

## **A Framing Analysis of Reporting on Student Actions to Forcefully Expel Rohingya in Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia**

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**Abstract.** *This research analyzes the differences in the framing of the student action that forcibly expelled Rohingya refugees in Aceh in two media, namely Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia. Using a descriptive qualitative approach with Robert Entman's framing analysis method, this research seeks to reveal how the two media framed the event through reporting. The research results reveal significant differences in the framing of events by the two media, which can be attributed to the background, philosophy and agenda of each media. Tirto.id, with its approach to precision journalism and covering both sides, frames this action as the result of socio-economic complexity and local dynamics, while BBC Indonesia focuses more on the humanitarian dimensions and moral implications of the event. These findings highlight the importance of understanding media background in framing analysis, as well as how agenda setting can influence the way an event is reported to the public.*

**Keywords:** *Framing, Rohingya, Tirto.id, BBC Indonesia*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The issue of Rohingya refugees entering Indonesia since November 14, 2023, has sparked various discussions on social media. One of the main topics is the social conflict with local communities that has arisen as the number of Rohingya refugees in Aceh has increased. According to UNHCR Indonesia's Public Information Officer, Mitra Salima Suryono, the number of refugee arrivals has reached approximately 1,200 people (as reported by Detik.com, December 9, 2023: "UNHCR Indonesia: 1,200 Rohingya Refugees Arrive in Aceh Since November") (Damarjati, 2023). The arrival of thousands of Rohingya refugees in the Aceh region has led to various social conflicts due to the increasing number of refugees in the area. However, the arrival of these Rohingya refugees has caused discomfort among the Indonesian public. The situation has worsened due to the actions of some Rohingya individuals, which are perceived as violating ethical norms and behaviors expected of refugees. These questionable actions include disposing of food waste into the sea, attempting to escape from refugee facilities, lack of attention to sanitation principles, inappropriate behavior towards children, and violations of Islamic law and mixed-gender interactions. These actions have further worsened the public's perception of the Rohingya refugees, leading to suspicion and concern among local residents. This has made efforts to accept and integrate the Rohingya refugees into the Aceh community even more challenging. The behavior of some Rohingya refugees, which is seen as not conforming to the norms of Acehnese society, has exacerbated the situation and increased resistance to the refugees' presence in the area.

The rejection of Rohingya refugees in Banda Aceh has sparked reactions from local students. They staged protests and demonstrations to express their opposition to the presence of Rohingya refugees in the area. The students demanded that the government take firm action on this issue. On December 27, 2023, a large group of more than 100 students stormed and attacked a car park in Banda

Aceh. The car park had previously been used to temporarily house 137 Rohingya refugees, most of whom were women and children. The students attacked the refugees, both verbally and physically, and then forced them onto trucks to be taken to the immigration office, where the students demanded their deportation. The public's rejection of the Rohingya refugees in Aceh has created challenges for authorities and policymakers to wisely handle and respond to residents' concerns. There is a need for a deep understanding of local dynamics, open dialogue with the community, and transparent and ongoing efforts to address the Rohingya issue. This rejection also contradicts Indonesia's reputation as a humanitarian country in assisting refugees, especially in Aceh, which has long been a place of initial reception and aid from the community to Rohingya refugees based on religious solidarity and humanitarian values. Public sentiment has shifted from empathy to concerns about the social, economic, and security impacts of the increasing number of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. These concerns include the limitations of local resources, the uncertainty of integration, and the long-term economic impact. The rejection, as demonstrated through protests by Acehnese residents and demands by the Aceh Regency Government to relocate the refugees, indicates disapproval of the impact of the refugees' presence in the area. In conducting this research, the Rohingya refugees are one of the main subjects used to analyze this issue. According to UNHCR, a refugee is someone who has fled war, violence, conflict, or persecution in their home country and has crossed international borders to seek safety in another country. Refugees are defined and protected by international law, specifically the 1951 Refugee Convention, which is the main legal document addressing refugee protection. This document defines a refugee as "an individual who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

The Indo-Aryan group known as the Rohingya originates from Rakhine, also known as Arakan or Rohang in the Rohingya language. They are a Muslim minority group that has lived in the western part of Myanmar for centuries. They differ from the dominant Buddhist group in Myanmar in terms of ethnicity, language, and religion (Albert & Maizland, 2020). The main problem faced by the Rohingya refugees is the lack of adequate citizenship recognition from the Myanmar government, which results in them being considered stateless, with unclear citizenship status. This is the background for why many of them eventually flee and become refugees (Hadiningrum, 2024). The consequences of this include mass displacement, deaths, and human rights violations (Fadhil, 2024). The Rohingya ethnic group continues to flee to other countries because their issues remain unresolved to this day. Indonesia's geographical location, situated between the continents of Australia and America, makes it an important destination for asylum seekers intending to continue their journey to these two continents. Thus, it is not only the issue of citizenship status but also Indonesia's strategic geographical position that makes the country a destination for Rohingya refugees seeking to reach Australia and America.

Mass communication is the process of delivering messages to a large audience through media, both print and electronic (Hariyanto, 2021). With technological advancements, access to information is now easier through digital devices such as smartphones and tablets, replacing conventional media such as newspapers and magazines. As the transition from old media to new media progresses, news formats are often adapted from newspapers to digital platforms. However, over time, new media have developed communication genres more suited to digital characteristics, such as interactive and

multimedia news. This change shows how media adapt to the increasingly dynamic needs of the audience. Mass communication is not only limited to information delivery but also includes shaping public opinion, instilling ideologies, and influencing social behavior. The media's ability to influence public opinion is significant in today's digital era. With easy access to information, the world feels smaller and more connected, like a large village. This creates conditions where the media can more effectively direct societal tendencies and thinking (Arnold Ricky Nggil, 2016). According to Cohen, the media play a major role in shaping how society views certain issues. Although the concept of media neutrality is broad, in practice, the media are not always truly neutral. The neutrality of the media often depends on journalists' awareness in carrying out their duties to provide balanced information to the public. The media have the power to determine how a particular viewpoint on government policies is introduced to the public (Hariyanto, 2018). With the unique characteristics of presenting news, it is important to understand how different media frame issues. This helps to identify differences in information delivery and its impact on public opinion (Zahroudina & Hariyanto, 2023). When presenting news, each media outlet has a frame aligned with its ideology. This ideology allows the public to anticipate how a media outlet will represent an event. The ideology embraced by the media influences how news is produced, ultimately shaping the news frame. Unconsciously, media ideology can change how someone views an issue (Kafi, 2020). News is not a direct reflection of reality but rather a construction of that reality. News is information presented to the public as a representation of reality. This reality is rewritten and altered through the news. However, from a constructivist perspective, news is more like a drama—not a real depiction of reality but rather a portrayal of the struggle among various parties involved in an event. A news text cannot be considered a pure copy of reality but rather a construction of that reality. Therefore, it is very possible that the same event can be constructed in different ways. Journalists may have different views and concepts when assessing an event, and these differences are evident in how they build the event in the form of news texts.

There are several key pieces of literature that the author uses as primary references in this analysis. The first piece of literature is a study by Kasman (2020) concerning media framing of the Rohingya crisis in news coverage by Al Jazeera and the BBC. Their research showed that neither newspaper provided a balanced view of the Rohingya crisis. Both Al Jazeera and the BBC framed their coverage in a way that depicted the Rohingya as a powerless group targeted by the Myanmar government. Additionally, they suggested that the Myanmar government's actions were a response to prior attacks by the Rohingya ethnic group. A similar study was conducted by Lynn (2020) in a piece of literature titled "When the News Takes Sides: Automated Framing Analysis of News Coverage of the Rohingya Crisis by the Elite Press from Three Countries." This analysis focused on newspapers from Myanmar (Irrawaddy), Bangladesh (The New Nation), and New York (The New York Times). The study found that the Myanmar newspaper tended to include nationalist narratives in its content regarding the Rohingya issue and downplayed the violence committed against the Rohingya by the government. On the other hand, the Bangladeshi newspaper framed the crisis according to the country's priorities, focusing on the humanitarian aspects of the Rohingya refugee crisis. The New York Times was said to use hegemonic discourse that leaned more towards the government. Hong Tien Vu and Nyan Lynn concluded that media does not just present factual news. Instead, all three newspapers used different lenses to frame the same issue in a way that shapes public understanding

according to their objectives.

In the third piece of literature, Islam analyzed six newspapers from Bangladesh, India, and China concerning media coverage of the Rohingya issue. The study found that Bangladeshi media highlighted the humanitarian issue, focusing on the burning and killing, as well as covering how Rohingya refugees struggled to obtain food and clean water. In India, the security frame was more dominant, emphasizing how India's national security was threatened by the influx of Rohingya refugees entering the country illegally and their association with extremist groups. Meanwhile, Chinese newspapers used a conflict frame more dominantly to convey news about the Rohingya. Chinese media used the Myanmar government as the primary source regarding the Rohingya refugee crisis. Bangladeshi media covered news about the large number of Rohingya taking refuge in Bangladesh camps, where they constantly needed food and assistance (Islam, 2018).

Based on the aforementioned literature, the author holds a similar position, recognizing that the media exerts a significant influence on the perception of refugees. Specifically, the media can shape public views on whether refugees are seen as a threat, potentially leading to discrimination within society, or as a humanitarian issue that requires attention and assistance. The media serves the function of reporting issues to the public, allowing them to consume and interpret the news presented. Through this study, the author aims to demonstrate how different newspapers tend to have their own biases when reporting on a particular issue. The theory utilized in this research is framing. Framing is a theory used to observe how an event is shaped by the media through the construction by journalists before being conveyed to the public. The media uses framing to select issues and highlight specific aspects of those events, employing strategies such as headline placement, repetition, and the use of graphics to enhance emphasis, as explained by Eriyanto (2002). Events are framed by the media from a particular perspective, making it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the event. The use of framing as a tool allows for an understanding of how certain events are written and selected by journalists.

Two main dimensions influence how news is framed by the media: issue selection and aspect emphasis. Issue selection involves choosing specific parts of an event to present, where facts deemed important are selected by journalists. Meanwhile, aspect emphasis relates to how these facts are presented by journalists, seen through the use of images, words, and sentences to emphasize the message they wish to convey, as noted by Eriyanto (2002).

A news story is more likely to attract public sympathy if it is easy to understand, memorable, and has an emotional impact (Alitavoli, 2020). When a news story aims to capture public attention, reality is often emphasized more. Therefore, the focus in framing analysis lies in the organization of messages within the text. Framing analysis can be defined as an analysis that studies how the media frames reality, where this framing is the result of a construction process (Aisyah, 2020). According to this theory, four elements of framing are identified by Robert N. Entman. The first element is **Define Problems**, which is the most critical aspect of framing. In this element, journalists' understanding of an event or issue can vary from one journalist to another. Differences in framing lead to various interpretations of reality. This variation in assessment allows for the emergence of multiple interpretations or meanings (Eriyanto, 2002). The second element, **Diagnose Causes**, determines who is deemed responsible for the event. This element identifies what and who are considered the causes of the problem. Since the understanding of a problem can differ, the causes of

the problem can also be understood in different ways (Eriyanto, 2002). The third element, **\*\*Make Moral Judgement\*\***, serves to provide or justify a perspective on the problem definition that has been made (Eriyanto, 2002). If the problem has been defined and the causes have been identified, a moral judgment is necessary to reinforce a decision (Aisyah, 2020). The fourth element, **\*\*Treatment Recommendation\*\***, is used by the media or journalists to suggest ways to solve the problem. The solution depends on who is considered the cause of the problem and how the event is perceived (Eriyanto, 2002).

According to McQuail, framing is the process of providing a comprehensive interpretation of isolated facts. News framing is used to place these facts in a meaningful context, helping the audience to better understand the news. However, at the same time, framing can overlook certain aspects and viewpoints of the news while emphasizing others (Deuze, 2020). Framing involves two main aspects. First, the **\*\*selection of facts or reality\*\***. This selection is based on the notion that journalists cannot view an event without a particular perspective. In this process, there are two possibilities: facts that are **\*\*included\*\*** and facts that are **\*\*excluded\*\***. Which aspects of reality are emphasized, and which are not reported? The emphasis on certain aspects is done by choosing a particular viewpoint, highlighting specific facts, and ignoring others. In other words, events are viewed from a specific perspective, which means the understanding and construction of an event can differ from one media outlet to another. A media outlet that emphasizes certain aspects and selects specific facts will produce different news compared to a media outlet that focuses on other aspects or events. The media plays a crucial role in shaping public perception, as their reporting can influence how the public views an event, including who is considered the victim and perpetrator and how solutions to the problem are formulated. Therefore, analyzing how the media frames events is essential to understanding the narratives formed and disseminated to the public. **\*Tirto.id\*** was chosen because it is the first media outlet in Indonesia to pass verification by the Indonesia Fact-Checking Network (IFCN). Additionally, Tirto.id explicitly states that it is independent in its news presentation. According to its official website, Tirto.id claims to have no affiliation with any political group or interest. As a result, over time, the public has begun to consider this media outlet. **\*\*BBC Indonesia\*\*** is known for its in-depth approach to reporting, particularly on humanitarian issues. They frequently highlight the conditions of Rohingya refugees with a focus on humanitarian aspects, government and community efforts, and the challenges faced by the refugees. This provides a rich and detailed perspective on how international media constructs humanitarian issues, which is relevant for framing analysis.

These two media outlets were chosen because they represent two different journalistic approaches. Tirto.id is known for its philosophy of precision journalism and its focus on balanced and in-depth reporting, while BBC Indonesia has a reputation as an international media outlet that often highlights humanitarian issues with in-depth analysis and comprehensive coverage. Therefore, given the backgrounds of these two media outlets, this study aims to explore whether their reporting on the Aceh students' forced eviction of Rohingya refugees provides balanced news that fosters public trust. This research also seeks to connect the findings of framing analysis with the background and agenda of each media outlet. Tirto.id, with its journalistic strategy that strives against the short-term logic of online journalism, tends to provide space for more balanced and in-depth narratives. On the other hand, BBC Indonesia, with its focus on humanitarian issues, emphasizes the suffering experienced by the Rohingya refugees in its coverage. Thus, this study not only contributes to the

study of media framing but also highlights how the background and agenda of media outlets can influence how they report significant events, particularly those related to humanitarian issues and minority groups.

## **II.METHODS**

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to provide an in-depth understanding of how the media framed the forced eviction of Rohingya refugees by students in Aceh. This approach is chosen for its ability to investigate and comprehend specific aspects of the reality framed by the media. The method used is framing analysis with a constructivist approach. The constructivist paradigm emphasizes that social reality is built through the process of interpretation and construction by both the media and individuals (Eriyanto, 2002).

The study will analyze how Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia framed the eviction event and how this framing influenced public understanding of the event. The data sources in this study include both primary and secondary data. The primary data is drawn from the online news coverage by Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia regarding the student actions against Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Data collection is conducted through documentation by gathering news related to the student action from these two media outlets. The period analyzed is from December 27 to 29, 2023. This period is selected based on the crucial timing when the news was published, allowing the analysis of how the media defined the problem, identified the main actors, and framed the event.

After all the data is analyzed, validation is conducted using triangulation. Triangulation is a method used to verify the truthfulness of subjects' responses against existing empirical data (Kriyantono, 2006). In this case, the researcher applies source triangulation, which involves comparing and cross-checking information from various sources. The researcher compares the analysis results from Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia with literature, books, journals, and other sources.

## **III.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Analysis using Robert N Entman's Framing Theory**

#### **1. Analysis of news framing on the online media Tirto.id 28 December 2023**

Artikel Berita 1 : Tirto.id Desember 2023

Judul Berita : Kenapa Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Diusir Paksa oleh Mahasiswa? (Tirto.id, 2023b)

Tanggal : 28 Desember 2023

This news chose to highlight the reasons behind the expulsion of Rohingya refugees by students, namely the Aceh government's slowness in taking firm action. This shows that the main issue raised was student dissatisfaction with the government's response which was considered slow.

**Define problem**, This news defines the problem as the forced expulsion of Rohingya refugees by students caused by the government's slow handling of the refugee problem. This story focuses on mounting tensions and how students are forcing refugees to be relocated.

**Diagnosis causes**, The main cause identified was the delay in government action in dealing with Rohingya refugees, which caused frustration among students. This news emphasized that students considered the government's actions inadequate in dealing with refugees and as a result

took forced action.

**Make moral judgment,** The moral judgment in this news highlights that even though students feel they have the right to carry out this action as a form of protest, the act of forced eviction of refugees is still considered controversial and extreme. This news gives the impression that the students' actions were a response triggered by frustration with the injustice they saw, but they were still actions that created new problems

**Treatment recommendation,** The recommendation suggested in this news is that the government immediately handles the refugee problem with more effective and concrete action. This news shows that the government needs to show a better response to avoid extreme actions from community groups.

## **2. Analysis of news framing on the online media Tirto.id 29 December 2023**

News Article 2: Tirto.id December 2023

Article Title: "Is It True That Aceh Students Expelled Rohingya Refugees Because of Hoaxes?" (Tirto.id, 2023a)

Date: December 29, 2023

This news chose to highlight the context of student action as a response to the government's slowness in dealing with the refugee problem. This shows that the main issue raised is the lack of response from the government and increasing tension between refugees and the community (Tirto.id, 2023a). Apart from that, the news also highlighted the issue of hoaxes and disinformation as one of the triggers for expulsion, based on UNHCR's suspicions. As such, the media chose to pay special attention to the influence of misinformation in creating tensions.

**Define problem,** Tirto.id defines the problem as the government's failure to handle the issue of Rohingya refugees effectively, which then causes tension in society and triggers actions of expulsion by students. On the other hand, the problem is also defined as the negative influence of hoaxes and disinformation spreading on social media.

**Diagnosis causes,** The main cause of the problem was identified as the government's slow response and increasing tensions due to disinformation. Hoaxes and false online campaigns are also considered factors that worsen the situation.

**Make moral judgment,** The moral judgment in this news tends to be neutral towards the students' actions, highlighting their reasons more without criticizing them directly. However, there is criticism of disinformation and hoaxes which are considered detrimental and dangerous.

**Treatment recommendation,** the solution that is implied is the need for the government to be quicker and more effective in handling refugee issues, as well as the need to be careful in disseminating information on social media to prevent disinformation that can trigger violence.

## **3. Analysis of news framing on BBC Indonesia online media**

News Article 3 : BBC Indonesia December 2023

News Title: Expulsion of Rohingya refugees by students in Aceh, leaving trauma and fear - 'We thought we would die here' (BBC Indonesia, 2023)

Date: December 29, 2023

**Define problem,** BBC Indonesia defines the problem as the violence and injustice experienced by Rohingya refugees. This news story highlights the emotional and psychological

impact of forced evictions, describing the suffering and trauma experienced by refugees, as well as the regrets of civil society groups.

**Diagnosis causes**, the main cause that is emphasized is the student's actions which were carried out without empathy and with violence. The news also noted the existence of disinformation campaigns and hate speech against refugees on social media as factors that triggered student actions.

**Make moral judgment**, This news evaluates students' actions in a negative moral way, considering their actions as inhumane and violating human rights. Criticism was given from various parties, including activists and civil society groups, who considered the students' actions to be inconsistent with human and ethical values.

**Treatment recommendation**, The recommended recommendation is for the authorities and police to maintain the safety of refugees and ensure their protection. This news supports steps from the government to move refugees to safer places and address the impact of the violence.

## **B. Analysis of differences in framing between Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia**

Research findings from Thaniago indicate that Tirto.id became the most inclusive media outlet in 2020. This media is known for delivering quality reporting that supports marginalized groups. Although Tirto.id does not explicitly program partisanship, it functions as an advocate for the rights of violated groups. The following is a discussion based on these findings:

### **a. Issue Selection: Emphasizing Actors vs. Highlighting Victims**

Agenda setting is a mass communication theory that explains how mass media influence public perception of important issues. Etymologically, the concept of agenda setting can be understood as “setting the agenda” or “agenda establishment.” In the context of mass communication, mass media have the ability to determine what is considered important by the public by highlighting or ignoring certain news stories. This theory, developed by Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw, posits that mass media have the power to shift their news agendas into the public agenda. This means that mass media not only present information but also shape public thinking and priorities. Therefore, agenda setting shows that mass media play a strategic role in shaping public mindset and perception, as well as influencing how society values and prioritizes certain issues. In agenda setting theory, issue selection refers to how media choose specific aspects of an event to present to their audience. This choice reflects the media’s perspective or position on the event. Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia have significant differences in how they select the main issues they highlight in their reporting on the forced eviction of Rohingya refugees by students in Aceh. Tirto.id explicitly highlights the role of students as the main actors in the incident. This media chooses to emphasize the motives, reasons, and aspirations behind the students' actions. Tirto.id quotes a field coordinator of the action who said:

“We loaded the Rohingya into the vehicle, we took them to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Aceh,” and stresses that the action was a form of pressure on the government to address the refugee issue more seriously. With this focus, Tirto.id seems to provide a platform for students to explain and justify their actions, portraying the protest as a response to the government's ineffectiveness. This choice highlights Tirto.id's tendency to provide coverage that emphasizes the socio-political aspects of domestic events while trying to understand local motivations that might not be highlighted by other media. BBC Indonesia, on the other hand, chooses to emphasize the suffering of refugees as victims in the event. In its coverage, BBC Indonesia pays significant



attention to narratives depicting the fear and trauma experienced by refugees due to the students' actions. BBC Indonesia quotes a refugee who said:

“We were extremely scared and in pain, so we cried. Because we are of the same faith, I did not expect them to treat us so inhumanely.”

By choosing to focus on the direct and emotional experiences of the refugees, BBC Indonesia seems to aim at drawing public attention to the humanitarian aspects of the crisis and condemning the violent actions of the students. This issue selection is consistent with BBC Indonesia's mission, which often focuses on human rights violations and the suffering of vulnerable groups in global conflicts.

### **b. Emphasis on Aspects: Neutral Narratives vs. Emotional Narratives**

Emphasis on aspects refers to how media treat and frame the selected issue, providing specific emphasis that influences how the audience understands and remembers the event. Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia show a stark contrast in how they emphasize certain aspects of this incident.

Tirto.id uses a relatively neutral and balanced narrative in its emphasis on news aspects. In its coverage, Tirto.id focuses more on the facts and actions taken by the students without adding strong emotional evaluations. For example, when describing the process of the eviction, Tirto.id states that the refugees were “placed in front of the office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Aceh,” without adding a strong moral or emotional judgment. This emphasis aligns with Tirto.id's approach, which often strives to present information objectively and allows the audience to draw their own conclusions. The narrative used by Tirto.id tends not to evoke intense emotions but rather invites readers to understand the context and socio-political dynamics behind the students' actions.

BBC Indonesia, on the other hand, adopts a significantly different approach, with a strong emphasis on the emotional and humanitarian aspects of the event. BBC Indonesia not only reports the facts of the event but also provides a deep portrayal of the fear and suffering experienced by the refugees. For instance, they quote a refugee describing how the Quran and Iqra were thrown during the attack, which was perceived as a profound humiliation. By highlighting these aspects, BBC Indonesia aims to frame the event as an unjustifiable act of violence, thus eliciting sympathy and empathy from readers. This approach is highly effective in building a narrative that emphasizes the importance of protecting human rights and condemning any form of violence against vulnerable groups.

### **c. Source Selection: Reinforcing Perspectives**

The selection of sources also plays a crucial role in shaping a media outlet's news stance. The sources chosen by the media not only provide information but also represent specific perspectives that the media wants to convey to its audience.

Tirto.id selects sources from among students and local government officials. By giving significant space to student voices, such as statements from a field coordinator explaining the reasons behind their actions, Tirto.id seems to aim at providing readers with deeper insights into the local socio-political dynamics. Sources from among the students, such as Wariza Ismandar, highlight how students felt the need to take action due to the lack of government response to the refugee issue. This suggests that Tirto.id wants to ensure that local perspectives, especially from groups often seen as controversial, are heard in their coverage. In contrast, BBC Indonesia selects a more diverse range of sources, including refugees, international organizations like UNHCR, and

central government officials. In a quote from Della Masrida, BBC reports:

“Many of them do irrational things, like frequently going on hunger strikes, asking for decent accommodation.” This narrative depicts students as a group frustrated with refugees and ready to take more extreme action if their demands are not met. BBC Indonesia also highlighted threats from students to take bigger action, as in the quote from Teuku Wariza Arismunandar, who said, “If this ethnic group cannot afford to be deported outside Aceh, then I guarantee that students will be present in large numbers to fight government policies.”

Framing by BBC Indonesia portrays students with a negative tone, depicting them as intolerant and ready to use violence. This narrative highlights anti-refugee sentiment and threats against the government, giving the impression that the students have less sympathetic and more extreme motivations. BBC emphasizes the students' critical views towards refugees and the threat of larger actions as a main issue. This creates a frame that portrays the students as a group that rejects and potentially harms refugees, showing a lack of tolerance.

The perception created by the framing of the forced eviction of Rohingya refugees by students in Aceh, as reported by Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia, is significantly influenced by how the two media outlets select issues and emphasize certain aspects in their coverage. Tirto.id highlights the reasons behind the students' actions, emphasizing the socio-political or cultural background motivating the action, and uses neutral terms. This creates a perception that, despite being controversial, the students' actions have understandable justifications, making readers more likely to sympathize with or at least understand the students' perspective. On the other hand, BBC Indonesia emphasizes the suffering and fear experienced by the Rohingya refugees, creating a perception that the eviction was an inhumane and highly damaging action against a vulnerable group. This narrative encourages readers to develop deep sympathy for the refugees, view them as victims, and condemn the students' actions as harsh and inhumane. Overall, the different framings by the two media outlets result in contrasting perceptions among their readers, with Tirto.id tending to create a more contextual and complex understanding, while BBC Indonesia focuses more on the humanitarian aspects and victim suffering.

BBC Indonesia, as part of the BBC International network with a presence across six continents (Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, Oceania, and the United States), is one of the oldest broadcasters in the world and has the largest staff among media organizations. The BBC has transformed the role of international actors, especially in highlighting specific issues to achieve certain objectives. According to Hills (2000), the BBC focuses on a combination of interactivity, branding, and content to build its global brand. The BBC, as a global media outlet, is considered a trusted media source in the United States, as evidenced by surveys from the Reuters Institute. Additionally, BBC was named News Brand of the Year by Harris Poll in 2018 and TV's Most Trusted News Brand in MediaPost and Brand Keys studies. In 2019, the Globalwebindex survey confirmed that BBC News was the most trusted news service in the world (BBC Media Centre, 2020). BBC Indonesia has been part of the BBC International network operating in Indonesia since 1949. Founded in Britain in 1922 as The British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., it later became a national public radio station in the UK. The BBC has expanded globally, including in Indonesia, providing news in Indonesian. Consistently reporting on international and local events, BBC Indonesia has become one of the media outlets trusted by the Indonesian public.

Focusing on human rights violations and refugee suffering, BBC Indonesia aims to attract global attention to broader issues such as misinformation and injustices faced by Rohingya refugees. This approach aligns with their agenda to be a reliable and comprehensive news source in addressing humanitarian issues on the international stage. BBC Indonesia consistently highlights the humanitarian conditions of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. In news like "Rohingya Refugees in Aceh: A Group of Locals 'Rejects', UNHCR Reminds of the Need for Humanitarian Solidarity," they describe the living conditions of refugees, including their access to basic needs such as food, clean water, shelter, and healthcare. This coverage shows BBC's effort to provide a comprehensive picture of the daily challenges faced by refugees, increasing awareness of their urgent needs. In articles like "Rohingya: Stories of Rescuing Refugees Stranded in Aceh and the Dilemma Between Humanity and Social Jealousy," BBC Indonesia emphasizes various challenges faced by Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, including discrimination, difficulties in finding employment, and uncertainty about the future. In Aceh-related news, they discuss how refugees face rejection from local communities and obstacles they must overcome, such as reactions from groups rejecting the presence of refugees. Additionally, BBC Indonesia provides space for Rohingya refugees to share their stories and experiences directly. This is evident in articles featuring interviews with refugees, allowing them to recount their experiences and express their struggles in facing the crisis. By providing a platform for refugee voices, BBC Indonesia helps build empathy and understanding among readers regarding their suffering. This approach aligns with the principles of agenda setting and framing in communication theory. By emphasizing humanitarian conditions, aid efforts, challenges, and refugee voices, BBC Indonesia plays a role in shaping public perception of the Rohingya crisis, highlighting the urgency of humanitarian action, and drawing attention to various aspects of the crisis. This reflects the media strategy in setting agendas and framing issues to build awareness and empathy among readers.

The journalism approach of Tirto.id, as explained in the study by Ade Armando and Suluh Gembyeng Cipta titled "Agency Efforts Against Short-Term Logic of Online Journalism: A Case Study of Tirto.id" in 2018, shows that Tirto.id has developed a journalism practice that challenges the mainstream online journalism trend of prioritizing speed at the expense of depth and accuracy. As a relatively new online media outlet, Tirto.id distinguishes itself through a journalism strategy that prioritizes data verification, in-depth information presentation, and consistent application of the principle of covering both sides (Ciptadi & Armando, 2018). In their study, Armando and Gembyeng Ciptadi show that Tirto.id does not consider speed a necessity in online journalism, especially if it means sacrificing report depth. They emphasize that Tirto.id prefers to present comprehensive news, often involving multiple sources to provide a balanced perspective. In practice, Tirto.id applies this principle not only to in-depth investigative reports but also to current news. This allows Tirto.id to maintain balance in reporting, avoid bias, and provide equal opportunities for various parties to express their views. The research by Armando and Gembyeng Ciptadi not only highlights how Tirto.id operates differently from other online media but also provides concrete evidence that Tirto.id's journalism approach is a result of a strategy designed to maintain information integrity and quality. They oppose the logic of fast and concise online journalism, emphasizing the importance of presenting in-depth and balanced news. This shows that Tirto.id has positioned itself as a media outlet committed to providing information that is not only informative but also educates readers. The journalism strategy applied by Tirto.id, as outlined in this study, is highly relevant to their efforts to

offer a richer and more balanced perspective in covering important issues. In the context of research on framing the forced eviction of Rohingya refugees by students in Aceh, Tirto.id shows an approach consistent with its journalistic principles. The media not only provides news quickly and concisely but also prioritizes information depth and source verification. This is evident from how Tirto.id frames the event by highlighting various reasons and backgrounds for the students' actions, giving space for their perspectives, and ensuring that the presented narrative does not fall into one-sided judgment. This approach demonstrates Tirto.id's efforts to provide a more comprehensive and balanced view, even in a situation full of moral and social complexities. Thus, the research findings support previous findings that Tirto.id is committed to journalism that prioritizes accuracy, depth, and balance in presenting important issues to the public.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The media, through the processes of issue selection and aspect emphasis, frames news in ways that reflect their values and editorial background. In the case of the coverage of the forced eviction of Rohingya refugees in Aceh by students, there are significant differences between Tirto.id and BBC Indonesia in how they present information, choose sources, and build narratives. Tirto.id tends to offer more balanced reporting, giving voice to the students' perspectives and highlighting issues related to the government's failure to manage the refugee situation. This approach aligns with Tirto.id's character, which focuses on current social issues and often provides a platform for underrepresented voices. On the other hand, BBC Indonesia emphasizes the suffering of the refugees and criticizes the students' actions as inhumane. The framing used by BBC Indonesia tends to guide readers towards a negative moral evaluation of the students, in line with its focus on human rights and critical journalism. This analysis demonstrates that news framing is not only influenced by the facts presented but also by the values and perspectives held by the media. The selection of issues, sources, and the manner in which narratives are presented play crucial roles in shaping public perception of an event. Therefore, a deep understanding of media framing is essential in analyzing how news can influence public opinion and either reinforce or challenge dominant narratives within society.

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