news is presented through the process of framing.

### **Material and Methodology**

The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method using the framing analysis model by Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki to determine the syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structure in reporting on Rohingya refugees in Aceh in December 2023 in the online media Antaranews.com and Detik.com.

| Structure                                    | Frame Device   | Observed Unit   |
|--|--|---|
| Syntactic<br>How journalists structure facts | 1. News scheme   | Headline, lead, information background, source quote, statement, cover. |
| Script<br>How journalists tell the facts     | 2. Completeness of news  | 5W+1H   |
| Thematic<br>How journalists write facts      | 3. Details<br>4. Coherence<br>5. Sentence shape<br>6. Pronouns | Paragraphs, propositions, sentences, relationships between sentences.   |
| Rhetoric<br>How journalists emphasize facts  | 7. Lexicon<br>8. Graphics<br>9. Metaphors                      | Idioms, pictures, or photos.  |

Source: (Eriyanto, 2012)

**Figure 1** Framing Framework by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki

This qualitative research also aims to dismantle media construction. The research subjects involved two online mass media; Antaranews.com and Detik.com. Meanwhile, the object of the research is news text relating to the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh on December 11, 2023. This period was chosen based on the date the research was carried out, and the moment not long after the sixth wave of Rohingya refugees came to Aceh.

**Table 1** News Data and which will be examined

| No. | Rising Time    | News Title  |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 1.  | Antaranews.com | 137 Rohingya were again rejected by the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar                  |
| 2.  | Detik.com      | Aceh Besar Residents Block Truck Carrying 135 Rohingya Refugees to UPTD Social Services |

The data sources used in this research are primary and secondary data. The primary data used is news text documentation regarding the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh on December 11, 2023, in the online media Antaranews.com and Detik.com. Meanwhile, secondary data consists of all information originating from books, journals, and internet sources that are relevant and reliable. The weakness of this research is that there is no supporting data source in the form of interviews.

## Result and Discussion

The framing analysis was carried out on Antaranews.com and Detik.com regarding the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh on December 11, 2023. Using Pan and Kosicki's mode of analysis, this research attempts to examine how the case of rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh was framed by the two online media.

**Table 2** News Analysis

| Elements | Unit                   | Observation result   |
|----------|------------------------|--|
| Syntax   | Headline               | 137 Rohingya were again rejected by the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar   |
|          | Lead                   | "A total of 137 Rohingya refugees who were brought from the Aceh Governor's Office, Banda Aceh City to UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Tuna Social in Gampong Ladong, Aceh Besar, were again rejected by the local community." |
|          | Background Information | The residents of Aceh Besar refused to place Rohingya in Ladong because in the previous wave many Rohingya escaped from the shelters, which disturbed local residents.   |

|          |                             |   |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|
|          | Quotation                   | Armansyah, representative of Ladong Aceh Besar residents:<br>"We received the first wave of Rohingya here, but their behavior had a lot of impact, it disturbed the community."   |
|          |                             | Head of the Peace and Public Order Division of Aceh Satpol PP, Azmanto:<br>"Earlier, UNHCR was also there, IOM was also present. So, only one week. We represented Satpol PP and the Aceh Government only took us to Ladong."   |
|          | Closing                     | Head of the Peace and Public Order Division of Aceh Satpol PP, Azmanto, in Banda Aceh:<br>"So, we have coordinated with Ladong, so we have received it there. In a week, UNHCR will look for a solution again, how and where it will be placed."  |
| Script   | What                        | Ladong Aceh Besar residents' rejection of 137 Rohingya refugees   |
|          | Who                         | Residents of Ladong Aceh Besar, Aceh Satpol PP, and Rohingya refugees   |
|          | Why                         | In the previous wave, many Rohingya ran away from shelters, disturbing local residents. Some even had conflicts with local residents.   |
|          | When                        | Monday, December 11, 2023   |
|          | Where                       | UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Social Tuna in Gampong Ladong, Aceh Besar   |
|          | How                         | Residents of Ladong Aceh Besar rejected the arrival of 137 Rohingya refugees because they were worried they would do negative things like before. However, the Aceh Satpol PP stated that the arrival of the refugees in Ladong was only for 1 week as a temporary place.   |
| Thematic | Paragraphs and Propositions | Overall, the theme of this report is about the Acehnese people's rejection of Rohingya refugees. Accompanied by a statement of the reasons for the rejection. The chronology of the transfer of refugees from one area to another in Aceh was also explained.   |
|          |                             | Causal Coherence:<br>(Paragraph 2)<br>"...residents refused to place the Rohingya in Ladong because of previous experiences, many of the Rohingya ran away from shelters, disturbing local residents."<br>Paragraph (4)<br>" ..."Many of the Rohingya refugees who before being placed at UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Tuna Social also fled from the shelter."<br><br>Explanatory Coherence:<br>(Paragraph 6)<br>"ANTARA reporters reported that dozens of Ladong residents stood in front of the UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Tuna Social, to prevent the Rohingya refugees from being placed there."<br><br>(Paragraph 7)<br>"Thus, this group of refugees has been moved five times due to residents' rejection since they landed in Aceh Besar on Sunday (10/12) morning." |

|            |              |  |
|------------|--------------|--|
|            |              | <p>(Paragraph 8)<br/>"The asylum seekers were sent to the Aceh Social Services UPTD from Ratu Safiatuddin Park, which is located not far from the Aceh Governor's Office."</p> <p>(Paragraph 9)<br/>"Before being rejected by the people of Ladong, the refugees had already experienced rejection from a number of places, such as Lamreh, Aceh Besar and the Scout Camp in Pidie."</p>                   |
|            | Pronouns     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Using the pronoun 'he' to describe the representative of Ladong residents, Armansyah, and also to refer to the Head of the Peace and Public Order Division of the Aceh Satpol PP, Azmanto</li> <li>- Using the pronouns 'Rohingya', 'refugee', and 'asylum seekers' to refer to Rohingya refugees</li> </ul>  |
| Rhetorical | Encyclopedia | 'rejected again'   |
|            | Graphic      | -  |
|            | Metaphor     | 'asylum seekers'   |
|            | Photo        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ladong residents stand in front of the gate of UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Tuna Social in Gampong Ladong, Aceh Besar to reject the placement of Rohingya</li> <li>- Rohingya residents are in a four-wheeled vehicle parked in front of the UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Tuna Social in Gampong Ladong, Aceh Besar,</li> </ul> |

Source; Antaranews.com (2023)

**Table 4** News Analysis

| Elements | Unit                   | Observation result  |
|----------|------------------------|---|
| Syntax   | Headline               | Aceh Besar Residents Block Truck Carrying 135 Rohingya Refugees to UPTD Social Services   |
|          | Lead                   | "Residents in Aceh Besar blocked three Satpol PP trucks carrying 135 vehicles Rohingya refugees to UPDT Aceh Social Service in Ladong. The community does not allow refugees to enter the location."  |
|          | Background Information | The residents of Aceh Besar refused to allow the Rohingya to be placed in Ladong by blocking trucks carrying Rohingya refugees who were about to enter the UPTD of the Aceh Social Service.   |
|          | Quotation              | <p>Head of the Peace and Public Order Division of Aceh Satpol PP, Azmanto:</p> <p>"We were ordered to bring the Rohingya to Ladong"</p> <p>"They were stationed there for only a week. I'll look for it later."</p>                                 |
|          | Closing                | According to Azmanto, the Rohingya were placed at UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya belonging to the Aceh Social Service in Ladong for the time being. Relevant parties to find another solution for their shelter after the deadline expires. |

|          |                             |   |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|
|          |                             | "They were placed there for only a week. Later they will be searched again," he explained.  |
| Script   | What                        | Residents in Aceh Besar blocked three Satpol PP trucks carrying 135 Rohingya refugees to the Aceh Social Service UPTD in Ladong.  |
|          | Who                         | Residents of Ladong Aceh Besar, Aceh Satpol PP, and Rohingya refugees   |
|          | Why                         | -   |
|          | When                        | Monday, December 11, 2023   |
|          | Where                       | UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Social Tuna in Gampong Ladong, Aceh Besar   |
|          | How                         | Residents of Ladong Aceh Besar rejected the arrival of 135 Rohingya refugees.   |
| Thematic | Paragraphs and Propositions | Overall, the theme of this report contains the actions of Aceh residents' rejection of Rohingya refugees in the form of blocking trucks and locking UPTD fences. Equipped with a chronology of the transfer of refugees from one area to another in Aceh. The news also explains the situation of Rohingya refugees when the incident took place.   |
|          |                             | <p>Explanatory Coherence:<br/>(Paragraph 2)<br/>"Residents locked the fence of UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya when they saw Rohingya refugees coming, Monday (11/12/2023). The local community does not allow trucks carrying Rohingya to enter."</p> <p>(Paragraph 4)<br/>They were placed temporarily at Balai Meuseraya Aceh (BMA). This location is located across the street from the Aceh Governor's Office. The refugees were seen gathered around the bathroom.</p> <p>(Paragraph 5)<br/>Several Rohingya were seen sitting in front of the toilet. Some of the immigrants were seen lying down and sitting near the fence.</p> <p>Causal Coherence<br/>(Paragraph 3)<br/>"The three vehicles were stuck at the location for about two hours. "Satpol PP officers and police finally brought more refugees to Banda Aceh."</p> <p>(Paragraph 7)<br/>"Previously, as many as 135 Rohingya refugees who were rejected everywhere were finally transferred to the Aceh Social Service UPTD in Ladong, Aceh Besar. They were transported using three Satpol PP trucks."</p> |
|          | Pronouns                    | - Using pronouns to refer to the Head of the Peace and Public Order Division of the Aceh Satpol PP, Azmanto   |

|            |              |   |
|------------|--------------|---|
|            |              | - Using the pronoun 'Rohingya', to refer to Rohingya refugees   |
| Rhetorical | Encyclopedia | 'disallow', 'rejection everywhere'  |
|            | Graphic      | -   |
|            | Metaphor     | -   |
|            | Photo        | Photo of 2 trucks and Rohingya refugees who were temporarily placed at Balai Meuseraya Aceh (BMA) after being repeatedly rejected by residents. |

Source: Detik.com (2023)

## DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of the two news stories above, Antaranews.com and Detik.com provide quite different framing of events. By **syntax**, Antaranews.com media writes news in a balanced manner by writing about events from both sides, Rohingya refugees and residents of Ladong Aceh Besar. Based on background information and leads in the news, the incident of rejection of 137 Rohingya refugees was written. Then in the next sentence, the reason the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar did this was because they felt uneasy with the behavior of Rohingya refugees in the previous wave of arrival which was deemed not to be following local behavioral norms. Apart from that, the quote in the news also includes more than one party, namely quotes from residents' representatives and the Head of Satpol PP. The news closes with a quote from the Head of Satpol PP which contains solutions and a middle way to resolve the problem.

In contrast to the reporting written by Antaranews.com, Detik.com's reporting only mentions one point of view. In general, in this news article, Detik.com only wrote about the acts of rejection carried out by the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar. The number of Rohingya refugees written about is also different from the Antaranews.com report, with 135 refugees instead of 137 refugees. The residents' actions that were written about in the news were not only rejection but also the locking of the Aceh UPTD fence. The written quote only comes from a statement from the Head of Aceh Satpol PP, while statements from residents were not found in the news. Overall, the quote from the Head of Aceh Satpol PP has the same content as that written by Antaranews.com.

Other elements in the analysis *framing* in this research are elements of **script**. The results of the analysis show that the script in Antaranews.com's reporting fulfills the 5W+1H principle in news. Meanwhile, news from Detik.com does not fulfill this principle. There is no element *Why* in the news. From all the news about the incident of rejection of Rohingya refugees by the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar, no reason was found as to why this could have happened (element *why*). Detik.com discusses more about *how* the situation that occurs in the field.

**Structure thematic** The news texts between Antaranews.com and Detik.com have more or less the same pattern, containing several short paragraphs followed by quoted statements from sources to support the news text. The theme emphasized was the rejection of the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar towards Rohingya refugees and the handling carried out by local authorities. However, there are differences between the news written by Antaranews.com and Detik.com. Antaranews.com wrote the reasons why Ladong residents rejected the arrival of Rohingya refugees, as written in Paragraph 2, "...residents rejected the Rohingya being placed in Ladong because of previous experiences..." then accompanied by a quote from a resident's representative. The actions of residents are also written in different narratives in the two media. In Antaranews.com news, residents are written to reject the arrival of refugees by standing in front of the UPTD. Meanwhile, in Detik.com's narrative, it is stated that residents blocked the refugee trucks and locked the UPTD fence, as written as follows:

*"Residents locked the fence of UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya when they saw Rohingya refugees arriving, Monday (11/12/2023). The local community did not allow trucks carrying Rohingya to enter."*

Even so, both media agreed to write about the reasons why the Rohingya refugees were moved to Ladong; There was also rejection in all places where the refugees had previously visited. As written by Antaranews.com,



*“Before being rejected by the people of Ladong, the refugees had already experienced rejection from several places, such as Lamreh, Aceh Besar, and Scout Camp in Pidie.”*

The mention of pronouns in news writing also looks different. Antaranews.com uses the pronoun 'he' to describe the representative of Ladong residents, Armansyah, and also to refer to the Head of Peace and Public Order of the Aceh Satpol PP, Azmanto. Meanwhile, Detik.com uses pronouns to refer to the Head of the Peace and Public Order Division of the Aceh Civil Service Police Unit, Azwanto, in several paragraphs called 'Azwan' and 'Azwanto'. There are also differences in the mention of Rohingya refugees in the Antaranews.com news, namely the term 'asylum seekers'. As written on the UNHCR website, an asylum seeker is defined as someone who calls themselves a refugee, but whose request for protection is still under consideration. This was further emphasized by the statement from UNHCR Indonesia Assistant Protection Officer Dwita Aryani in the discussion entitled "*Academic Roundtable Discussion: Refugee Protection, Policy, and Solution in Indonesia*", it is stated that the terms refugee and asylum seeker are different (hukumonline.com, 2022). Asylum seekers are required to go through a series of processes first to obtain refugee status to receive protection from the country they are visiting. An additional explanation by Liona Nanang Supriatna, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Parahyangan Catholic University (FH Unpar), stated that there are differences in the protection status of refugees and asylum seekers. Refugees are generally defined as people who have been expelled from their region or country due to various reasons, such as war, social conflict, politics, and disasters, and have the right to receive protection. Meanwhile, asylum seekers are required to go through a series of processes first to obtain refugee status to receive protection from the country they are visiting.

Based on the explanation above, the Rohingya who come to Indonesia are refugees, so the use of the term 'asylum seekers' is not appropriate in Antaranews.com news. Atip Latipulhayat, Professor of International Law at Padjadjaran University believes that Rohingya refugees are victims of discrimination and persecution, so they should not be returned to their country of origin which puts their lives at risk (*non-refoulement*) (Elnizar, 2023).

The final structure in the analysis *framing* this research is **rhetorical**, namely how journalists write the lexicon, choose words, and use graphics and photos to highlight certain messages in a story. The news written by Antaranews.com uses the lexicon 'again rejected' which seems to emphasize that the Rohingya refugees have experienced rejection more than once and not only in Ladong Aceh Besar. Apart from that, as has been discussed in the thematic structure, journalists write Rohingya refugees as 'asylum seekers', where the choice of this term is not appropriate because the use of the term 'refugee' is very appropriate according to the Rohingya situation.

In line with this, Detik.com also uses almost the same lexicon: 'rejection everywhere' which describes the situation of Rohingya refugees whose arrival is not accepted by the people of Aceh and its surroundings. However, the use of the term 'immigrant' seems inappropriate, because immigrants are defined as foreign citizens who come to another country to settle permanently for a specific purpose, based on the permit process and transfer documents (kanimbelawan.kemerkumham.go.id, 2021). This difference in rhetorical structure is also very pronounced when discussing the use of photos as a complement to news. Antaranews.com used two types of photos: a photo showing Ladong residents standing in front of the UPTD Aceh Besar gate and a photo showing Rohingya refugees in a four-wheeled vehicle parked in front of UPTD Aceh. This shows the balance of reporting or *covers both sides*. Meanwhile, Detik.com only listed one party by including a photo showing two trucks with Rohingya refugees.

## Conclusions

The framing of news about the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh on December 11, 2023, written by Antaranews.com was more balanced than Detik.com in presenting the news. Based on syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures in Pan and Konsicki's framing analysis model, Antaranews.com was quite successful in conveying complete news. The selection of quotes and photos included makes the news construction carried out by Antaranews.com try to direct public opinion to see from both sides, the Rohingya refugees and the residents of Ladong Aceh Besar. This is following the principle of mass media which ideally should not include interests that have the potential to influence the bias of a report. It is hoped that this research will be an evaluation of the two media to continue to improve quality and integrity as the fourth pillar of the country's democracy.

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