

The Phenomenon Of Islamic State Of Iraq And Syria (ISIS) Onrepublika.Co.Idframing, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) phenomena in Indonesia based on the framing transmission. In this news, *republika.co.id* uses one news source, namely the MUI management, precisely the MUI Deputy Chairperson. The existence of a single resource person shows the tendency to invite readers to understand and participate in rejecting the existence of terrorism and the organizations involved in it. A single speaker who was shown showed the tendency of the media to reject acts of terrorism. Statements submitted by news sources are part of the media's attitude. In this case *republika.co.id* tends to have the same attitude as stated by MUI.

Keywords: framing transmission; ISIS; phenomena;

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I. INTRODUCTION

Framing analysis is one alternative analysis model that can reveal secrets, behind all the differences (even) media opposition in revealing facts. Framing analysis is used to find out how reality is framed by the media. Thus social reality is understood, interpreted and constructed with certain forms and meanings. These elements are not only part of journalistic techniques, but rather how events are interpreted and displayed. This is actually social reality, how the media builds, presents, maintains and reproduces an event to its readers.

This means that the freedom of the press is responsible, requires a level of caution, intelligence of the mass media manager in anticipating the market, so that the market, supports it. This condition resulted in the press competing to show actual and reliable news and at the same time not to override its vision and mission. Departing from an understanding of the reality of the media, the news about ISIS is interesting to be studied further. But in this study, the authors did not only analyze ISIS news framing, but further the implications of news framing carried out on the readers' perceptions, especially regarding the Islamic State.

Research on the implications of ISIS in framing *detik.com* news and *Republika Online* on the theory of media construction of reality. News about ISIS that wants to realize Islamic khilafah in the world for a long time is believed to have an impact on the reader's perception of the Islamic state. Preaching with all aspects of the tendency will form certain perceptions. Deputy Secretary of the MUI, Tengku Zulkarnain even considered that there was an attempt to weaken the Muslims so that they did not run the Shari'a religion correctly. These efforts, for example, are done by frightening Muslims through terrorist and radical accusations. General Chairperson of Islamic Union (Persis) Kiai Haji Maman Abdurrahman is also worried about the conditions and treatment of Muslims. Such unpleasant treatment, for example interrogation of women dressed as Muslim women by the authorities, certification discourse to the clerics and ISIS issues.

"Now there is no need to berate ISIS, it is better to strengthen the Republic of Indonesia and maintain the unity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia does not need to take care of ISIS. This NKRI whose existence must be strengthened. There is a kind of fear that is felt at this time, following the news about ISIS that is so intense in the print, television and internet media. Even the government had to close Islamic sites without going through a process of deliberation with the MUI and Islamic organizations".

In this case the researcher will review the ISIS news in the *detik.com* news portal, and *Republika Online*. *Detik.com* was chosen because it is the largest site in Indonesia. According to *website.informer.com* (based on *Alexa.com* ranking for Indonesia) *detik.com* news portal is visited by 1,267,837 people and daily pageviews: 7,873,269, Alexa Rank: 295 (Alexa Indonesia: 8) and the first rank for news portal category. While the news portal *Republika.co.id* has daily visitors: 194,458 people, daily pageviews: 843,946 and Alexa Rank: 3,292 (Indonesia: 50) and are ranked ninth for the news portal category.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Framing

The idea of Framing was first raised by Baterson. Frame is initially interpreted as a conceptual structure that organizes political views, policies and discourses and provides standard categories to appreciate reality. There are several definitions put forward by experts on framing in Eriyanto, each of which differs in its emphasis and understanding, but there are still major points of reference for the definition, namely:

- a. According to Robert Etman framing is a selection process in various aspects of reality so that certain aspects of the event are more prominent than other aspects. He also stated that information in a typical context so that certain get greater allocation than the other side.
- b. According to Todd Gitlin, the strategy of how reality or the world is formed and simplified in such a way as to be displayed to the public. Events are displayed in the news to make it stand out and attract the attention of readers. It is done by selection, repetition, emphasis and presentation of certain aspects of reality.
- c. According to David Snow and Robert Benford, giving meaning to interpreted events from relevant conditions. Frame organizes the belief system and is manifested in certain keywords, such as clauses, certain images, information sources and certain sentences.
- d. According to Zhongdan and Pan Konsicki as construction and processing news. The cognition device used in coding information, interpreting events related to the routine and news formation conventions.

This concept was also given by Erving Goffman in 1974 which presupposes the frame as behavioral pieces that guide individuals in reading reality. In Goffman's view, it is known as the dramaturgy perspective, when someone interprets reality not with a hollow conception. Someone always organizes events every day. The experiences and realities that are organized into reality are experienced by someone. A frame is an interpretation scheme, where the picture of the world a person enters is organized so that the experience becomes meaningful and meaningful. Frame offers interpretation of various social realities that take place every day.

According to Erving Goffman, humans actively classify, organize and interpret their life experiences to be more meaningful. Understanding schemes symbolized by frames cause humans to be able to find, think about, identify and provide signs as events or information. In the illustration, Gamson (2001) identified three domain studies from the framing approach: (1) the origin and use of frames in the construction of messages, (2) the examination of certain frames in messages, and (3) the interaction of audiences with these messages. In communication research, both the setting and framing agenda both include specific content about media messages and the effects of the content on the public. And, as we can see, two approaches simultaneously are almost indistinguishable in showing questions about media content and the effects of media content. However, the framing approach and agenda setting differ largely in terms of the source and use of frames in media messages, with much more emphasis on this field in framing research.

Framing research also often considers the central emphasis in messages (Barnett, 2005), and most of the frequently quoted definitions of framing refer specifically to emphasis, selection and exclusion. Gamson (1985) defines framing as emphasizing certain features and denying others. Gitlin (1980) defines frames as "the principles of selection, emphasis, and presentation consisting of theories quietly a little about what is, what is happening, and what is the problem" Tankard, Hendrickson, Silberman, Bliss, and Ghanem (1991) stated similar definitions: "frames are the idea of organizing the center for news content that conveys the context and shows this problem through the use of selection, emphasis, expenditure, and elaboration.

2.2 Framing Analysis, A Text Analysis Method

The idea of Framing was first raised by Baterson. Frame is initially interpreted as a conceptual structure that organizes political views, policies and discourses and provides standard categories to appreciate reality. This concept was also given by Erving Goffman in 1974 which presupposes the frame as behavioral pieces that guide individuals in reading reality. In Goffman's view, it is known as the dramaturgy perspective, when someone interprets reality not with a hollow conception. Someone always organizes events every day. The experiences and realities that are organized into reality are experienced by someone. A frame is an interpretation scheme, in which the picture of the world entered by someone is organized so that the pengala, man becomes meaningful and meaningful. Frame offers interpretation of various social realities that take place every day.

In the realm of communication studies, framing analysis represents a tradition that puts forward a multidisciplinary approach or perspective to analyze communication phenomena or activities. Framing analysis is used to dissect ways of media ideology when constructing facts. This analysis examines selection strategies, prominence, and linking facts into the news so that they are more meaningful, more interesting, more meaningful or more memorable to lead audience interpretation according to their perspective.

The word salience is defined as making information more attentive, meaningful and memorable. An increase in prominence enhancing the probability of the recipient will better understand the information, see the meaning more sharply and then process it and store it in memory. The information part of the text can be made more prominent by placing it or repeating or associating it with familiar cultural symbols.

GJ. Aditjondro defines framing as a method of presenting reality where the truth about an event is not totally denied, but is deflected subtly by using terms that have certain connotations and with the help of photographs, cartoons and illustrative tools. The framing process not only involves the press workers, but also the parties to the dispute in certain cases who each try to display the sides of the information they want to highlight (while hiding the other sides) while accentuating validity with their views referring to knowledge, ignorance and feelings of the readers.

Framing analysis can be done with various focus and objectives. Of course this is related to various definitions and the scope of framing itself which is quite complex. Gamson separates the framing approach into two namely individual approaches and cultural approaches. Framing analysis of cultural level includes identification, and categorization of the process of repetition of placement, association and sharpening certain words, sentences and proportions in a discourse.

While frames at the individual level have the consequence that for certain purposes, framing studies cannot be carried out only to the content analysis of media texts. In this connection Gamson and Modigliani introduced the concept of frame resonance, namely the level of harmony between frames that appear in textual discourse and the interpretive response of audiences. To measure frame resonance and to know the level of uniformity or diversity of the media crew's schemata, framing analysis needs to be done at the individual level. According to Sudibyo, framing analysis of individual schemata can be done by polling or comprehensive interviews.

The basic idea of framing analysis is how a media text is viewed as an organized system, which shows advocacy for certain ideas and provides a means for the audience to process the text. According to Erving Goffman in Zein, humans actively classify, organize and interpret their life experiences to be more meaningful. Understanding schemes symbolized by frames cause humans to be able to find, think about, identify and provide signs as events or information.

2.3 News Production

Is that news? The news is not easily defined precisely because there are many definitions of the news. Western version of news definitions according to The New Grolier Webster International Dictionary states that news is (1) warm information about something that has happened or about something that has not been known before, (2) Information as presented by newspapers, radio or television, (3) News is something or someone who is seen by the media as a news item.

Other definitions as expressed by Edward Jay Friedlander and his friends in his book Excellence and reporting, news is what you should know that you don't know. News is what has happened lately which is important for you in everyday life. News is what interests you who excites you to tell friends. 'Hey have you heard? News is what local, national and international shakers and movers do to influence your life. News is an unexpected event that fortunately and unfortunately, has happened. While Mitchell V Charnley said, news is an actual report of interesting or important facts and opinions or both for a large number of people.

News is produced through a journalistic process involving journalists. The earliest stage for producing news is how reporters perceive the events he witnessed. News is the end result of a complex process by sorting and determining specific events and themes. As MacDougall said:

"Every day there are millions of events in the world that have the potential to become news. These events do not necessarily become news because of the limitations provided and calculated, which news and which are not news. The news is therefore, the event that has been determined as news is not the event itself".

In Fishman's view there are two trends in how the news production process is seen. The first view is often called the news selection view. In essence, the news production process is a selection process. Selection is done by journalists who choose which events are important and which are not. The second view is the approach to news formation. In this view the news is not selected but formed. It is the reporter who forms it, which one is called the news which is not.

According to Hal, in carrying out the news production process, there are several factors that are of paramount concern, namely organizational routines, news values, categorization and professional ideology.

2.4 Media Language as Construction of Reality

Language is a tool in giving meaning. In carrying out the construction of reality to the events that occur, the mass media uses language as the main tool in telling reality. Language is a conceptualization and narrative tool. Once the importance of language, there is no news, stories or knowledge without language. Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman in his book *The Social Construction of Reality, A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge* (1967) explained that the process of constructing reality begins when a constructor does objectivity towards a belief that is to do a perception of an object. Furthermore, the results of the meaning through the perception process are internalized into a constructor. In this stage conceptualization of an object that is

perceived is carried out. The final step is to externalize the outcome of the internal reflection process through statements. The statement maker is nothing but words or concepts or languages.

Furthermore, the use of certain languages will determine certain narrative (and meaning) formats. Indeed, if we look closely, all the contents of the mass media, both print and electronic media must use language. News texts that are present as a result of the construction of journalists are displayed using language so that they can be read and seen by the public. In this case AgusSudibyo explained that the existence of language other than as a tool to expose reality, but also can determine the picture of a reality that is the media reality that will then appear in the minds of audiences.

The use of language influences the construction of reality, especially the results. The reason is, because language contains meaning. Even if we tell other people, the essence we want to convey is meaning. Every symbol that we use to convey messages to others must have meaning. Likewise, the series between one word and another will produce a meaning. The overall text display in a discourse can even cause certain meanings. The use of a particular language may be implicated in the form of construction of reality and meaning that will contain. The choice of words and the way in which they present a reality help determine the construction structure of reality and the meaning that emerges from it. From this perspective, even language is not only able to reflect reality, but at the same time can create reality.

III. DISCUSSION

The Iraq war which was triggered by the US invasion in 2003 left a prolonged conflict in Negeri Seribu One night. Weak government following the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime triggered a civil war between Sunnis and Shiites. Political and security instability in the Iraqi region was said to be one of the triggers for the birth of a rebel movement known as the Islamic State of Iraq (ISIS).

In an analysis, as quoted by Anadolu Agency, the rebel movement was born after the US invasion of Iraq in 2003. A year after that, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi founded the Jamaat al-Tawhid wal-Jihad against US forces. In 2006, al-Zarqawi announced the establishment of the Council of Syuro Mujahideen which aimed to unite all factions of Iraqi Sunni forces in one umbrella. But Zarqawi was killed and replaced by Abu Omar al-Baghdadi who replaced the name of the council into the Islamic State of Iraq. In 2010 Abu Omar al-Baghdadi, who was reported killed in 2010, was replaced by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. In 2013, Al-Baghdadi announced the formation of the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham or what is now also known as ISIS or Daesh (the Arabic term).

The conflict between the Iraqi PM at that time Nuri al-Maliki and the Sunni tribe became one of the moments used to expand the influence of ISIS. The ISIS group managed to recruit former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein's loyalists. In July 2014, ISIS succeeded in seizing the city of Mosul, the capital of Nineveh Province. There is no significant resistance from Iraqi authorities at the time of the takeover. ISIS also seized Raqqa in Syria which later became the main rebel headquarters.

ISIS observer from the University of Vienna, Nico Pracha, said ISIS used social media to expand its influence. The use of social media is believed to be one of the effective ways to recruit new members from various countries. Indonesia is one of the countries targeted by ISIS to expand its influence. Political Science Lecturer at FISIP UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and observer of the Islamic political and terrorism movement, M Zaki Mubarak, revealed how the beginning of ISIS could reach Indonesia. In 2013, there were three prominent adherents of the Tawhid wal Jihad, a jihad ideology that emerged in Iraq in 2001, namely Abu Muhammad Maqdzizi, Abu Musab Zarkowi, Abu Bakar Baghdadi, founded ISIS. This understanding entered the country in 2001. The first person in Indonesia who was known to absorb and spread the idea in 2008 was Aman Abdurahman.

Then, still in 2008, Aman formed the Jamaah Ansyharut Daulah (JAD). Entering as a member of the association was Santoso alias Abu Wardah who later founded the Eastern Indonesian Mujahidin (MIT), based in Poso, Central Sulawesi, BahrumSyah which led the Western Indonesian Mujahideen (MIB). This association was founded by Abu Roban, killed in an ambush in Batang, Central Java, on May 8, 2013. There is also Salim Mubarak Attamimi alias Abu Jandal, who once joined the Al Qaeda wing in Yemen. He returned to Indonesia in 2013, then joined ISIS and went to Syria. Another name is Bahrun Naim, affiliated with MIT led by Santoso. Went to Syria to join ISIS in 2014 until now. From Bahrun Naim, there were four bomb executors at Thamrin, Jakarta. They are Afif alias Sunakim, Muhammad Ali, Dian J Kurniadi and Ahmad Muhazin.

Republika.co.id in bomb explosions in Kampung Melayu, initiating news with brief news or called news flash or news at a glance is often also called a glimpse of info. This model of news coverage at a glance is a special feature for social media to attract readers' attention related to important events or major impacts, including terrorism in the form of bombing in Kampung Melayu. Republika.co.id initiated the news of the bombing in Kampung Melayu with the title "Two Explosions Occurred in Kampung Melayu East Jakarta". News that was published shortly after the bombing was based on a scheme that did not answer the question in the element of 5 W + 1 H or the information presented was still superficial. For online media including

republika.co.id, they also prefer the speed of reporting bomb explosions to attract readers. The strategy to attract readers by displaying the usual news in the media is called flash news, prioritizing the speed of fulfilling the 5 W + 1H news element. In events that are considered extraordinary, news portals like Republika.co.id also try to steal the attention of readers at the beginning of the news in the hope that readers will continue to follow the news series of major events that occurred.

Just like detik.com, in the presentation of the news at the beginning also put forward what element in initiating the news of the bombing case in Kampung Melayu. After flash news, republika.co.id as usual online media again displays news of continued events with news schemes that also seem to still be pursuing speed in its strategy attracting the attention of readers, 5 W + 1 H news completeness element despite being fulfilled, but it seems less deep digging up the information because it only shows reporters' eye reports.

In presenting the bombing incident, republika.co.id also has similarities with other online media that post news in real time with more emphasis on speed than the accuracy and depth of information. The news presented is displayed more impressed like a piece of puzzle because the facts displayed are not comprehensive so the reader must access your online media in a conte manner so as not to miss the information.

If at the beginning of the news republika.co.id prefers to present the facts of the field with the report of the eye of the journalist, then the news of the comments of officials and observers and figures. News was uploaded in real time following the progress of the event, the strategy used by republika.co.id was like online media generally, starting the news by taking the facts on the field and continued with the facts of opinion. For news that contains the facts the opinion begins with taking speakers who are directly related to the events that occur such as the Chief of Police for security issues, including cases of bomb detonation terrorism in Kampung Melayu. The next resource person, usually from government officials, political figures, religious leaders and observers.

In every major and important event, the speaker, in addition to the provider of fact opinions, but at the same time shows the tendency in coverage. Resources related to editorial policy in answering problems or events, but at the same time related to trends. Republika.co.id appears to be raised through the selection of speakers. Like the news headline "PGI Thinks the Terrorists Are Not of Any Religion and Anti-Pancasila". Republika.co.id follow-up news after the bombing incident tended to be impressed by the part of the framing that was carried out by republika.co.id after previously it looked flat. The news that took the facts of the opinions of the speakers seemed to be part of the attitude of republika.co.id which made the Muslim market the biggest customer. Republika.co.id selected speakers who seemed to direct the reader not to associate bomb terror acts with certain religious teachings. Another impression is that republika.co.id avoids the appearance of bomb terror acts as part of Islamic teachings.

Similar to detik.com, republika.co.id also tried to summarize the bombing events by displaying chronological news to provide complete information about the bombing events in Kampung Melayu. Chronological news becomes a kind of information about a series of bomb explosive incidents in Kampung Melayu to make it easier for readers to get information about events. Republika.co.id displays chronological news by displaying the title "This is the Kampung Melayu Bomb Blast Chronology". Based on syntactic analysis, the title displayed by republika.co.id wants to explain the reader about the sequence of events that occur so that they can comprehend the event in its entirety so that the reader can easily understand what really happened. The title displayed by republika.co.id provokes readers to answer their curiosity about the sequence of events. When reading the title, the impression of republika.co.id is only to enrich the information of the reader.

After the title is followed by leads. But in this news the leads that are displayed are not directly related to the title or in other words, between titles with different lead themes. as the following quote:

"Head of the Public Relations Division of the National Police Inspector General SetyoWasisto said investigators had asked for information from a number of witnesses exploding the Malay village terminal. The explosion occurred twice and was 10 meters away".

The choice of theme leads about police efforts to extract information from witnesses who were at the scene of the explosion. The theme of the lead is more impressive as the latest information update as well as the opening of information related to the explosion witnesses are based on the results of the police investigation. This means that in presenting information on the chronology of bomb blasts in Kampung Melayu based on the facts of opinion from the police. In presenting the news, Republika also uses sources from the second party, not direct sources who open the possibility of bias.

While the body of the news, republika featuring stories about the testimony of victims who happened to be a police officer. In digging up information about events, republika.co.id only relies on information submitted by the Head of the Indonesian Police Public Relations. Information from this source shows the impression, Republika does not have comparative data to strengthen the accuracy of the news. The dominant information about police officers who were victims of terrorists was impressed, republika.co.id showed in the bombing incident in Kampung Melayu, it was the police who were the target of suicide bombings.

News chronology concludes with background information that tells the story of a number of members of the national police who are victims killed and injured. In the background information also explained in detail the conditions of the injured victims. The disclosure of the condition of the bomb detonation victims as background information wanted to show the shock of the bomb explosion.

Based on the analysis of syntactic structure, the message *republika.co.id* wants to convey in this chronology news is in line with the news entitled, "The National Police Chief Ensures the Kampung Melayu Terrorists are the JAD Network". Based on syntactic analysis, the title of the news that was displayed quoted the Chief of Police's direct statement about JAD as an act of terrorism. The title shown shows the impression that the police have succeeded in revealing the mastermind behind the bombing in Kampung Melayu. Direct quotes on the title are impressive, the statements conveyed are important to the public.

The theme raised by *republika.co.id* is then explained directly in the news lead, including by giving an explanation of the meaning of the abbreviation JAD. Explanation of the headline in the lead shows an impression, so that the reader understands that JAD is an organization behind terrorist bombing in Kampung Melayu. Direct information from the Chief of Police tends to direct readers to support the police in exposing terrorism cases.

In the body of the news, *republika.co.id* revealed a number of facts on the ground that the Chief of Police who carried out acts of terrorism related. The statement of the National Police Chief who became this background information strengthened the accusation that the bombers had repeatedly tried to commit acts of terror but were foiled by the police. This background information tends to direct readers to be vigilant because suspected terrorists always try to find loopholes and opportunities to commit acts of terror and crime.

News of the perpetrators of the explosion in Kampung Melayu based on syntactic analysis was quoted from one source, namely the National Police Chief. In writing this news, *republika.co.id* seems less balanced or does not use the cover bothside principle or searches for comparative information from other sources. This made the news about the bombers in Kampung Melayu seemingly only siding with one of the institutions within this National Police.

While in the closing section, *republika.co.id* seemed to convince the public that the bomb blast could be overcome by the police because the existence of JAD followers was known, this background information also tends to invite readers to support the task of the National Police in overcoming terrorism issues. *Republika.co.id* also tends to invite people away from terrorism.

Furthermore, information about the perpetrators who were part of or sympathizers of the JAD organization accused of being behind the bombing in Mapung Melayu was strengthened by news that quoted the MUI management as a news source entitled, "Fatwa of the MUI: Its Unlawful Terror".

Based on syntactic analysis, the title quoting directly the word MUI fatwa shows that there is no tolerance for the terrorists because based on the results of the agreement the action cleric is categorized as haram. The MUI fatwa is the most important element in the title to attract public attention. The title displayed by *republika.co.id* seems to have a common thread with the Chief of Police's statement about the perpetrators who are part of the JAD network. In this case *republika.co.id* tends to reject and invite people not to be affected or involved in organizations whose members are involved in acts of terror.

The title of the news "Fatwa MUI: Terror Haram Hukum" is then supported by a statement in a theme that reinforces the attitude of opposing acts of terrorism and condemning the perpetrators. In the lead, MUI mentioned strongly condemning acts of terrorism. *Republika.co.id*'s attitude is clear, which tends to support the attitude of the MUI and does not provide space for terrorism and the organizations involved in it based on the MUI fatwa.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on syntactic analysis, the body of the news is explained about the haram fatwa that has been the decision of the MUI. This information is more impressed to convince the reader, that what the speaker conveyed is not a personal statement but is the result of an institution's decision that was submitted to the public. In this case the reader is invited to have awareness so as not to get caught up with calls for Islam. In closing the news, the MUI expressed its support for the police to take necessary actions in addressing the problem of terrorism. This statement was impressed, so that the police did not need to hesitate in taking action to deal with terrorism in Indonesia. In this case *republika.co.id* also tends to invite the public to support the National Police in overcoming the problem of terrorism. *republika.co.id* uses one news source, namely the MUI management, precisely the MUI Deputy Chairperson. The existence of a single resource person shows the tendency to invite readers to understand and participate in rejecting the existence of terrorism and the organizations involved in it. A single speaker who was shown showed the tendency of the media to reject acts of terrorism. Statements submitted by news sources are part of the media's attitude. In this case *republika.co.id* tends to have the same attitude as stated by MUI.

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