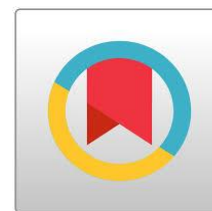


Framing Media: *surya.co.id* and *jawapos.com* on The Process of Face To Face Learning in Surabaya

Framing Media: *surya.co.id* dan *jawapos.com* pada Proses Pembelajaran Tatap Muka di Surabaya

Azzukhrufina Nadia Arsy^{1*}, Nurudin²




^{1,2} Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

^{1,2} Jl. Raya Tlogomas No.246 Tlogomas, Babatan, Tegalondo, Kec. Lowokwaru, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65144

arsy.nadia73@gmail.com¹, nurud70@yahoo.com².

* Corresponding Author: arsy.nadia73@gmail.com

| ARTICLE INFORMATION | |
|---|--|
| <p>Keywords <i>Media Framing, Face-to-Face Learning, New Normal Learning</i></p> | <p>ABSTRACT The Covid-19 pandemic is causing a variety of effects across sectors of life, including education. To reduce the transmission of Corona virus massively, the education process is conducted online. As online learning progressed there were many obstacles so that in the new normal era the Ministry of Education decided to return to face-to-face learning in schools for the yellow and green zones. Similarly, Surabaya has been proclaimed face to face learning although there are pro-cons because Surabaya is still the worst exposed area. This becomes a dilemma between the immediate application of face to face learning because online learning is no longer effective or prioritizes the health of students who are leading issues in online media coverage. This article discusses news framing on the issue of face-to-face learning from Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com media. This research is qualitative research with framing analysis of Robert Entman. The result of this study is that both media are strongly indicated framing in each news text shown through the elements of defining the problem to the solutions offered. In addition, both media also showed their impartiality by choosing speakers from the education elite only. Then each media emphasized problem solving for schools in Surabaya immediately prepare rules and scenarios of face-to-face learning in schools.</p> |
| <p>Kata Kunci <i>Framing Media, Pembelajaran Tatap Muka, Pembelajaran Normal Baru</i></p> | <p>ABSTRAK Pandemi Covid-19 menyebabkan berbagai efek di seluruh sektor kehidupan, termasuk pendidikan. Untuk mengurangi penularan virus Corona secara masif, proses pendidikan dilakukan secara daring. Seiring berjalannya pembelajaran daring menemui banyak hambatan sehingga pada era normal baru Kemendikbud memutuskan untuk kembali pembelajaran tatap muka (PTM) di sekolah untuk zona kuning dan hijau. Begitu pun dengan Surabaya yang sudah mewacanakan PTM meski ada pro-kontra sebab Surabaya masih menjadi wilayah paparan terparah. Hal ini menjadi dilema antara segeranya penerapan PTM karena pembelajaran secara daring sudah tidak efektif atau mengutamakan kesehatan siswa yang menjadi isu terkemuka di dalam pemberitaan media <i>online</i>. Artikel ini mendiskusikan pembingkai berita mengenai isu pembelajaran tatap muka dari media Surya.co.id dan JawaPos.com. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan analisis <i>framing</i> Robert Entman. Hasil penelitian ini adalah kedua media tersebut terindikasi kuat melakukan <i>framing</i> di setiap teks</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>beritanya yang ditunjukkan melalui elemen pendefinisian masalah hingga solusi yang ditawarkan. Selain itu, kedua media ini juga menunjukkan keberpihakannya dengan memilih narasumber dari elite pendidikan saja. Kemudian masing-masing media menekankan penyelesaian masalah untuk sekolah-sekolah di Surabaya segera menyiapkan aturan dan skenario pembelajaran tatap muka di sekolah.</p> |
| <p>Article History Send 22th Pebruary 2021 Review 27th Apr 2021 Accepted 22th June 2021</p> | <p>Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p>  |

Introduction

Coronavirus disease that was discovered in 2019 (COVID-19) or better known as Corona virus is a virus that spreads rapidly and widely, so WHO determined it to be a global pandemic, because within 2 weeks (25/02/2020 – 11/03/2020) this case outside China increased 13-fold, and the number of affected countries increased 3-fold. On its determination, there have been more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries with death rates reaching 4,291 people due to Covid-19 (WHO, 2020). Including in Indonesia, where the first case of Covid-19 was announced by President Joko Widodo on March 2, 2020, which happened to a 64-year-old mother and her 31-year-old daughter who met a Japanese person while in Indonesia (Ihsanuddin, 2020).

The above phenomenon causes various sectors of life to begin to have an impact without exception education. Education that is usually done in schools face to face, now the government took the decision to close the school to stop the transmission of the virus massively (Aji, 2020). Teaching and learning activities are diverted by online learning systems that are certainly in contact with technology (Siahaan, 2020). This online learning activity is conducted by all levels of education both elementary school and university by following the policy of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemdikbud) through Circular Letter number 4 of 2020 on the Implementation of Education Policy in the Emergency Period of Covid-19 Spread. There are 6 points presented in the circular letter, one of which is, the process of learning from home is done with various provisions (Kemdikbud, 2020b). The above is based on President Jokowi's call to work together to prevent the spread of Covid-19 by working from home, learning from home and worshipping at home (Indonesia, 2020). The policy was followed by all local governments in Indonesia.

Indonesia is currently entering a new era of normality, in which people are required to adapt to pandemic conditions and situations. New normal refers to the living conditions after the Covid-19 virus pandemic with various applicable health protocols (Dzulfaroh, 2020), so there is leeway for the community in carrying out daily activities. The implementation of new normality is followed by Kemdikbud related to the permitting of schools or face to face learning (PTM). Kemdikbud officially declared the return of the school face-to-face on August 8, 2020 through the instagram account @kemdikbud.ri. Nadiem Makarim as Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) asserted that when schools do PTM for yellow and green zones, the condition of health protocols must be strict, each study group is only allowed 50% of the capacity. Means the school has to do rotation /shifting. Schools are not allowed to open canteens, gatherings or extracurricular activities. Students only participate in teaching and

learning activities. Even in school, students must wear masks, and both, schools and students must meet very strict requirements (Kemdikbud.ri, 2020).

The above Ministerial Statement is based on the Joint Decree (SKB) of four Ministers, namely the Minister of Education, Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Health and Minister of Home Affairs related to the implementation of learning in the new school year 2020/2021 and academic year 2020/2021 during the Covid-19 pandemic which was changed and re-established on August 7, 2020. Changes in SKB are made because there are obstacles that arise in the implementation of Distance Learning, such as the difficulty of teachers managing and focused on completing the curriculum, not all parents are able to accompany children to study at home optimally because they have to work or ability as a child learning companion, students have difficulty concentrating on learning from home, and increasing saturation so that it can potentially cause disruption to mental health (Kemdikbud, 2020a).

The main obstacle of the application of online learning is the cost of internet access. Although the number of internet access in Indonesia in 2019-2020 reached 196.7 million people with a penetration of 73.7% spread throughout the region (Irso, 2020), it cannot guarantee internet users can continuously provide internet for online learning. Not only that, other obstacles also follow such as, lesson materials that have not been delivered by the teacher replaced with assignments, then access to information and online learning that is blocked by signals so that students are left behind in accessing, and teachers who have limited gadget storage, difficulty in checking the assignments that have been collected by students (Siahaan, 2020). From these constraints, the government allowed the expansion of zoning for PTM to the yellow zone, which was originally only for green zones. Minister of Education also asserted, even though the area is already in a green or yellow zone, the local government gives permission, and the school restart for PTM, parents or guardians can still decide for their children to continue studying at home (Kemdikbud, 2020a). The decree of SKB 4 ministers received a reaction from local governments, including the Surabaya city government.

The Surabaya city government responded to the policy of SKB 4 ministers by reviewing the plan of face-to-face learning activities for elementary and junior high schools. Because online learning that has lasted 5 months is not running maximum, teachers are also not maximal in the provision of lesson materials, parents are also not ready in terms of economics and academics, so the mentoring of children at home is not maximal (Detikcom, 2020). On the other hand, the situation of the Covid-19 outbreak in Surabaya is still the region with the worst exposure. From the official data infocovid19.jatimprov.go.id on Sunday, August 2, 2020, recorded in Surabaya there were 8,756 positive citizens or 39.2% of the 22,324 positive citizens

in East Java, while deaths reached 776 people or 44.8% of the 1,732 deaths in East Java. In the recovery in Surabaya reached 5,381 people or 36.1% of the 14,877 people recovered in East Java (Basyari, Iqbal, 2020). Based on the data above, it becomes a dilemma for the Surabaya municipality between prioritizing the ideal teaching and learning process or prioritizing the health of students so as not to become a new cluster of Covid-19 transmission (Hermawan, 2020).

The discourse of Surabaya government to review PTM became a hot topic in various mass media, especially online media, so that the local government reaped responses from various parties. The responses came from Okezone.com with epidemiologist from Airlangga University, Laura Navila Yamani who disagreed with the PTM scenario in Surabaya, because the rate of transmission (RT) in Surabaya is still one comma and close to the number two (Akhmad, 2020). Chairman of the East Java Curative Clumps Task Force, dr. Joni Wahyudi also responded, that the plan should be carried out more carefully according to the message of the Minister of Education (D. Kurniawan, 2020), reported by Liputan6.com. On the other hand, many parents agree with the government's plan, because the online learning process is considered less than maximum, and saturates students (Darmoko, 2020), from the Suryamalang.com media. From the same event or issue, assessment of PTM by Surabaya government alone can produce a news that differs from media to media. The three media emphasized and accentuated certain aspects, also raised the way of storytelling from this issue is the way of presentation done by the media (Eriyanto, 2015). The media does so to connect and bring out events so that they are more meaningful and memorable to the masses (Anggoro, 2014).

The presentation of news conducted by the media is called framing. Framing has two aspects. *First*, choose facts/ realities. The process of selecting facts is done by choosing which facts are chosen (*included*) and which facts are discarded (*excluded*). The selection of these facts will produce news that may be different from one media to another, if the media emphasizes certain aspects. *Second*, write down the facts. The process relates to how the facts that have been chosen are presented to the audience. The facts that have been chosen are emphasized and expressed by the use of certain devices such as striking placement (headline in front or back), repetition, use of certain labels, use of graphics to strengthen protrusions, the use of striking words, images, associations of cultural symbols, generalizations, simplifications and so on (Eriyanto, 2015).

The concepts related to framing are two related, namely psychological and sociological concepts. Psychological concept, looking at the placement of information with a special context

and putting certain aspects so that it stands out is something that can affect a person's cognition. Sociological concept, is a process of a person in classifying, interpreting, organizing his social experience to understand himself (Machmud, 2018). The two concepts are combined into one model by looking at how journalists produce a news story and construct its events. Journalists do not interpret events alone, there are at least three parties that are interconnected, namely journalists, sources and audiences. Each side interprets and constructs reality based on its own interpretation and strives for its most dominant and prominent interpretation.

The same is the case for face-to-face learning in Indonesia. The media also positioned itself by taking framing in its coverage. Take different points of view to bring out certain aspects. Choosing certain assumptions that implicate the selection of news headlines, news structures, and their impartiality to a person or group of people even though this is unwitting and subtil (Zulaikha, 2018). In this case, the media becomes biased and not objective towards the events of the face-to-face learning process during the pandemic. Framing by the media can influence public opinion considering the press is the fourth pillar in democracy.

The press, with its fourth power in social, economic and political life, can form a public opinion that can be an emphasis on ideas, ideas and imagery so as to present a more empirical context (Pratiwi, 2018). On the other hand, public opinion is also interconnected with the process of policy making or decision making conducted by the government (Crow, D.A & Lawlor, 2016) so that it can indirectly be influenced by media coverage. Moreover, information about the development of the Covid-19 virus, be it government policy in tackling it or updates about the number of people infected every day, become a kind of race arena for the media (Handariastuti et al., 2020). Mass media, especially online, are vying to be the latest and fastest, also have to grapple with the number of 'clicks and views' on news pages that implicate the number of adsenses (Itslut, 2020).

Public opinion that is the emphasis of ideas, image, and contested by the mass media, presented in the form of news is the result of the construction of reality that exists. Construction is called the construction of social reality or social construction. The term was introduced by sociologists Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman through his book *"The Social Construction of Reality, a Teatise in the Sociological of Knowledge"*. They state, that people and society are products that are dialectical, dynamic, and plural continuously, so that there is a dialectic process between the individual creating the society and the society creating the individual. This dialectic process occurs through externalization, objectivization, and internalization (Eriyanto, 2015). *First*, externalization, efforts to pour or express human beings into the world be it mental or physical activities. *Second*, objectification, the results that have been achieved, both

mentally and physically from human externalization activities, and *thirdly*, internalization, the reabsorption of the objective world into consciousness in such a way that the subjective individual is influenced by the structure of the social world. Therefore, the construction of social reality carried out by journalists has the potential to lead us to the use of journalists to an event, plus the ideology of the mass media where journalists work that is built according to the vision and interests of the company concerned (Anggoro, 2014).

The construction of social reality by journalists is a view of constructivism in the mass media. In this view, the mass media is seen as the social construction agency that defines reality (Ali, 2019). The media has the right to choose which events to report also choose a news source based on the criteria of the media so that the resulting news can be said unilaterally (Muslich, 2008). Thus, the media can also define events and news sources. The content and nature of the news in this view does not describe reality, but rather a picture of the stage of the fight of various parties related to events, such as determining the actors involved (Eriyanto, 2015). Journalist is a construction actor involved in defining facts or events, because he can sort out which facts will be used for news making and which facts will be discarded (Eriyanto, 2015). This leads to reality being highlighted, exaggerated, disguised or even not raised at all in any constructing of reality (Fauzi, 2020).

Media is currently popular, one of which is framing analysis, so researchers can find out the protrusions performed by the media. Framing analysis illustrates how reality (events, actors, groups or anything else) is framed by the media (Rahardi, 2017). Various models of framing analysis approaches that can be used to analyze media text, one of which is the Robert Entman model used in this study. Entman offers a way to uncover the power of a communication text in view of its framing concept. According to him, the basis of framing refers to the preaching of definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations in a discourse to emphasize a certain frame of mind towards an event that is expected.

“..to frame is to “select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation” (Entman, 1993). (Card et al., 2015)

Many scientific studies discuss framing media on an issue, among others is a study of Lia Caesarina and friends, titled *Framing Analysis Of News Reyhand Sinaga on Online Media Compass and The Guardian* using framing analysis Robert Entman. In the study, Kompas.com and Theguardian.com put forward objectivity in reporting rape cases committed by Reyhand Sinaga, but not yet in accordance with the code of journalistic ethics applicable in each country.

Other results in assessing the stigma of society, Kompas.com less good showing news Reyhand Sinaga than Theguardian.com as the British media is not proven (Caesarina et al., 2021). Another study from Umi Nurul Fadilah, et al, titled *Framing Media Online CNNIndonesia.com and Detik.com on Transition Policy in DKI Jakarta* using Zhongdang pan and Kosicki framing analysis found that Detik.com construct anies Baswedan news with neutral, while CNNIndonesia.com tend to favor Anies Baswedan (Fadilah et al., 2020). Furthermore, a scientific study from Sylvia Ndanu Mutua and Daniel Oloo Ong'Ong'a entitled *Online News Media Framing of Covid-19 Pandemic: Probing the Initial Phases of the Disease Outbreak in Internastional Media*, in which the conclusion is that the media plays an important role in providing information on the early stages of the Covid-19 outbreak. Functioning is important in influencing public perception, so the media must stop the repetition of themes and narratives related to discrimination and stigmatization of those infected by Covid-19 (Mutua & Ong'ong'a, 2020).

Research topics related to Covid-19 are pretty much discussed in other scientific journals, including media coverage framing research. But the locus and focus in this study is still small. One of them is a study from Widowati Maisarah entitled *Framing Advocacy of Face-to-Face Lectures in the New Normal in the News of People's Sovereignty*. The study explored the largest local newspaper in Yogyakarta, The Sovereignty of the People in framing online lectures during the Covid-19 pandemic which is one of the causes of the regional economic slowdown. This research uses interpretive paradigms and framing advocacy with robert entman model. The result of this research is that People's Sovereignty provides a solution so that campuses in Yogyakarta will soon again hold face-to-face lectures as a way out of regional economic stagnation (Maisarah, 2021). Framing research of face-to-face learning process in Surabaya has not been found in the publication of international and national journals. Therefore, the results of this study will contribute knowledge about an online media that is most influential in constructing reality through frames of news about the process of face-to-face learning during the pandemic.

The scientific studies above, it is interesting to examine framing media against the dilemma context of Surabaya municipality in this pandemic policy. Moreover, the media as the fourth pillar of democracy has the responsibility of overseeing government policies for the benefit of the community. The media should be based on objectivity in preaching Covid-19 from various perspectives such as public health, economy, epidemiology, human rights and others. Although it is often a tool for governments, corporations or non-government institutions to entrust framing on an issue, including in the news of Covid-19 policy (Maisarah, 2021).

Therefore, this article seeks to discuss the construction of social media reality Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com, as an influential media in Surabaya in terms of news of the face-to-face learning process in Surabaya during the Covid-19 pandemic. Both media are considered close to the community because the content of the news touches their existence, such as the proximity of the location, the closeness of events, as well as the closeness psychologically (Halim, 2015). This study explores the news texts of both media to get the definition of problems, diagnosis of causes, decision making/ value and suggestions for solutions of existing events.

Surya.co.id is part of one of the Tribunnews.com managed by PT. Tribun Digital Online, Kompas Gramedia Regional Newspaper Division (*Group of Regional Newspaper*), delivers accurate and critical news, packed with straightforward and simple language, so that it becomes an important inspiration for policy makers and citizens of East Java. Surya.co.id is an online edition of Harian Surya. Surya.co.id has the following vision, "To make information media companies spread, integrated and best in East Java through the publication of regional newspapers by presenting reliable information." (A. Kurniawan, 2020).

JawaPos.com is part of Jawa Pos Group, the largest media network in Indonesia with more than 200 media spread throughout Indonesia, Sabang to Merauke. Jawa Pos Group managed to become the most complete, leading, and trusted information provider in the country with a variety of diverse news rubrications, containing smart and in-depth news articles and supported by innovative and integrated marketing strategies. Jawa Pos has a vision of directing competition and encouraging progress. This vision means that Jawa Pos also tries to participate in building Indonesian society based on Pancasila through the principle of unity and difference. In addition to the vision, Jawa Pos also has a motto that is "There is always a new", meaning Jawa Pos positions as a newspaper that provides new news, by highlighting the actuality side (A. Kurniawan, 2020).

Method

Dissecting the extent of the role of online media in face to face learning news, this study uses descriptive research type with qualitative approach, to know the perspective of journalists when selecting issues and writing news, so that researchers can describe certain aspects of a reality framed by Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com. So researchers observed and dug up information from PTM news in the period 8 - 22 August 2020. The research was conducted at that time because the Minister of Education, Nadiem Makarim officially stated that PTM can be carried out on August 8, in addition to the SKB 4 Ministers there was a change on August 7. Researchers collected data with PTM keywords and or face-to-face learning, as well as

Surabaya keywords in both online media as many as 5 news from Surya.co.id, and 3 news from JawaPos.com, then the news collected each sorted. For Surya.co.id sorted by the topic of Corona virus in Surabaya, so that 3 news are obtained, while JawaPos.com divided by the category of Greater Surabaya so that there are 2 news analyzed. From the sorting the news was analyzed with framing analysis techniques model Robert Entman. Framing this model is done with four structures, namely problem identification, problem cause identification, moral evaluation and problem management advice.

“Fully developed frames typically perform four functions: problem definition, causal analysis, moral judgment, and remedy promotion” (Entman, 2004) (Nilsson & Enander, 2020).

This method of framing analysis is used because it can describe the solutions offered by journalists by looking at who is the cause of the problem and what kind of events or issues about this face-to-face learning want to be seen.

Table 1. Entman *Framing Device*

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Defining problems | How is an event/issue viewed? As what? Or as a matter of what? |
| Diagnose Causes | What was it seen to be caused by? What is considered the cause of a problem? Who (the actor) is considered to be the cause of the problem? |
| Make Moral Judgement | What moral values are presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or legitimize an action? |
| Treatment Recommendation | What solutions are offered to address the issue? what paths are offered and must be taken to solve the problem? |

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (Eriyanto, 2015)

Results and Discussion

Framing Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com related to PTM

Framing analysis was conducted to explain how Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com frame the discourse of face-to-face learning in Surabaya with a two-week period of 8 – 22 August 2020. Both Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com intensely raised this topic. Shown by the results of the analysis in both online media contains framing elements that will be described below. The study used Robert N.Entman's framing analysis model, in which each news text can be identified with at least one of the four framing elements of this model. This detailed discussion is broken down into two separate tables. The first table (table 2 &3) describes define problems and the diagnose causes as below. The second table (5 &6) describes the moral judgement and the treatment recommendation journalists to the policy of SKB 4 Minister for PTM in Surabaya.

Of the three news analyzed from the media Surya.co.id (table 2) and two news from the media JawaPos.com (table 3) have different patterns. However, Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com have almost the

same narrative as repeating the statement that "PTM in Surabaya has not been licensed because Surabaya is still in the dynamic." Seen from define problems that mostly state the teaching and learning process in schools in Surabaya is abolished, because Surabaya is still in the red and orange zone in the maps of the risk of spread and transmission of Covid-19 (diagnose causes).

Table 2. Defining Problems & Causes of Surya.co.id Problems

| Date | Heading | Define Problems | Diagnose Causes |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| August 12th, 2020 | Tunggu Kota Surabaya Zona Oranye, SMKN 6 Gelar Simulasi Pembelajaran Tatap Muka (Sofiana, 2020b). | SMKN 6 Surabaya simulates health protocols for the implementation of PTM while waiting for the city of Surabaya to enter the orange zone. | Head of SMKN 6 Surabaya, Bahrun conducted this simulation to find out the readiness and shortcomings of his party in the implementation of PTM later. |
| August 17th, 2020 | Masih Zona Merah, SMA/SMK Kota Surabaya Belum Dapat Izin Pembelajaran Tatap Muka (Sofiana, 2020a). | Surabaya has not received permission to hold the teaching and learning process in schools. | Surabaya is still in the red zone of Covid-19 cases. |
| August 17th, 2020 | DPRD Apresiasi Sekolah Tatap Muka di Surabaya Ditiadakan, Ini Alasannya (Faiq, 2020). | DPRD Surabaya appreciates the actions of the Surabaya City Government to eliminate face-to-face learning plans until an uncertain time. | Surabaya municipality does not cover the fact that many teachers are exposed to Covid-19. |

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2021)

Table 3. Defining Problems & Causes of JawaPos.com Problems

| Date | Heading | Define Problems | Diagnose Causes |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| August 14th, 2020 | SMA/SMK di Surabaya Belum Bisa Pembelajaran Tatap Muka (Ginjar, 2020b). | High school equivalent in Surabaya is predicted to not be able to carry out face-to-face learning on Tuesday, August 18. | Surabaya is still in a dynamic zone status in the case of Covid-19. |
| August 20th, 2020 | Mayoritas Wali Murid di Surabaya Waswas Simulasi Belajar Tatap Muka (Ginjar, 2020a). | The majority of parents of parents at SMAN 5 disapprove and do not allow plans related to bringing students to school. | Parents of parents refused because they feared a new cluster. |

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2021)

It can be known from the table description above, Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com do not approve of the process of teaching and learning face-to-face in schools on the grounds of the risk of Covid-19 transmission with Surabaya data still in a dynamic zone of red and orange in the maps of the spread and transmission of Covid-19. The data was submitted by a source who had been selected by both media. Both media tend to build a negative tone at the beginning of face-to-face learning events, so as to attract attention from the audience. In Indonesia, the proportion of negative news is much more accessible than the positive news feed (Sukaca, 2014). Then we can know that humans basically have negativity bias. Negativity bias according

to Jones-Smith is inherent in the human brain and causes a person to make critically negative judgments about others over a little information (Setiawan, Joe Harrianto. Caroline, Cintia. Akbar, 2020). So issues like this get high news scores so there is the term "*bad news is a good news*" (Soroka, 2014).

The statement of the speakers presented in the news text in each of the two media is used as data on the elimination of face-to-face learning in Surabaya can be said to be less balanced (see table 4). Because these two media show speakers from one side only, namely the education sector. Supposedly, not only from the education sector that is the source but also from the health authorities such as the Task Force Covid-19, doctors, and epidemiologists so that this news becomes balanced and ideal, as well as actors or parties who will undergo this PTM activities such as teachers, students, and parents. Although Surya.co.id tried to stay balanced by taking a resource student in grade 11 majoring in Accounting, but did not deny that Surya.co.id also did framing in the news text. As a result, the emptiness of these parties, becomes enough evidence that these two online media framing in each news text.

Table 4. Surya.co.id & JawaPos.com Speakers

| Media | Heading | Sources | Background |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Surya.co.id | Tunggu Kota Surabaya Zona Oranye, SMKN 6 Gelar Simulasi Pembelajaran Tatap Muka. | - Bahrun - Yasmine Alissa Salsabella | - Head of SMKN 6 Surabaya - Grade 11 students majoring in Accounting |
| | Masih Zona Merah, SMA/SMK Kota Surabaya Belum Dapat Izin Pembelajaran Tatap Muka. | - Lutfi Isa Anshori - Bahrun | - Head of East Java Education Office Branch of Surabaya and Sidoarjo Region - Head of SMKN 6 Surabaya. |
| | DPRD Apresiasi Sekolah Tatap Muka di Surabaya Ditiadakan, Ini Alasannya. | - Reni Astuti | - Vice Chairman of the Surabaya DPRD |
| JawaPos.com | SMA/SMK di Surabaya Belum Bisa Pembelajaran Tatap Muka. | - Lutfi Isa Anshori | - Head of East Java Education Office Branch of Surabaya and Sidoarjo Region |
| | Mayoritas Wali Murid di Surabaya Waswas Simulasi Belajar Tatap Muka. | -Mokhammad Imron | - Vice Chairman of Public Relations SMAN 5 Surabaya |

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2021)

Other framing elements such as make moral judgement and treatment recommendations are found in the text of Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com news. Both elements are outlined in the following table:

Table 5. Make Moral Judgement & Treatment Recommendation of Surya.co.id

| Date | Heading | Make Moral Judgement | Treatment Recommendation |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| August 12th, 2020 | Tunggu Kota Surabaya Zona Oranye, SMKN 6 Gelar Simulasi Pembelajaran Tatap Muka. | Simulations conducted for 4 days are conducted in various patterns, and evaluated daily, so that the health of students and teachers remains guaranteed. | One of the 11th graders majoring in Accounting was happy with PTM's plan but he was also worried about the crowd. |
| August 17th, 2020 | Masih Zona Merah, SMA/SMK Kota Surabaya Belum Dapat Izin Pembelajaran Tatap Muka. | Schools can still prepare sarpras and simulate health protocols as already done by SMKN 6 Surabaya last week. | SMKN 6 Surabaya has created a PTM scheme if PTM is allowed. |
| August 17th, 2020 | DPRD Apresiasi Sekolah Tatap Muka di Surabaya Ditiadakan, Ini Alasannya. | The DPRD recommends that schools affected by Covid-19 be isolated for 14 days, no activities whatsoever. All teachers can <i>Work From Home (WFH)</i> . | DPRD met with PGRI administrators in Surabaya to listen and ask for input to protect teacher health in the hope that these efforts can break the chain of spread of the Covid-19 virus in schools and Surabaya can enter the yellow zone with the decreasing pandemic curve so that PTM can be held. |

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2021)

Table 6. Make Moral Judgement & Treatment Recommendation of JawaPos.com

| Date | Heading | Make Moral Judgement | Treatment Recommendation |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| August 14th, 2020 | SMA/SMK di Surabaya Belum Bisa Pembelajaran Tatap Muka. | Kacabdin allows schools to prepare sarpras in accordance with health protocol standards in the educational sphere. In addition, it also handed back to the school in the implementation of PTM simulation while waiting for the development of the zone color. | PTM must prioritize the permission of parents or guardians, the school must also tolerate it. In addition, students who do not follow PTM will still be judged based on the learning process at long distances and assignments that have been given, so that parents do not have to worry. |
| August 20th, 2020 | Mayoritas Wali Murid di Surabaya Waswas Simulasi Belajar Tatap Muka. | The parents are worried that a parent of Smala's student died due to Covid-19 and does not believe that high school-age teenagers will be kept at a distance when meeting with their friends. | Smala has prepared rules and scenarios for PTM preparation in schools. |

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2021)

Based on the description of the two tables for each media Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com generally give the same make moral judgement in which the speakers presented allow the school to conduct simulations in the process of teaching and learning face-to-face in schools with the conditions in accordance with health protocol standards. Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com

both built a positive story on the policy of SKB 4 Ministers, where schools in Surabaya can still simulate teaching and learning activities, even though Surabaya is still in a dynamic zone in the covid-19 case spread maps. Although, in general, the stories built by the two media are the same, there is one story that is made different from different sources by each media. *First*, the news with the title *DPRD Apresiasi Sekolah Tatap Muka di Surabaya Ditiadakan, Ini Alasannya* from Surya.co.id made a moral decision that schools affected by Covid-19 should be isolated for 14 days, and teachers work at home. *Second*, from JawaPos.com with the title *Mayoritas Wali Murid di Surabaya Waswas Simulasi Belajar Tatap Muka* shows the attitude of anxiety and distrust of parents to high school-age teenagers who will be on guard when meeting with their friends. From the differences in moral judgement this shows Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com is proven to deliberately frame the issue of PTM in Surabaya.

The treatment recommendation provided by Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com is to direct schools in Surabaya to prepare rules and scenarios for the face-to-face learning process. In the sense that these two media agreed that schools in Surabaya can immediately hold a face-to-face teaching and learning process in schools. Although there is a different narrative in each news text of these two media, we can see in table 4 and table 5 above that for the solution of this issue is the immediate opening of schools in Surabaya so that the process of teaching and learning face-to-face can be done. The resolution of the problems offered by both media shows a positive tone towards the policy of SKB 4 Ministers. In fact, the title and definition of the problem shown showed disagreement on the policy of SKB 4 Ministers for face-to-face learning in Surabaya schools. As a result, it can be said clearly that it is Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com frame this event.

Discussion

Each media has a particular interest in an issue can be known from the findings of framing above. This interest depends on the ideology of each media so that the news is no longer neutral, but will move according to the existing interests (Mustika, 2017). Thus, in this study it was found that news texts Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com skewed to the educational elite. It appears that the speakers presented on average have a background in education. Strongly indicated that both media have been constructing social reality through framing. Although these two media are equally inclined to the education side, this issue is packaged differently according to their respective media ideology.

According to Berger and Luckman, the media goes through three processes in constructing reality, namely externalization, objectivization, and internalization. The process is also experienced by journalists, so that the social reality will be interpreted based on his views. Language that becomes the

main element in the process of constructing reality can determine the meaning of imagery to the media realities that will appear in the minds of the audience (Rezani et al., 2020). The language in this study describes a whole story from the title, lead, news content, to the words of the source used. Of course Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com have different stories.

In this study found Surya.co.id strive to be consistent with stories or narratives built with the appropriateness of the title, lead, content and news source. In contrast to the JawaPos.com where the news text with the title *Mayoritas Wali Murid di Surabaya Waswas Simulasi Belajar Tatap Muka* is not sustainable with the source. In the know from table 4, the speaker presented from the side of vice chairman of public relations SMAN 5 Surabaya only who conveyed indirectly the anxiety of his parents. Supposedly, JawaPos.com display a direct quote from the parents instead of an indirect statement delivered by vice chairman of public relations SMAN 5 Surabaya. Thus, it can be said that JawaPos.com use the title to show the image of "disapproval" of face-to-face learning in this new normal era to the public. JawaPos.com use titles as a powerful tool because readers usually only read headlines without moving on to the content section (Maisarah, 2021).

From the results of the above research, Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com provide useful information on the issue of face-to-face learning in the new normal era. According to Kun Wazis, a news story is considered to have an element of benefit to the reader or not when viewed from the side of the object. This means that if a person reads the news, do they get the use of the news they read (Wazis, 2012).

Conclusion

In view of the overall results and discussions above can be concluded that Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com construct PTM events in the city of Surabaya by framing in each news text. From the definition element of the problem to the emphasis of the solution is strongly indicated both do framing. The indications are evident in the changing tone of the news, where the definition of the problem to the moral decision or judgment of journalists on this issue is negative. Disagree that the city of Surabaya held a face-to-face learning process in schools because it is still in the red zone and sometimes in the orange zone. However, when the two media provide solutions or problem solving, it shows a positive tone to the policy of SKB 4 Ministers by offering to schools in Surabaya to prepare rules and scenarios related to the face-to-face learning process in schools. That is, both Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com want schools in Surabaya to be opened soon.

Another indication is that the selection of Surya.co.id and JawaPos.com speakers is not much different. The chosen speaker is predominantly from an educational background. Although, Surya.co.id showed his efforts to remain balanced by choosing a resource person

from the PTM actors, namely grade 11 students, although not in depth. In contrast to the JawaPos.com from the title of the text of each news is known to be able to describe two sides, namely from the education side and from the parents of the parents of the parents. But in fact, the content of the JawaPos.com overall sided with the education elite without offending direct statements from parents or students. This, JawaPos.com make an interesting title so that Surabaya residents believe that the JawaPos.com and opinions of Surabaya residents are the same as not agreeing to open a school for the process of teaching and learning face-to-face so that this issue becomes meaningful.

Acknowledgement

Thank you to Allah SWT who has provided ease and smoothness to the author in this research process, to the University of Muhammadiyah Malang where the study of researchers, to the father of guidance lecturer Nurudin, S.Sos., M.Si who has given direction, criticism, and advice during the research process and writing this final task, and not missed to the parents of researchers who always give prayers and support endlessly , as well as to all parties who have supported the author in the form of criticism and suggestions for this work to be better.

References

- Aji, R. H. S. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 pada Pendidikan di Indonesia: Sekolah, Keterampilan, dan Proses Pembelajaran. *Salam, Jurnal Sosial & Budaya Syar-I*, 7, 396.
- Akhmad, H. T. (2020). *Epidemiolog Tak Setuju Wacana Skenario Pembelajaran Tatap Muka di Surabaya*. Okezone. <https://nasional.okezone.com/read/2020/08/04/337/2256486/epidemiolog-tak-setuju-wacana-skenario-pembelajaran-tatap-muka-di-surabaya>
- Ali, A. R. M. (2019). *Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Sebagai Medium Satire Terhadap Isu Diskriminasi Sosial (Studi Semiotik Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Periode 2011-2018 di Kompas TV)* [Universitas Airlangga]. <http://repository.unair.ac.id/87314/>
- Anggoro, A. D. (2014). MEDIA, POLITIK dan KEKUASAAN (Analisis Framing Model Robert N. Entman tentang pemberitaan hasil pemilihan Presiden, 9 Juli 2014 di TV One dan Metro TV). *Aristo*, 2, 25–52.
- Basyari, Iqbal, D. (2020). *Surabaya Siapkan Skenario Pembelajaran Tatap Muka di Sekolah*. Kompas.Id. <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2020/08/02/surabaya-siapkan-skenario-pembelajaran-tatap-muka-di-sekolah/>
- Caesarina, L., Syam, H. M., & Muharman, N. (2021). Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Reyhand Sinaga pada Media Online Kompas dan The Guardian. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FISIP Unsyiah*, 6(2). <http://www.jim.unsyiah.ac.id/FISIP/article/view/17059/7901>

- Card, D., Boydston, A. E., Gross, J. H., Resnik, P., & Smith, N. A. (2015). The Media Frames Corpus: Annotations of Frames Across Issues. *Proceedings of the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 7th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Short Papers)*, 438–444. <https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/P15-2072.pdf>
- Crow, D.A & Lawlor, A. (2016). Media in the Policy Process: Using Framing and Narratives to Understand Policy Influences. *Review of Policy Research*, 33(5), 472–491. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ropr.12187>
- Darmoko, E. (ed). (2020). *Tanggapan Emak-Emak Terkait Pelajar SMP di Surabaya Akan Kembali Masuk Sekolah di Tengah Pandemi*. Suryamalang.Com. <https://suryamalang.tribunnews.com/2020/08/02/tanggapan-emak-emak-terkait-pelajar-smp-di-surabaya-akan-kembali-masuk-sekolah-di-tengah-pandemi?page=all>
- Detikcom, T. (2020). *Sekolah Tatap Muka Akan Diterapkan di Surabaya, Setuju atau Tidak?* DetikNews. <https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-timur/d-5119531/sekolah-tatap-muka-akan-diterapkan-di-surabaya-setuju-atau-tidak>
- Dzulfaroh, A. N. (2020). *Penerapan New Normal, Masyarakat Dituntut untuk Bisa Beradaptasi*. Kompas.Com. <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/05/18/163154165/penerapan-new-normal-masyarakat-dituntut-untuk-bisa-beradaptasi?page=all>
- Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1993.tb01304.x>
- Entman, R. M. (2004). *Projections of Power: Framing News, Public Opinion, and U.S Foreign Policy*. University of Chicago Press.
- Eriyanto. (2015). *Analisis Framing: Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media*. LKiS Yogyakarta.
- Fadilah, U. N., Haris, A. M., & Achmad, Z. A. (2020). Framing Media Online CNNIndonesia.com dan Detik.com Mengenai Kebijakan Transisi di DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi FISIP UPN Veteran Jawa Timur*, 3(2). <http://jkom.upnjatim.ac.id/index.php/jkom/article/view/92>
- Faiq, N. (2020). *DPRD Apresiasi Sekolah Tatap Muka di Surabaya Ditiadakan, ini Alasannya*. Surabaya.Tribunnews.Com. <https://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2020/08/17/dprd-apresiasi-sekolah-tatap-muka-di-surabaya-ditiadakan-ini-alasannya?page=3>
- Fauzi, H. (2020). Analisis Framing Berita Kampanye Pemilihan Presiden dan Wakil Presiden Indonesia 2019 di Media Cetak Harian Duta Masyarakat Pada Tanggal 23 September - 30 November 2018. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 10(1), 15–16. <http://jurnalfdk.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/JIK>
- Ginanjar, D. (ed). (2020a). *Mayoritas Wali Murid di Surabaya Waswas Simulasi Belajar Tatap Muka*. Jawapos.Com. <https://www.jawapos.com/surabaya/20/08/2020/mayoritas-wali->

murid-di-surabaya-waswas-simulasi-belajar-tatap-muka/

- GINANJAR, D. (ed). (2020b). *SMA/SMK di Surabaya Belum Bisa Pembelajaran Tatap Muka*. Jawapos.Com. <https://www.jawapos.com/surabaya/14/08/2020/sma-smk-di-surabaya-belum-bisa-pembelajaran-tatap-muka/>
- HALIM, S. (2015). *Dasar-Dasar Jurnalistik Televisi*. Deepublish.
- HANDARIASTUTI, R., ACHMAD, Z. A., & BRAMAYUDHA, A. (2020). Analisis Framing Berita Pemberhentian PSBB Surabaya Raya di Media Online Kompas.com dan Suarasurabaya.net. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 10(2), 156–176.
- HERMAWAN, B. (2020). *Pemkot Surabaya Masih Kaji Belajar Tatap Muka di Sekolah*. Republika.Co.Id.
- IHSANUDDIN. (2020). *Breaking News: Jokowi Umumkan Dua Orang di Indonesia Positif Corona*. Kompas.Com. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/03/02/11265921/breaking-news-jokowi-umumkan-dua-orang-di-indonesia-positif-corona?page=all>
- INDONESIA, C. (2020). *Jokowi Imbau Masyarakat Bekerja dan Beribadah di Rumah*. Cnnindonesia.Com. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20200315141316-32-483586/jokowi-imbau-masyarakat-bekerja-dan-beribadah-di-rumah>
- IRSO. (2020). *Dirjen PPI Survei Penetrasi Pengguna Internet di Indonesia Bagian Penting dari Transformasi Digital*. Kominfo.Go.Id. https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/30653/dirjen-ppi-survei-penetrasi-pengguna-internet-di-indonesia-bagian-penting-dari-transformasi-digital/0/berita_satker
- ITSLUT. (2020). *Sumber Masalah Sesungguhnya, Corona atau Media?* Its.Ac.Id. <https://www.its.ac.id/news/2020/03/27/sumber-masalah-sesungguhnya-corona-atau-media/>
- KEMDIKBUD.RI. (2020). *Protokol Kesehatan Ketat untuk Sekolah Tatap Muka di Zona Hijau dan Kuning*. Instagram. <https://www.instagram.com/p/CDnwj2bJ42v/>
- KEMDIKBUD, pengelola web. (2020a). *Penyesuaian Keputusan Bersama Empat Menteri tentang Panduan Pembelajaran di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*. Kemdikbud.Go.Id. <https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/blog/2020/08/penyesuaian-keputusan-bersama-empat-menteri-tentang-panduan-pembelajaran-di-masa-pandemi-covid19>
- KEMDIKBUD, pengelola web. (2020b). *SE Mendikbud Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Pendidikan dalam Masa Darurat Penyebaran Covid-19*. Kemdikbud.Go.Id. <https://www.kemdikbud.go.id/main/blog/2020/03/se-mendikbud-pelaksanaan-kebijakan-pendidikan-dalam-masa-darurat-penyebaran-covid19>
- KURNIAWAN, A. (2020). *Konstruksi Pemberitaan Tentang Sanksi Arema Di Media Online (Analisis Framing dan Komparasi Pada Media Online Jawapos.com dan Surya.co.id Periode Oktober 2018)* [Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang]. http://eprints.umm.ac.id/58865/5/BAB_IV.pdf

- Kurniawan, D. (2020). *Tanggapan Satgas Kuratif Terkait Rencana Sekolah Tatap Muka di Jatim*. Surabaya.Liputan6.Com. <https://surabaya.liputan6.com/read/4328257/tanggapan-satgas-kuratif-terkait-rencana-sekolah-tatap-muka-di-jatim>
- Machmud, M. (2018). *Tuntunan Penulisan Tugas Akhir Berdasarkan Prinsip Dasar Penelitian Ilmiah* (Revisi). Selaras.
- Maisarah, W. (2021). Framing Advokasi Perkuliahan Tatap Muka di Masa Normal Baru dalam Pemberitaan Kedaulatan Rakyat. *Kajian Jurnalisme*, 4(2), 195.
- Muslich, M. (2008). Kekuasaan Media Massa Mengonstruksi Realitas. *Jurnal Budaya Dan Seni*, 2(36), 150–158. <http://sastra.um.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/Kekuasaan-Media-Massa-Mengonstruksi-Realitas-Masnur-Muslich.pdf>
- Mustika, R. (2017). Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Media Online Mengenai Kasus Pedofilia di Akun Facebook. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi*, 20(2), 135–148.
- Mutua, S. N., & Ong'ong'a, D. O. (2020). Online News Media Framing of Covid-19 Pandemic: Probing the Initial Phases of the Disease Outbreak in International Media. *European Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Education*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.30935/ejimed/8402>
- Nilsson, S., & Enander, A. (2020). “Damned if you do, damned if you don’t”: Media frames of responsibility and accountability in handling a wildfire. *Journal Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 28, 70. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-5973.12284>
- Pratiwi, A. (2018). Konstruksi realitas dan media massa (analisis framing pemberitaan LGBT di republika dan BBC news, model Robert N. Entman). *Jurnal Bahasa, Peradaban Dan Informasi Islam*, 19(1), 1–22.
- Rahardi. (2017). Pembingkai Berita Pada Media Lokal (Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Calon Bupati Malang Pada Harian Radar Malang Tanggal 1-7 Oktober 2015). *Aristo*, 3, 49–81.
- Rezani, D., Alfani, H., & Suwarno, D. M. (2020). Konstruksi Realitas Etnik dalam Iklan Berbahasa Ogan di Baturaja Radio 103,1 FM. *Jurnal Massa*, 1(1). <http://journal.unbara.ac.id/index.php/JM/article/view/644/472>
- Setiawan, Joe Harrianto. Caroline, Cintia. Akbar, J. A. I. (2020). Komparasi Berita Negatif dan Positif Mengenai Covid-19 di Situs Detik dan Kompas. *EXPOSE Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 3(2), 146–167.
- Siahaan, M. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Dunia Pendidikan. *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah*, 1(1), 73–80. <https://doi.org/10.31599/jki.v1i1.265>
- Sofiana, S. (2020a). *Masih Zona Merah SMA/SMK Kota Surabaya Belum Dapat Izin Pembelajaran Tatap Muka*. Surabaya.Tribunnews.Com. <https://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2020/08/17/masih-zona-merah-smasmk-kota->

surabaya-belum-dapat-izin-pembelajaran-tatap-muka?page=all

- Sofiana, S. (2020b). *Tunggu Kota Surabaya Zona Oranye SMKN 6 Gelar Simulasi Pembelajaran Tatap Muka*. Surabaya.Tribunnews.Com. <https://surabaya.tribunnews.com/2020/08/12/tunggu-kota-surabaya-zona-oranye-smkn-6-gelar-simulasi-pembelajaran-tatap-muka?page=all>
- Soroka, S. N. (2014). *Negativity in Democratic Politics: Causes and Consequences*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sukaca, A. (2014). *The 9 Golden Habits for Brighter Muslim*. Bentang Pustaka.
- Wazis, K. (2012). *Media Massa dan Konstruksi Realitas*. Aditya Media Publishing.
- WHO. (2020). *WHO Director-General's Opening Remarks at the Media Briefing on Covid-19-11 March 2020*. Who.Int. <https://www.who.int/director-general/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---11-march-2020>
- Zulaikha, N. H. (2018). Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Pilgub Jawa Timur 2018 pada Situs Berita Daring Indonesia. *Communicatus: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 3, 94–94. <https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.php/cjik/article/view/4942>