

*Navigating Indonesian Media Independence:
An Analysis of Kompas.com's Framing of the Government's Physical Distancing Policy*

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Abstract

Government power and control of the media are two things that always go together. The government must continually exert control over the media to retain its hegemony. As a control node, the concept of laws and regulations arises. This event makes the media a supporter and agent of the government's interests. This paper aims to evaluate how Kompas.com, one of Indonesia's mainstream online media, frames the government's social restriction policy in response to the Covid-19 outbreak. From March 2020 to December 2021, 237 news articles titled Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) were examined. This study employs a quantitative approach. Entman's framing analysis properties were used as coding categories while working on interpretation-focused coding and critical discourse principles to build the narrative. An ANOVA analysis was applied to assess the degree of public confidence in the news reports provided by Kompas.com. The options used by Kompas.com to preserve public trust in government and the media include the employment of positive tones and enhancing the tendency of trust in the government through moral and treatment framing. The ANOVA result's p-value is 0.0395, less than alpha 0.05, which shows the significance of this study with R^2 0.9997. The present study accepts the present study hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis with a significance F value of 3.1737.

Keywords: Indonesian Online Media Framing, COVID-19, Entman Framing Analysis, Critical Discourse, Large-Scale Social Restrictions

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Introduction

The COVID-19 crisis has captured the attention of governments worldwide. Many individuals have urged governments not only to improve their readiness and responsiveness but also to address the threat of the coronavirus, frequently overlooking other possible risks (Boin, McConnell, & Hart, 2021). Researchers from diverse disciplines endeavor to comprehend how governments formulate policies and execute actions in response to this mega-crisis. These actions encompass highlighting the role of social presence in various communication contexts to generate public attention (Munandar & Basuki, 2021), informing citizens about fears and concerns related to social restrictions and healthcare management (Mohamad & Zaini, 2021), as well as addressing vaccine-related issues (Yousaf et al., 2022).

The role of the media in communicating government policies and actions can influence people's well-being and anxiety during a pandemic. The media has significantly heightened public awareness of the necessary precautions amidst Covid. Moreover, media plays a vital role, particularly in a democratic nation like Indonesia. It represents freedom of expression (Bahri & Widhyharto, 2021) and contributes to the country's advancement. Thus, the text presented in the media, such as news discourse, can serve as sensitive indicators for endorsing specific government policies and actions.

According to Indonesia's Press Law, Number 40 of 1999, one of the responsibilities of the national press is to fulfil the public's right to information. The press is crucial in disseminating accurate and inaccurate information to the public. The 2020 National Press Freedom Index (IKP) survey yielded a score of 75.27, categorizing public's right to information as "fairly free" (Persada, February 13, 2022). However, press freedom remains a significant concern in various Indonesian regions, particularly concerning physical, political, social, economic, and legal forms of violence (Junius Fernando, Pujiyono, Rozah, & Rochaeti, 2022).

Kompas.com is the most popular online news portal, followed by CNN Indonesia, Detik.com, Kumparan, and Tirto.id, serving as the public's primary choice for accessing accurate information. The findings indicate that most viewers, comprising 89% of 63 million Indonesian digital natives, favour Kompas.com as a mainstream online media source due to its reliability and ease of access.

Media's significance in conveying government actions during the pandemic is vital, notably in democratic nations like Indonesia, where it contributes to both expression freedom and societal progress. Furthermore, the popularity of news platforms like Kompas.com among Indonesian digital natives underscores the importance of reliable media sources for accurate information dissemination. Hence, there is an exigency for further investigations aimed at analyzing how Kompas.com frames public attention in relation to the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy and the government's implementation, employing Entman's framing analysis approach within Indonesia. This study explores how Kompas.com, a prominent mainstream online media platform in Indonesia, frames the government's policy regarding social restrictions amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The research investigates the relationships between various variables through cross-tabulation analysis and ANOVA. The Research Questions are as follows:

- RQ 1. Who is Kompas.com's news source in framing the policy?
- RQ 2. What is the general tone of Kompas.com's news towards implementing a Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy toward the government?
- RQ 3. How do Entman's framing analysis properties configure Kompas.com's news about implementing the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy?
- RQ 4. To what extent does Kompas.com's framing deal with public trust?

Therefore, this study delves into the Kompas.com news sources used in framing the policy, the overall tone of Kompas.com's news concerning the government's implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy, and the influence of Entman's framing analysis properties on Kompas.com's coverage of the policy's implementation. The outcomes of this study have implications for the government's communication and management of social restriction policies aimed at the Indonesian populace, mainly through the framing of widely-viewed and youth-preferred mainstream online media in Indonesia.

Literature Review

Government as Professional and Political Craft

Covid-19 is viewed as a creeping crisis, a pandemic that spans time and is a crisis that cuts across borders, geography, jurisdictions, and sectoral boundaries (Boin & Rhinard, 2008). Furthermore, this pandemic is a crisis of solidarity in which the majority of people not directly threatened by the disease are asked or forced to make sacrifices to suppress the virus. This phenomenon is a rare combination that creates a unique challenge (Filipe, 2021).

The presence of a threat forces the government to bet. The Covid-19 threat's high degree of uncertainty, impact, and exact duration make it difficult for governments to respond effectively. Government as a professional craft, managing crises by setting up scenarios, contingency planning, mobilizing response capacity, making difficult decisions, coordinating efforts of different agencies and jurisdictions, shifting response to recovery, and ensuring that crisis experiences have moral values. Whereas the government, as a political craft, beautifully frames the nature and causes of threats, social distribution, risk, and threat across groups, seizes opportunities to be the centre of attention, shift policy agendas, claim credit, or navigate the blame game, and push for, or block, systemic reform (Fortuna, 2022).

Government and Media

The ruling government always exerts control over the media to maintain hegemony. As a control node, the concept of regulation and legislation was developed. As a result, the media must defend, support, and carry out the government's interests (Li, Shi, & Zhou, 2021; Yu & Chi, 2021). As a result, the concept of media ideology must be capable of and obligated to encourage and support the existing regime to strengthen its political power for economic, political, social, and cultural development through a media system. The media system encompasses various activities related to media ownership, media control, media relations with the public and government, and freedom and responsibility in broadcasting societal opinions and facts (Multisilta, 2009).

The government's political system requires the media to operate and influence the development and growth of the media in a country. Based on historical records from Sukarno's presidency, a widely held belief is that the media is obligated to support and defend

political manifestos that have become the direction of government programs (Anom, 2016). This philosophy occasionally underpins the political paradigm of Indonesian media.

Kompas.com as Indonesia's Mainstream Online Media

Up to 63 million Indonesians are under 25 (20-35). As many as 89% are digital natives or members of Generation Y (18-23 years old) and Generation Z (24-32 years old). According to her survey results, Karen Kusnadi, Analytics Manager at Maverick Indonesia, reports that up to 85% of the Y and Z generations consume daily news via their smartphones. As a result, online news portals are the most popular source of information for generations Y and Z. Aside from communication, 84% of them use social media, 43% use messaging apps, 16% watch television, 6% listen to the radio, and only about 5% read print media (Kasih, December 15, 2020).

Kusnadi and Hikmawan (2020) reported that the most popular online media portals among Indonesia's young people (18 to 35 years old) are Kompas.com, CNN Indonesia, Detik.com, Kumparan, and Tirto. Meanwhile, this generation is primarily interested in entertainment and arts (63%), lifestyle (62%), social politics (53%), technology (49%), travel (44%), economy and business (43%), and health (40%) (Kusnadi & Hikmawan, 2020).

Media and Framing

Carnibella and Wells (2022) reported that media coverage of public policies during the Covid-19 pandemic had a dominant influence on workers' perceptions of government policies. These findings were based on a study of six Italian daily newspapers with the highest circulation regarding framing analysis of government public policies during the Covid-19 pandemic. Lyu and Takikawa (Lyu & Takikawa, 2022) investigated how media framing influences the emergence of anti-Chinese sentiment through a case study of Japanese people's reactions to online news during the Covid-19 pandemic. Several digital footprints were collected on a large scale, and the news was categorized by theme to determine the degree of Japanese anti-China sentiment towards China. The findings show that the news media portrays a negative image of China, and the coverage related to political and international relations issues increases as the prevalence of Covid-19 in Japan increases. Empirical evidence suggests that the framing used by the media can provide a discursive context that escalates the Covid-19 issue into a broader expression of anti-Chinese sentiment for the public.

Furthermore, Mukherjee et al. (Mukherjee, Maity, & Chatterjee, 2021) demonstrated that media framing in reporting during the Covid-19 pandemic affects society's perspective and attitude about Covid-19 and various themes mentioned in the media during the pandemic through an online poll. Along with news regarding the illness's spread, the press also conveys experiences that help specific ideas stick in people's minds. This finding demonstrates a link between the community's perspective and mental health and the amplified media framing. Several data from social media in China, specifically Weibo in the range of December 2019 to April 2020, were collected and grouped into 12 categories to determine the extent of the social representation of Covid-19 from clinical and epidemiological perspectives among users. The findings show the most substantial relationship between news framing and the views of users, the public, government officials, and organizations' representatives as reported by Chen et al. (Chen et al., 2022).

Methods

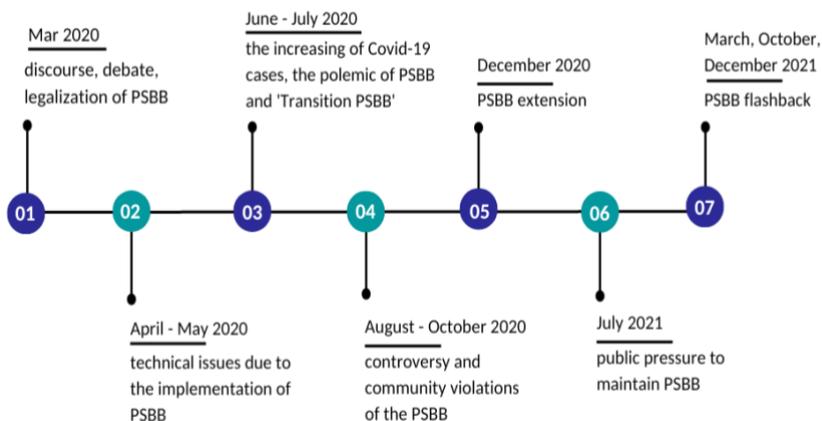
Design

This study employed a quantitative approach to evaluate data using non-arbitrary procedures. Entman's framing analysis properties were adopted to analyze the gathered data, as suggested by previous researchers (Anggraeni, 2018; Leliana, Herry, Suratriadi, & Enrieco, 2018; Nisbet, Hart, Myers, & Ellithorpe, 2013). The data were classified using interpretation-focused coding with critical discourse principles to analyze all relevant data on Large-Scale Social Restrictions reports, as suggested by previous researchers (Jamil & Doktoralina, 2016; Luo, 2019).

Data Selection

Two hundred thirty-seven news stories under the theme of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) from March 2020 to December 2021 were analyzed from Kompas.com, an online national newspaper. This period was chosen since the PSBB draft, which entailed discussion and debate, began in March 2020, and the regulation was formally adopted on March 31, 2020. The PSBB was implemented at the central and regional levels from April 2020 to August 2020. The PSBB policy was then scrutinized, evaluated, and technically changed with a new, stricter approach named "Tightening PSBB" in September 2020 after completing a transitional period. Thus, the new strategy continued until March 2021 when a promising sign of a successful conclusion was discovered. The PSBB policy course for the entire year was outlined in the report from Kompas.com published in March, October, and December 2021, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Kompas.com's PSBB Timeline



Although the selected period for data collection was for a year, news from the beginning of 2021 still needed to be examined. This condition was due to its lack of relation to the PSBB topic. The second Covid-19 wave struck Indonesia once more, along with increased cases at the beginning of 2021. As a result, the PPKM (Implementation of Community Policy Restrictions) took center stage in the media due to local events that occurred throughout the New Year's, Christmas, and Eid al-Fitr holidays. As a result, the first half of 2021 was not included in the written materials for this study's analysis.

Variables

News Source.

Frames are how news sources frame issues, enabling journalists, writers, editors, and news organizations' internal news-generating process. The frame depicts the primary character in a news story's logic, philosophy, and genre (Moernaut, Mast, & Temmerman, 2019). This study examines the portion of news dealing with Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy on Kompas.com that comes from the Indonesian Government (Government) and various non-governmental organizations (NGO), Experts, and the Community. By examining the frequency of statements cited by Kompas.com, the most important news sources are found, and their sources are codified.

News Tone.

The problems, tones, and framing that news media use when a crisis occurs are crucial in shaping public opinion and actions (Bassyouny, Abdelfattah, & Tao, 2022; Löffler, Norden, & Rieber, 2021). Moreover, some governmental, political, economic, and financial concerns are impacted by the tone of news coverage. Previous studies demonstrated that news tone impacted stock and CDS traders' views (Liebmann, Orlov, & Neumann, 2016), financial reputation (Barakat, Ashby, Fenn, & Bryce, 2019), voter preferences and expectations about political alliances (Eberl & Plescia, 2018). It also affected emotions retrieved from macroeconomic news to explain and anticipate future behavior (Consoli, Pezzoli, & Tosetti, 2021).

This study applied the following five-point Likert scale values as used by Nijkraake, Gosselt, and Gutteling to evaluate tones from severely negative to very positive: -2, -1, 0, +1, and +2. News articles were manually read and classified to figure out the tones of each article as positive, neutral, or negative, as done by some previous researchers (Cameron Wild et al., 2019; Li et al., 2021; Lucey & Ren, 2021; Nijkraake, Gosselt, & Gutteling, 2015).

Robert Entman's Framing Analysis

The media's framing involves constructing reality by making a central message. Framing analysis is used to examine how the media interprets and frames events. It can be used in communication to dissect ways or ideologies, to examine the selection and prominence of issues, to link facts in the news to make it more meaningful, engaging, meaningful, or easier to remember and to lead audience interpretation according to the media's perspective. Robert Entman's functional framing properties analyze news text by promoting problems' definitions, causes of diagnosis, moral judgment, and treatment recommendations (Clinton, 2022; Launa, 2020; Leliana et al., 2018).

The 'Define Problems' stage focuses on how journalists interpret events when a problem arises. Diagnosing causes is a stage of analysis used to determine an event's primary actor or cause. Making moral judgments is a framing element used to justify argumentation on a defined problem presented by the media. At the Treatment recommendation stage, the media selects a solution to the problem. The solution is determined by how the event is perceived. Besides, what or who becomes the cause of the issue (Jaya & Syam, 2019).

Population: Corpus of News

This research focuses on news articles that reported the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, which began in March 2020 and ended in December 2021. The data collection process is done manually following time-based reporting on Kompas.com. The object of analysis in this study is 236 news stories as reported on Kompas.com under the keyword: "*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) Covid 2019*".

Cross Tabulation

The frequency distribution of the variables was cross-tabulated in a matrix format. The simple relationship between two existing variables is investigated using this cross-tabulation technique, which also aids in identifying their interactions and generates a wealth of information (Vágó, 2011).

This study used cross-tabulation as an additional analysis to show a simple relationship between the variables (Adiprasetyo & Larasati, 2021). The relationship between these factors will be considered in the analysis and discussion of the findings. This study presents three cross-tabulations: between the number of news and the moral judgment provided by the media, between news sources and the tone that often appears, and between news sources and the selected issues.

ANOVA and Regression Analysis

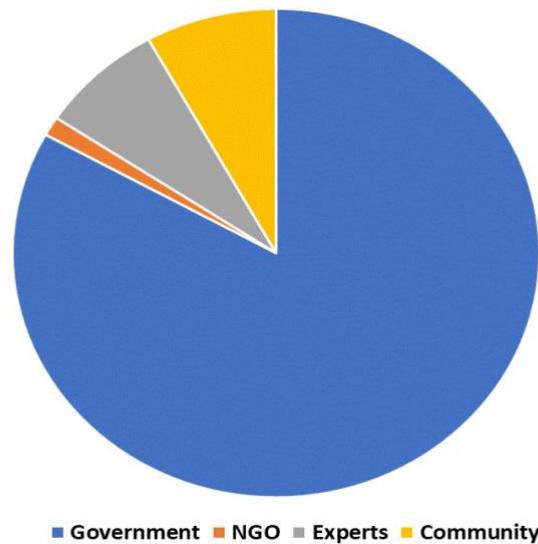
This study employed an ANOVA analysis to assess the degree of public confidence in the news reports provided by Kompas.com. News sources from the Government, NGOs, experts and the community serve as the data category values for the variables utilized as input parameters in this research. The regression analysis was performed to determine the significance of the analyzed news sources that affect the level of trust in Kompas.com news.

Results

News Sources

According to data collected on the PSBB policy from March 2020 to December 2021, the government is the primary news source. There were 196 (83.05%) news sources from the government among the 237 news texts examined, along with 3 (1.27%) news sources from NGOs, 18 (7.62%) news sources from specialists, and 19 (8.05%) news sources from communities as depicted in Fig 2. A wide range of issues exposing the PSBB policy from technological and procedural standpoints led to the government's control over news sources. The issues identified by journalists from 236 news reports concerned the application of PSBB, its rules, the application of PSBB in specific regions, the civil emergency policy, social aid, and transportation issues. Kompas.com brought PSBB schema to shape the government as controller, manager, and policy executor. The analysis of news, which recognizes the government as the main provider of information regarding Covid-19, aligns with the outcomes of prior research (Heychael & Rizky, 2020) in which the political structure of the government mandates the media's functioning and its impact on the progress and advancement of media within a nation.

Figure 2. News Sources on Kompas.com's Large-Scale Social Restrictions Policy



Several NGOs, experts, and the community support government plans, while others doubt the government's ability to implement PSBB policies effectively. NGOs serve as news sources to frame PSBB discussions on human rights violations, scepticism about the PSBB's ability to stop the spread of Covid-19, and procedural issues at Soekarno-Hatta Airport during PSBB implementation. Experts from various fields, such as law studies, journalists, researchers, academics, public health experts, epidemiologists, and doctors, were news sources to frame PSBB implementation from the perspective of legal force and social impacts. Some call on the government to adopt PSBB, while others question its efficacy.

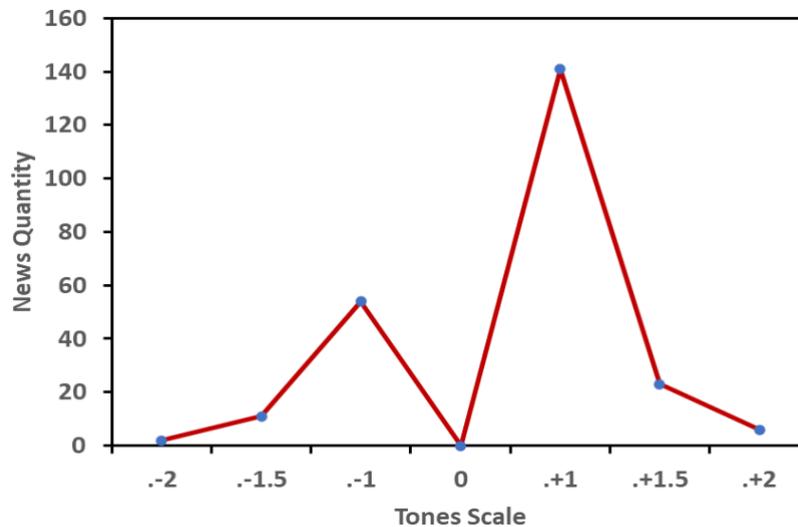
Tones Used by News Sources as Responses to Large-Scale Sosial Restriction Policy

Figure 3 depicts the tone scale, mainly used for a particular amount of news. The news on Kompas.com often brought positive tones. In defining the Large-Scale Sosial Restriction (PSBB) issue, the news presented by Kompas.com embraced several facts and governmental rules. Most of the news was neutral, descriptive, and informative, ensuring the readers become positive after reading the text. According to the tone rating scale from the most negative to the most positive (from -2 to 2), there were 6 news items with very positive tones (+2), 23 news had positive tones (+1.5), and the majority, 140 news, had somewhat neutral and moderately positive tone (+1). However, non-governmental news sources, including NGOs, experts, and the community, tended to use a negative tone. There were 54 news items with a moderately negative tone (-1), 11 news items with a negative tone (-1.5), and only 2 news items with a very negative tone (-2).

Figure 4 demonstrates a trend of tones toward the four categories of news source; government, NGO, experts, and community, and the amount of news on each source from the cross-tabulation. The typical news coverage was quite positive value (+1) when the government became the news source on 120 news stories (50.84%), and some positive tones (+1.5) with 17 news (7.20%). However, Figure 4.3 also shows that the government also employs highly negative tones (-2) on 3 news stories (1.27%), negative tone (-1.5) on 7 news stories (2.96%), and entirely negative tones (-1) on 39 news stories (16.52%). The PSBB was implemented in several ways, according to April 2020 reports. When the government threatens to withdraw business licenses or shut down enterprises due to violations of the PSBB, negative tones (-1.5) are utilized. Concerns and polemics from internal parties within

the government regarding the implementation of PSBB, which all levels of society cannot fully implement, were also reported using negative tones. When the government imposed steep fines and jail sentences on communities that disobeyed PSBB laws, a particularly negative tone (-2) is utilized.

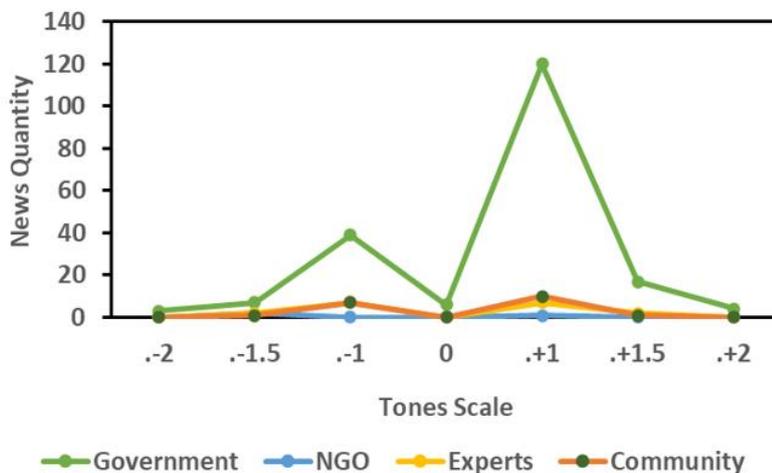
Figure 3. Most Dominant Tone on Kompas.com's News



Kompas.com also used neutral tones (0) to report regulations in terms of information and technical aspects. There were 6 news stories using neutral tones that contributed insignificantly to the overall pattern. The media's use of a neutral tone when highlighting government management issues was similar to a study conducted by Valentini and Rometi in the Italian press (Valentini & Rometi, 2011).

Two of the three news stories from NGOs in April 2020 used negative tones (-1) to criticize the government for the PSBB's inadequacy in response to the Covid-19 outbreak and its failure to provide enough community outreach. People assisted one another and supported the needs of their neighbours. However, one piece of news informed PSBB and its technicalities with a positive tone (+1).

Figure 4. Tones of Kompas.com's news on PSBB Policy Towards News Source



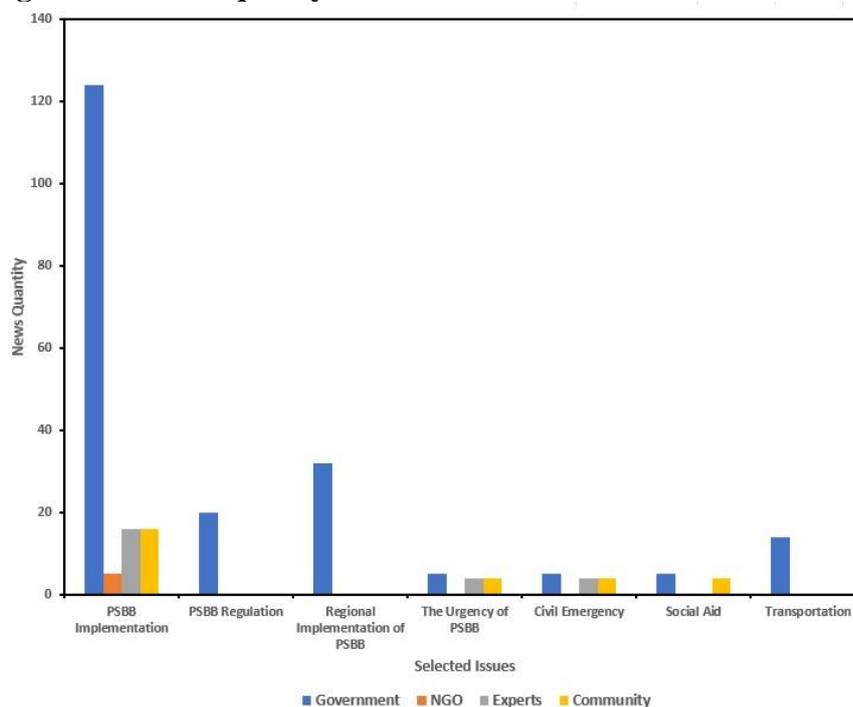
Framing Analysis

Problem Definition.

In this study, all 236 news articles were collected under the theme of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), with the following selected issues; PSBB Implementation, PSBB Regulation, The Urgency of PSBB, Civil Emergency, Social Aid, and Transportation. Figure 5 indicates the regularity of news sources on specific issues.

According to Figure 5, the majority of the selected issues are dominated by the government, which is also the primary source in 124 stories about PSBB implementation, 20 stories about PSBB regulation, 32 stories about regional PSBB implementation, and 2 stories about the urgency of PSBB, civil emergency, social assistance, and transportation. Only 3 reports on the PSBB Implementation include the contribution from NGOs. Experts contribute to 16 reports on PSBB Implementation and one on The Urgency of PSBB and Civil Emergency. The community reacts to 16 news on PSBB Implementation, and only appears once in the following news; The Urgency of PSBB, Civil Emergency, and Social Aid.

Figure 5. The Frequency of News Sources towards Selected Issues



Diagnose Cause.

Three categories—viruses, governments, and communities—are used to describe the causes of the issues emphasized in the news. The coronavirus was the primary factor in 29 news reports, the government was the primary factor in 97 news stories, and the community was the primary factor in 110 news stories (Table 4.1). PSBB policies firmly focused on the community. Therefore, most of the causes of the issues were the community. Polemics colored all news stories from March 2020 to December 2021 regarding the implementation of the PSBB by the government to the community, community violations, and technical obstacles encountered in the community regarding the implementation of PSBB rules.

Table 1. Main Cause of News Stories

Diagnose Cause	Numbers
Coronavirus	29
Government	98
Community	110
Total	237

Moral Judgement.

Kompas.com constructs a more favorable impression of government policy in most PSBB news stories. The frequency of encouraging trust in the government was more in quantity than delivering distrust. The data is analyzed using the principles of critical discourse analysis to understand the text as media framing to trust or distrust the government, as suggested by previous researchers (Jamil & Doktoralina, 2016; Loisa, Susanto, Junaidi, & Loekman, 2019). Table 4.2 indicates how supporting lines become the evidence to interpret trust and distrust of a particular news title and news source. Supporting lines and other lines in the text were analyzed thoroughly to the language function and how meaning is created in a particular social context.

As the government's response to the enormous expansion of the covid epidemic that had invaded Indonesia since January 2020, PSBB was launched in March 2020. According to the Jakarta Health Office, there were about 500 verified cases and nearly 1200 suspects in Jakarta by March 2020 (KumparanSains, April 22, 2020). Nineteen news articles discussed the government's intention to introduce PSBB in March 2020. Afterward, April 2020 was the most significant news volume (149 stories) due to President Jokowi's approval of the PSBB policy on March 31, 2020. During April 2020, tensions around the implementation, application, and technical rules of PSBB dominated kompas.com's news.

Because they were out of the scope of the PSBB, news data from November 2020, January–February 2021, April–May 2021, August–Sept 2021, and November 2021 were not used as the population in this study. In addition to PSBB, the PPKM policy (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) dominated Kompas.com's news coverage throughout the months, as mentioned above. However, PPKM is more restricted to the Java-Bali region's borders alone and excludes the data examined in this study. From June 2021 to December 2021, kompas.com compared PPKM implementation to PSBB and gave a flashback of PSBB implementation.

Figure 6 depicts the relationship between trust and distrust judgment of the government based on the quantity of news each month. It demonstrates how "judgment to trust" takes the lead in every monthly report. However, "judgment to mistrust" always appears insignificant in every monthly report. As found from the selected data, the media leads the public to trust the government in almost all news issues, including the regulation of PSBB, its regional implementation, its urgency, civic emergencies, social aid, and transportation. There were also insignificant numbers of news stories leading to distrust judgment from NGOs, experts, and the government itself.

Figure 6. Moral Judgement Towards News Quantity

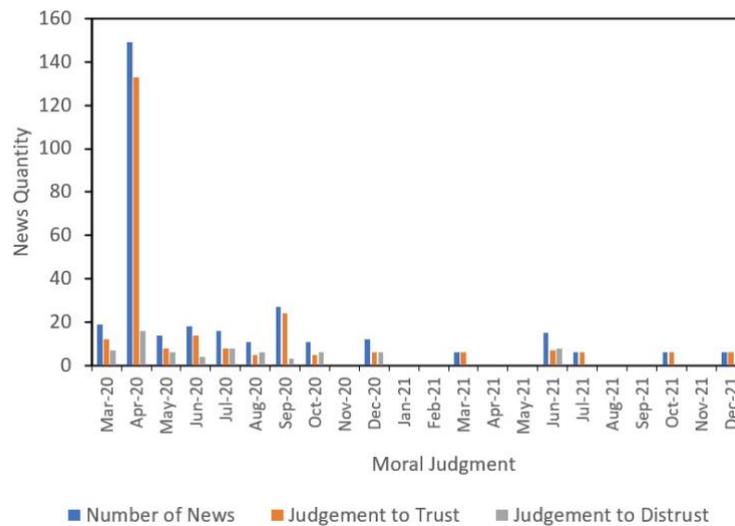
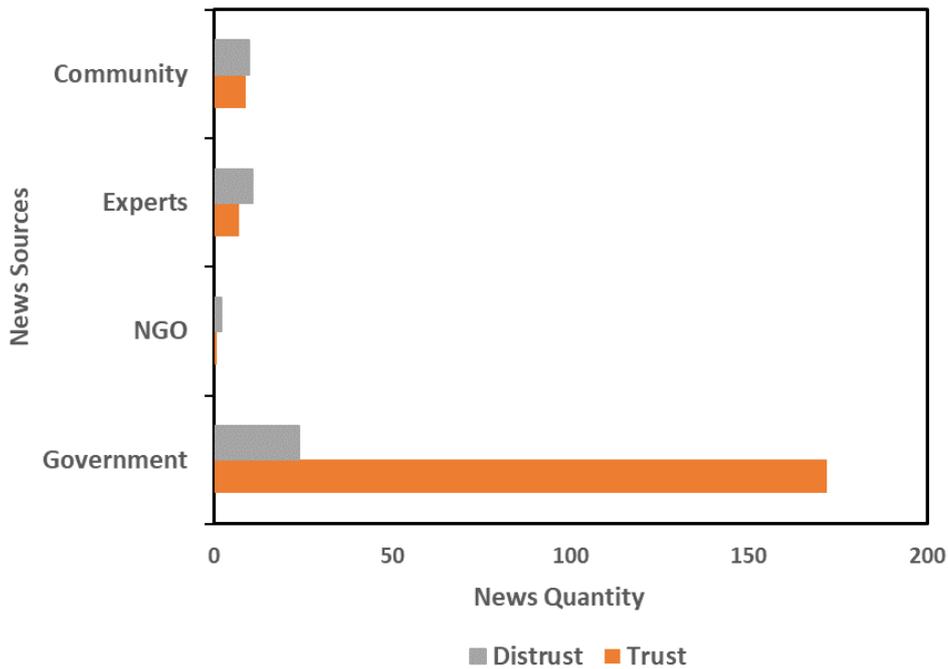


Table 2. Example of Trust and Distrust Interpretation

News Title (Translated)	Source	Moral Judgement by Media	
		Supporting Lines (translated)	Meaning
Have the Right to Limit People Entering and Exiting an Area (April 1, 2020)	Government	The official <u>implementation</u> of the PSBB (will be done) <u>with</u> other <u>considerations</u> such as; epidemiological, threat magnitude, and effectiveness,	PSBB is being treated fairly by the government, and the regulation has been carefully thought out and is not arbitrary. It leads to trust in the government.
Are Large-Scale Social Restrictions to Prevent Corona Outbreak, Effective? (April 3, 2020)	Expert	An expert in Constitutional Law, Yusril Ihza Mahendra, said that <u>PSBB</u> has the potential to <u>fail</u> because there are things that the regional <u>government cannot operate</u> in the process.	The government needs to be more capable of implementing the PSBB. It leads to not trusting the government.

Figure 7 shows the frequency of trust and distrust judgment of the government based on news sources. As the controller, manager, and policy executor, the government is the primary source of news (87.75%) that leads to the judgment of trust. However, only a minor fraction (12.24%) gives the impression of ‘judgment to distrust.’ Despite having a relatively low frequency, news sources from NGOs highlight more significant judgments of distrust (66.6%) toward government policy than judgments of trust (33.3%). News from experts and the community appear to follow a similar pattern. Instead of leading to a ‘judgment to trust the government, 18 news sources from experts lead to the opposite conclusion; judgment to trust is 38.88%, and judgment to distrust is 61.11%. It is consistent with the 19 news sources from the community, which reflect a ‘judgment to distrust’ (52.63%) rather than a ‘judgment to trust’ (47.36%).

Figure 7. Frequency of Judgement to Trust and Judgement to Distrust Towards News Sources



Treatment Recommendation.

The treatment recommendation stage reflects how the media selects a solution to a problem. The news issues under the Large-Scale Social Restrictions theme include the regulation of PSBB, its regional implementation, its urgency, civic emergencies, social aid, and transportation. The media typically establishes a mindset of trust or skepticism toward the government when framing treatment and recommendations. In order to contextualize the treatment and recommendations frame, in this study, the categories of ‘judgment to trust’ and ‘judgment to distrust’ are still employed in the data coding procedure. The pattern of trust and distrust based on news sources is similar to Figure 7.

Figure 8. Frequency of Trust and Distrust on Treatment Framing Towards Selected Issues

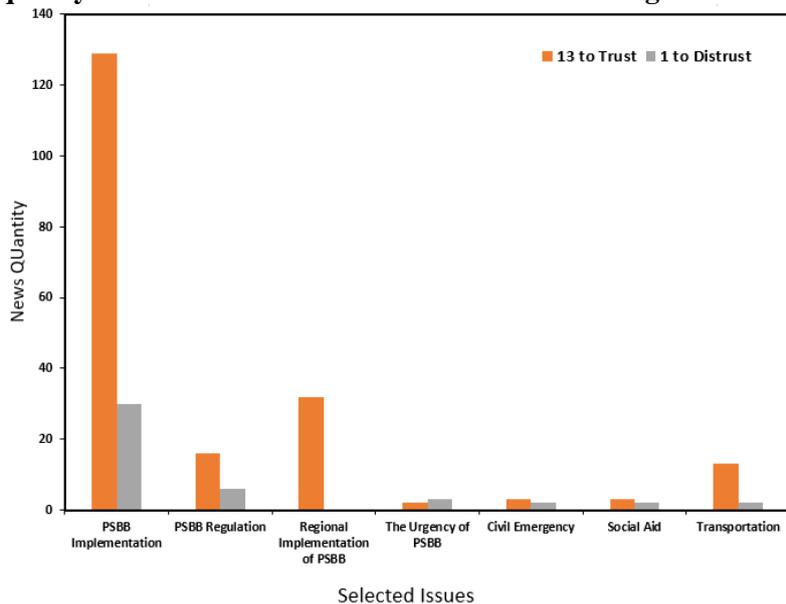


Figure 8 demonstrates the frequency of trust and distrust of the government on some selected issues. When the issues are about PSBB implementation, PSBB regulation, Regional Implementation of PSBB, Civil Emergency, and Transportation, a tendency to trust the government as the selected solution is higher. There is a lower tendency to trust the government when discussing the urgency of PSBB. Interestingly, when the government raised the issue of PSBB Implementation, it had a higher judgment to trust, as shown in Figure 7. However, there is a greater tendency to judgment to distrust The Urgency of the PSBB issue, which the government, experts, and the community raise. Generally, reports on Kompas.com were dominated by the government as news sources with a higher judgment of trust than the judgment of distrust.

ANOVA and Regression Output

ANOVA results based on the group factors examined in this study are summarised in Table 3. Governments, NGOs, specialists, and communities with values make up the variable groupings. The findings of the frequent Kompas.com news stories that demonstrate the trust in treatment framing toward PSBB concerns are listed in Table 3, along with the quantity, average, and variance from the ANOVA analysis. According to the data, news from government sources is more significant than other sources. The news source from the government significantly raises the trust value, as seen in table 3. This ANOVA statistics summary agrees with the trust finding in Figure 8.

Table 3. ANOVA summary

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Government	8	392	49	5173.714286
NGO	8	6	0.75	1.928571429
Experts	8	36	4.5	60
Community	8	38	4.75	54.78571429

Table 4. ANOVA Output

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	12593	3	4197.6667	3.1737	0.0395	2.9466
Within Groups	37033	28	1322.6071			
Total	49626	31				

The results of the ANOVA are shown in table 4, where the square sum of the within-group ANOVA is 37033, and the square sum of the inter-group ANOVA is 12593. With degrees of freedom of 3 and 28, these two metrics describe the correlation of variation in the trust framing population.

Table 5. Regression Summary Output

Parameters	Coefficients	Std. Error	t Stat	p-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	0.0799	0.7674	0.1042	0.9235	-2.3623866	2.522295
Government	0.9792	0.0418	23.4735	0.0001	0.846501	1.112031
NGO	-1.9169	5.5153	-0.3476	0.7511	-19.469229	15.6352
Experts	1.8312	1.3565	1.3500	0.2698	-2.485602	6.148145
Community	-1.1298	0.8077	-1.3989	0.2562	-3.7002747	1.440480
R ²	0.9997					
Adjusted R ²	0.9995					

According to table 5's findings, there is a strong correlation between the variables and the response. The coefficient of determination value of 0.9997 confirms this phenomenon. The adjusted R-value of 0.9995 and the coefficient of determination value of 0.9997 are in good agreement. According to statistics from this study, news framing by Kompas.com could increase public trust in each topic discussed by 99%, with a 95% confidence level. The accuracy and precaution with which the Kompas.com staff frames news for the general public accounts for the high value of the coefficient of determination. This observation is consistent with the coefficient of determination findings from earlier studies (Jegan, 2020).

The ANOVA output in this investigation fits well with the hypothesis that Kompas.com reporting comes from the Government, NGOs, experts, and the community that Kompas.com reporting can influence public trust in the various types of news issues conveyed. The significance level of F 3.1737 serves as proof of this. By verifying the critical F value of 2.9466, the F value of 3.1737 has met the acceptance criteria requirements for the significance level of a few variables in the parameters examined. The outcome of the ANOVA has a p-value of 0.0395, which is less than alpha 0.05. Thus, Ho was rejected by the statistical analysis of this study. The crucial F value for this parameter is 2.9466, which is less than the F value of 3.1737. With a 95% confidence level, this statistical analysis is reliable enough to support the current study's hypothesis (El Tecele et al., 2022; Neumann, 2009).

Table 5 shows the regression analysis for each parameter variable for news sources from Kompas.com. The significant values for the p-values of the sources for the degree of public trust coming from the Government, NGOs, experts, and the community, respectively, are 0.0001693, 0.7511156, 0.2698298, and 0.2562892.

This phenomenon demonstrates the statistically significant effect that government-affiliated news sources have on Kompas.com's framing of the news it conveys to the public audience. Consequently, the findings of this statistical analysis agree with the empirical data, allowing us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the present research hypothesis (Lovell, 2020). However, there is a discrepancy based on news sources from NGOs, specialists, and the general public, where the p-value is higher than alpha 0.05 (Hoffman, 2019). As a result, this phenomenon could be explained by the fact that news sources from NGOs, specialists, and the community cannot significantly have a trusted effect on how Kompas.com frames the news for the public. The statistical findings are consistent with the factual analysis depicted in Figure 7.

Discussion

Indonesia's Minister of Health Regulation, Number 9, 2020 mentions that PSBB, or Large Scale Social Restrictions, is a residential activities restriction in a suspected COVID-19 region (RI, 2020). The restriction is set up to stop any potential outbreaks. At the beginning of PSBB Implementation, several debates, objections, and bewilderment among Indonesians covered the media. The government established the PSBB policy, so for any reports on PSBB policies, the government is the one 'holding the ball.' Information is dominated and under government control. The outcomes of earlier studies (Heychael & Rizky, 2020; Loisa et al., 2019) follow the news analysis that identifies the government as the primary news source on COVID-19.

Kompas.com shifted negative perceptions towards PSBB by employing more positive tones and a greater tendency to trust the government. A survey by the Indonesian Political Indicator in September 2020 was recognised to boost public trust in Jokowi's leadership (Farisa, 2020). The theme of PSBB is the Government theme, where the government is the controller, manager, and policy executor, as well as the primary source of news. Kompas.com shapes the government as a professional craft that manages the Covid-19 crisis by setting up scenarios, contingency planning, mobilising response capacity, making difficult decisions, coordinating efforts of different agencies and jurisdictions, shifting response to recovery, and ensuring that crisis experiences have moral values (Boin et al., 2021).

Kompas.com shifted negative perceptions towards PSBB by employing more positive tones and a greater tendency to trust the government. It is noted that the Indonesian government's tendency to present positive narratives while promoting the Covid-19 policy is a narrative designed to promote tranquility (Alnizar & Manshur, 2022). A survey by the Indonesian Political Indicator in September 2020 was recognized to boost public trust in Jokowi's leadership. The theme of PSBB is the Government theme, where the government is the controller, manager, and policy executor, as well as the primary source of news.

Compared to the numerous other studies on framing analysis, this study adds a coding technique for meaning keywords based on the principles of critical discourse analysis. It makes significant coding volumes of data quicker while maintaining accuracy in its calculations. (Launa, 2020; Leliana et al., 2018). This study employed meaningful keywords to support Entman's framing properties instead of applying words frequency (Rahmadan & Setiawati, 2021), structural grouping (Nurindra, 2021) and interpreting general discourse (Jamil & Doktoralina, 2016) or just applying Entman's properties (Alrizki & Aslinda, 2022; Wibhisono, 2020).

Kompas.com, as an Indonesian mainstream online media of the young generation's first choice, has to defend, support, and carry out the government's interests (Guo, Yu, & Faff, 2021; Yu & Chi, 2021) in a preferable way. According to an online study by Edelman performed between October 19 and November 2019, among other nations like Thailand, Singapore, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, India, and China, Indonesia has the highest levels of public trust in its government. Compared to the other four nations—Thailand, India, China, and the United States—Indonesia likewise has a high level of media trust (Edelman.com, 2020). This condition indicates that Indonesia owned significant trust in both the government and the media prior to the PSBB implementation. Deciding to be a party that upholds public trust in the Government, Kompas.com disseminated positive news and framed moral judgment and treatment to support the government. Kompas.com's coverage is not about

influencing public judgment but the government but maintaining public trust in a preferable way as Indonesia's first online.

Conclusion

Briefly noted as a historical paradigm since Sukarno's presidency, Indonesian media tend to promote government projects. Because public trust in government and media was already there, Kompas.com coverage provided more positive news to frame Large-Scale Social Restrictions. To conclude, this study finds the following points;

- 1) The government is the primary news source, with 196 news stories (83.05%) out of 236 collected news articles in this study. Since PSBB is a governmental product, the government appears to dominate and control news coverage about PSBB.
- 2) PSBB implementation based on Kompas.com's coverage generally brought positive tones. The typical news coverage was quite positive (+1) on 120 news stories (50.84%) related to the technical and procedural regulation of PSBB. However, some insignificant news utilized negative tones (-1.5) to report threats of business licenses withdrawing or shutting down enterprises and negative tones (-2) to inform steep fines and jail sentences due to violations of the PSBB by the community.
- 3) All 236 news stories were gathered under the heading of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), with the following topics: PSBB Implementation, PSBB Regulation, Regional PSBB Implementation, The Urgency of PSBB, Civil Emergency, Social Aid, and Transportation. As the controller, manager, and implementer of policy, the government is the primary source of news (87.75%) that influences 'judgment of trust'. A tendency to trust the government as a news source is stronger when the topics are related to PSBB implementation, PSBB regulation, Regional Implementation of PSBB, Civil Emergency, and Transportation. However, there is a lower tendency to trust the government when experts and the community discuss the urgency of PSBB as the news source.
- 4) The p-value for the ANOVA result is 0.0395, below alpha 0.05. With a significance F value of 3.1737 over the critical F value of 2.9466, thus the present study supports the present study hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis. Kompas.com's framing reporting has a substantial effect of a confidence level of 99%, as validated by the coefficient of determination 0.9997.

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