

**NEWS MEDIA FRAMING COMPARISON ON POPE  
FRANCIS' MEETING WITH THE GRAND IMAM OF  
ISTIQLAL MOSQUE**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG  
2025**

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**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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2025**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

The thesis entitled **“News Media Framing Comparison on Pope Francis Meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for that.

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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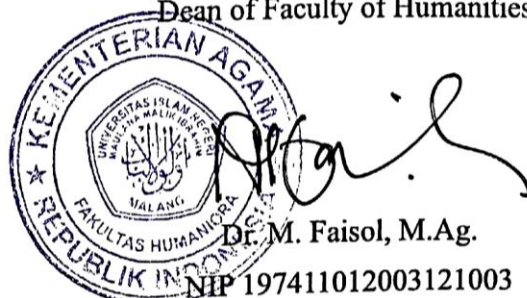
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## **MOTTO**

“Indeed, after every difficulty there is ease”

QS. Al-Insyirah (5-6)

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, family, lecturers and close friends who always accompany, support, and pray for me to be where I am now and are always there when I feel down.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Praise and thanks be to Allah SWT, the God of the universe, who always pours out his mercy to his servants who have given me help to be able to complete this thesis, as well as shalawat to the Prophet Muhammad SAW as the leader of Muslims who is an idol and inspiration to continue to be enthusiastic in completing this thesis.

My first thanks go to my parents, Mr. Mohammad Hatta and Mrs. Siti Masitoh, who have always patiently educated me, accompanied me, and helped me write this thesis. As well as, my deepest gratitude for always hugging me when I feel difficult. After that to my older brother, Abdul Latif, for helping me in the process of writing this thesis and struggle to help me with my college costs.

My next thanks go to Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah M.Pd., M.Ed., who patiently guided me to complete this thesis. In the guidance process, of course there is something called confusion or difficulty. Therefore, I would like to thank my advisor who has been patient in guiding me in completing my thesis. I would like to thank Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd. and Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd. as my examiners. Thank you for giving advice on my thesis, therefore my thesis can be better than before.

My gratitude is also extended to my best friend Aisyah Dinda, who has accompanied me from the beginning of entering the lecture until now. During my studies, I always had difficulties therefore my friend always helped me in solving those difficulties. Thank you to Aisyah Dinda for always being by my side when I am happy and sad. Thank you for helping me all this time. I would also like to thank



Illona Faadhilah for accompanying and help me during the preparation of my thesis.

Thank you for being one of my tutors.

My gratitude is also extended to my other close friends: Mutiara, Awan, Devana, Nabila, Tama, Rediva, Manda, Rosyidah, who always help me study and encourage me. To my friends, thank you for accompanying and entertaining me during the learning process. Without your help, I don't think I could have reached this point.

Finally, my gratitude is extended to someone who has been my inspiration and motivation to complete this thesis. Thank you for being my spirit to complete this thesis. Even though we do not encourage each other, you have become one of my reasons to finish this thesis. I hope we can meet at the right time.

As the author of this thesis, I hope this research can be new knowledge and easy to understand. In addition, I hope that future research can continue this research in more depth and use other fields of linguistics. I also hope that further research can be carried out smoothly.

**Malang, 15 May 2025**

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## ABSTRACT

**Aliyah, Nurul.** (2025). *News Media Framing Comparison on Pope Francis Meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque*. Thesis. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Supervisor: Dr. Hj Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

**Keywords:** *Framing, News Media, Discourse Analysis*

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Meetings of world religious leaders have unique linguistics features that are very interesting to study. The meeting of religious leaders is one of the efforts to create a sense of tolerance between religious communities. The meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque became a very memorable phenomenon. Many local and international news media reported the phenomenon. This study aims to compare the framing of local and international news media on the news of the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque by using the theory of types of framing processes according to David A. Snow and discourse analysis as approach to examine how language structure and social context shape the narratives conveyed by news media. This research used qualitative method to describe the findings. Thejakartapost.com mostly aligned the reader's perspective on the values contained in the leaders' meeting and invited the audience to take collective action to realize peace as an effort to realize human rights and stop discrimination against minorities. As well as, conveying moral values in religious life. Meanwhile, BBC.com conveys more moral and responsibilities values related to interfaith harmony and humanity. From the research on the framing process, this study can find something that is highlighted by local and international news media on the discourse of interfaith dialogue. This study is still lacking in analyzing language in news media framing because it does not examine the language style or rhetoric used by the news media. Thus, this study misses out on subtle rhetorical nuances that contribute to the formation of discourse. With this study, the researcher suggested that further researcher can study the news framing approach with the analysis of stylistic or rhetorical aspects to complement the shortcomings of this study.

## ABSTRAK

**Aliyah, Nurul.** (2025). *Perbandingan Pembingkai Media Berita Mengenai Pertemuan Paus Fransiskus dengan Imam Besar Masjid Istiqlal*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd.,M.Ed.

***Kata Kunci:*** *Pembingkai, Media Berita, Analisis Wacana.*

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Pertemuan tokoh agama dunia memiliki keunikan kebahasaan yang sangat menarik untuk diteliti. Pertemuan pemuka agama menjadi salah satu upaya untuk menciptakan rasa toleransi antarumat beragama. Pertemuan Paus Fransiskus dengan Imam Besar Masjid Istiqlal menjadi fenomena yang sangat berkesan. Banyak media berita lokal dan internasional yang meliput fenomena tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan pembingkai media berita lokal dan internasional pada berita pertemuan Paus Fransiskus dengan Imam Besar Masjid Istiqlal dengan menggunakan teori jenis-jenis proses pembingkai menurut David A. Snow dan analisa wacana sebagai pendekatan untuk mengkaji bagaimana struktur bahasa dan konteks sosial membentuk narasi yang disampaikan oleh media berita. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan hasil temuan. Thejakartapost.com lebih banyak menyelaraskan perspektif pembaca mengenai nilai-nilai yang terkandung dengan pertemuan pemuka dan mengajak audiens untuk melakukan tindakan kolektif mewujudkan perdamaian sebagai upaya mewujudkan hak asasi manusia dan menghentikan diskriminasi pada kaum minoritas. Serta, menyampaikan nilai moral dalam kehidupan beragama. Sedangkan, BBC.com lebih banyak menyampaikan nilai moral dan tanggung jawab terkait kerukunan antarumat beragama dan kemanusiaan. Dari penelitian proses pembingkai, penelitian ini dapat menemukan sesuatu yang disorot oleh media berita local dan internasional pada wacana dialog antaragama. Penelitian ini masih kurang dalam menganalisa bahasa dalam pembingkai media berita karena tidak meneliti gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh media berita. Sehingga, penelitian ini kehilangan nuansa-nuansa retorik halus yang berkontribusi pada pembentukan wacana. Dengan adanya penelitian ini, peneliti menyarankan untuk peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengkaji media berita secara mendalam dengan menggabungkan pendekatan pembingkai berita dengan analisa aspek gaya bahasa atau retorika untuk melengkapi kekurangan pada penelitian ini.

## مستخلص البحث

العالية، نور. (2025). المقلنة بين وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية حول لقاء البابا فرنسيس مع الإمام الأكبر شيخ جامع الاستقلال. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف الدكتور الحاجة جالوه نور رحمة، الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: التأطير، وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية، تحليل الخطاب

إن لقاءات الرُعاء الدينيين في العالم لها سمات لغوية فريدة من نوعها ومثيرة للاهتمام لدراستها. إن لقاء الرُعاء الدينيين هو أحد الجهود المبذولة لخلق شعور بالتسامح بين المجتمعات الدينية. أصبح اللقاء بين البابا فرنسيس والإمام الأكبر لمسجد الاستقلال ظاهرة لا تنسى. وقد غطت العديد من وسائل الإعلام المحلية والدولية هذه الظاهرة. يهدف هذا البحث إلى مقلنة تأطير وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية المحلية والعالمية لخير اللقاء بين البابا فرنسيس وإمام مسجد الاستقلال، وذلك باستخدام نظرية أنواع عمليات التأطير حسب ديفيد أ. سنو وتحليل الخطاب كمنهج لدراسة كيفية تشكيل البنى اللغوية والسياق الاجتماعي للسرديات التي تنقلها وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الكيفي لوصف النتائج. وفي الغالب، فإن موقع Thejakartapost.com يوائم بين وجهة نظر القرئ حول القيم الولدة في اجتماع القادة ويدعو الجمهور إلى العمل الجماعي لتحقيق السلام كجهد لإعمال حقوق الإنسان ووقف التمييز ضد الأقليات. وكذلك، نقل القيم الأخلاقية في الحياة الدينية. وفي الوقت نفسه، ينقل موقع BBC.com المزيد من القيم الأخلاقية والمسؤوليات المتعلقة بالوثام بين الأديان والإنسانية. من خلال البحث في عملية التأطير، يمكن لهذه الدراسة أن تجد ما يبرزه الإعلام الإخباري المحلي والدولي حول خطاب الحوار بين الأديان. لا يزال هذا البحث يفتقر إلى تحليل اللغة في عملية التأطير في وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية لأنه لا يدرس الأسلوب اللغوي الذي تستخدمه وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية. وبالتالي، يغيب عن هذا البحث الفروق البلاغية الدقيقة التي تسهم في تشكيل الخطاب. ومن خلال هذا البحث، تقترح الباحثة أن يتمكن الباحثون في المستقبل من دراسة وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية بعمق من خلال الجمع بين منهج التأطير الإخباري وتحليل الجوانب الأسلوبية أو البلاغية لاستكمال أوجه النقص في هذا البحث.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains several topics, such as background, research problem, significance, scope, limitations, and definition of the key term.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

News media framing can be studied linguistically because in news framing, journalists choose language that can make audiences have the same interpretation of the issues being reported. This news media framing is a communication tool to help share information and mobilize resources, so the goal of framing in the news media is the success of social movements (Joyce, 2010 in Chen et al., 2023). In this case, the news media can shaped people's views regarding religious tolerance based on Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque.

On September 3, 2024, the arrival of Pope Francis to Indonesia became one of the phenomena of religious tolerance highlighted by the whole world. One of the phenomena highlighted by many news media was when Pope Francis met with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders at the Istiqlal Mosque to sign a declaration. This meeting was in the news media's spotlight because meetings with Pope Francis rarely occur. Not only the local news media highlighted it, but the phenomenon of the gathering of major religious figures was also highlighted for international news media. Where major religious figures who are highly respected join one place. This has also become a conversation in Indonesia society itself.



With the news that broadcasts how friendly the Indonesian people are, especially the major religious figures to the arrival of Pope Francis, it made the world citizens not only in Indonesia know that Indonesian people can accept religious differences. In this case, one of the most important points is the words/phrases/sentences used by journalism to conveyed the phenomenon to the world. Thus, not only Indonesians but also citizens of the world will have the opinion that religious differences are not an obstacle to coexist and realize common goals in human life (Glazier in Pajarianto et al., 2022).

With that phenomenon, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of religious tolerance is closely related to the dynamics of the language in the news media. Language in news media framing is one of the means of influencing the audience's opinion (Bryant & Oliver, 2019). Therefore, journalism will use creativity to choose words, phrases, or sentences to write news. This is very important because journalistic writing allows the audience to have an interpretation of the phenomenon (Afzal & Harun, 2020). In addition, through the text in the news media, the message of interfaith peace was conveyed to realize interreligious harmony. That way, journalists must used an appropriate language selection to convey messages of peace between religions. This was also because religion is one of the sensitive things in social life (Pajarianto et al., 2022).

In a news media framing, language becomes very important to reach the audience's interpretation, which aims to convey latent meaning about an issue (Piskorski et al., 2023). This research looked at the news media's choice of words, phrases, or sentences to influence the audience's opinion. By doing so, this research

can understand the framing techniques used by the news media. In addition, the news of the meeting of religious leaders in local and international media was one of the news items that raises a discourse that can be studied. Discourse analysis is a field of linguistics that studies how language is used in social contexts (Zhang et al., 2022). Discourse analysis itself focuses on how meaning is made, conveyed, and received in the form of social practices, in oral or written form (Jones, 2024).

The choice of words, phrases, or sentences in news media framing had a function of framing a phenomenon. In addition, the language in news framing aims to provide persuasive language that can guide audience opinion and emotive language that can provoke audience emotions (Abiodun & Nwaoboli, 2023). In this case, the news media always used strategies to lead the audience's opinion. With the strategies, the phenomenon or issue can be easily understood, and the audience has the same interpretation of the phenomenon was framed by the news media. That way, the words chosen used by the news media contained strategies to lead the audience's opinion. Framing studies on news texts are used to uncover what strategies and topics are highlighted by the news media.

In this context, framing analysis can help to examine the way news media convey issues or phenomena of interfaith dialogue. In this research, framing strategy analysis was used to help in analyzing the comparison of local and international news media when raising a discourse (Zhang et al., 2022) on Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders. Thus, through the framing analysis approach, this research can help to find out more about the words used to create certain meanings in the phenomenon of

religious tolerance, as well as the news discourse that must be analyzed thoroughly because according to Fowler (1991), media narratives are often biased and news is usually made based on certain ideologies (Afzal & Harun, 2020).

Framing in a news media is used to lead the audience's opinion. In framing, the news media conveys information and the audience receives information. Thus, in the news, the audience can have the same interpretation as the news media regarding the phenomenon conveyed. According to Goffman, frames are defined as "interpretive schemata" that allow a person "to discover, perceive, identify, and label" events and circumstances that occur in their social environment. As such, news media provide meaning to potential actions. News media also have the power of choice to include and exclude certain aspects of relationships in interactions (Güran & Özarslan, 2022).

People in this digital age depend on the media for information. Due to this over-reliance, the news media had greater power to shape public opinion. In the digital era, online news was considered as one of the most effective media to get information and spread knowledge. Currently, news related to interfaith tolerance is one of the information that can have a positive effect on society. Journalists create news frames by selecting certain information and ignoring others, as well as building stories to focus on certain issues (Hassan et al., 2017).

Framing is how news is presented by the media can influence how readers understand it and how the event is reported by the news media. In addition, framing can be understood by how audiences can understand the events presented. Audiences who receive news can have their opinions based on how the event is

framed (Potter, 2012). In this case, framing describes the influence of news viewpoints used by journalists can affect audience perceptions. Journalists use certain interpretative and ideological frameworks to report news and conceptualize it (Hassan et al., 2017).

Framing as an underlying interactionist and constructionist symbol explains that meaning often emerges through an interaction-based process of interpretation. Meaning is not automatically attached to objects, events, or experiences that we encounter, but through a process of interaction that gives rise to interpretation (Snow, 2004). In this study, the interaction process was carried out by the news media that reported the phenomenon of Pope Francis meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. The news media convey information to the audience. The delivery of information is a form of interaction that gives rise to audience interpretations of the information reported. In this case, journalists report an event by reporting on certain groups, individuals, institutions, or things that have positive or negative characteristics (Fourie, 2001).

In conveying information related to an event, the news media selected or highlighted certain aspects of the event to spread certain interpretations, evaluations, or solutions (Entman, 2003). Thus, this study focused on certain aspects highlighted by local and international news media regarding the phenomenon of Pope Francis meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. In this case, the news media leads the audience's interpretation of religious phenomena towards negative or positive. That way, the results of news framing can make people take good or bad actions.

This research examines framing to find the discourse that exist in the news of Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. Every language phenomenon can be considered a communicative event and analysis of the process of forming interpretations through news texts is part of the discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is the study of language which is widely defined as a sub-field of linguistics. Discourse analysis investigates how utterances and sentences function together to form texts and interact, and how those texts and interactions function in our social world (Jones, 2024).

Discourse analysis addresses issues at various levels of discourse. It includes questions about participants, topics, function, discourse structures, and various phenomena that shape discourse unique to a speech genre or event. This includes quotations, reported speech, interviews, registration issues, politeness, positioning, framing, attitudes, graphic displays, and visual communication. In this sense, news or media discourse consists of three main elements: the news story, or spoken, written, or visual text; the producers used to produce that text and the adjustments made to meet the needs of the audience. The first component of media discourse is the text, which has long been the main concern of most media studies. This is because texts contain ideologies and values that influence te outside world (Cotter, 2015). Thus, this research is focused on analyzing discourse through framing on news texts.

This research used framing analysis theory to find out the framing strategy through the choice of words used by each news media and what is highlighted by the news media (Tanti, 2022) from the news coverage of the phenomenon of Pope

Francis meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. In addition, the discourse analysis approach is used to find out the discourse found in local and international news media. Then, this research also used an interfaith dialogue approach to understand the content of the news coverage of the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. According to Abu-Nimer & Nelson (2021), interfaith dialogue is essential in reducing tensions, overcoming conflict, and promoting peace among religious communities. Religious dialogue pushes people to participate actively in religious diversity and sees it as crucial (Widiyanto, 2023). According to Holland & Walker (2018), it encourages participants to keep an open mind and recognize that opinions on some topics may change through sincere and open dialogue (Widiyanto, 2023).

Framing analysis theory can be used to find out the discourse contained in news media through text analysis. In discourse analysis, framing is one of the scopes of discourse research on the media. The framing analysis approach is also used to help understand how news media narrated or framed phenomena and what was highlighted by news media. In this way, discourse analysis can be used determine the meaning of framing by news media that can lead audience opinion (Zhang et al., 2022). In addition, this approach be able help in finding out the ideology behind the news broadcast (Zhang et al., 2022) by looking at the way the news media reported the phenomenon.

This research used David A. Snow's framing analysis theory because it wanted to know the meaning of framing through the framing process or the way the news media mobilized the audience. Therefore, there is a response made by the

audience. Thus, discourse analysis was very relevant to the study of framing in news media. This is because discourse analysis is to reveal the meaning of news framing and the ideology of news media (Zhang et al., 2022). Meanwhile, the interfaith dialogue idea is primarily concerned with how religious leaders communicate when advocating for peace (Widiyanto, 2023).

Framing analysis theory determined how news media frame or narrated phenomena therefore audiences can have the same interpretation, while discourse analysis will emphasize the meaning and ideology contained through news determination (Zhang et al., 2022). Thus, this research will produce clear and detailed framing and discourse analysis results related to the framing of the news on the meeting of religious leaders in local and international news media.

Research on news framing produces a media representation of the issue or phenomenon of a meeting of religious leaders to sign a peace declaration. The point of view of news media that leads the audience's opinion on a phenomenon (Araújo & Prior, 2021; Afzal & Harun, 2020; Cools et al., 2024). Then, research related to the comparison of news framing in the media has been able to negative or positive opinions in the audience (Bleich & Van Der Veen, 2021; Du & Han, 2020; Zhang & Ong'ong'a, 2022; Zhang et al., 2022). Thus, this study used framing analysis as a theoretical basis. Meanwhile, research on discourse analysis in news media has also been conducted by many researchers. This makes discourse analysis a method to analyze news framing (Yang & Wang, 2023; Liu & Huang, 2022; Chen et al., 2023).

Research related to news framing still needs to be explored in more depth regarding how local and international news media frame the current phenomenon, the purpose of the news framing, and what meaning is conveyed behind the news framing (Zhang et al., 2022). The gathering of religious leaders has become a very busy phenomenon in Indonesia and the world. By understanding this phenomenon more deeply, it will be related to several aspects. First, this research will better understand the framing of religious phenomena between local and international media. In this case, this research can provide a clearer idea of what the discourse is on the framing of news related to Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque and other religious figures. In addition, this research can determine the purpose of local and international media in framing news of religious phenomena in Indonesia (Afzal & Harun, 2020).

More profoundly, by exploring the framing of local and international news media, the study's findings can be used to better understand how news media framed phenomena and shaped the discourse in news media through news texts. In addition, this research provided benefits by gaining better knowledge related to the meaning of a news text when reporting a phenomenon of religious tolerance. In a broader context, research on religious tolerance in local and international news media can find that news media can lead to public opinion (Fairclough, 2013) and foster a sense of tolerance in society and peace between religious communities.

News related to the meeting of religious leaders in one place that aims to sign a religious peace declaration is the right target to get audience reactions from local and international media (Adeitan, 2024). In this case, this study chose several



online religious news media that broadcast news about Pope Francis's meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders. The websites used as research objects include thejakartapost.com and BBC.com.

Thejakartapost.com is an Indonesian media company that broadcasts news in Indonesia (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). In addition, it broadcasts international phenomena. This media is also one Indonesian media that uses English to reach international readers (Fitriani et al., 2021). This media was chosen to be the object of research because Indonesia is a multicultural country so using this media can find out how Indonesian media framed the meeting of religious leaders conducted in Indonesia and broadcasted to international audiences as well.

As for international news media, this research chose the BBC.com website. BBC.com itself is a trusted UK media (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). This news media was founded in November 1922. This news media is believed to be very compliant with journalism regulations so that for several years, it has occupied the audience's trust rating (Kitsa, 2022). That way, the news broadcast will always be accurate and according to the facts. This research chose BBC.com news media because BBC.com is a major international media. With in-depth news and analysis, BBC.com had guaranteed credibility. In addition, this news media also used a comprehensive perspective so that it can support this research by using a framing process analysis approach. More specifically, this research can find out how international media framed the meeting of religious leaders held in Indonesia.

This research departs from the assumption that each news media outlet has its characteristics in framing or conveying a phenomenon or issue, and it can change

the way people view a problem or phenomenon (Lecheler & De Vreese, 2018 in Adeitan, 2024). The following assumption is made on a local and international news media website that reports on the phenomenon of a meeting of religious leaders, namely on online news media thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. The last assumption is that discourse analysis will be able to reveal how a media platform frames a phenomenon, the purpose of framing the news, and what is the meaning of the reporting of the phenomenon. In addition, the interfaith dialogue approach can reveal discourses on the news of Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque.

This study aims to obtain a more in-depth description of the framing of the news of Pope Francis meeting the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque and other religious figures in local and international news media. More specifically, this research will obtain similarities and differences of framing between local and international news media using a framing analysis approach. In addition, by applying discourse analysis theory to news framing, this study will also learn more about it.

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on the description of the background, this research answers the following question:

1. What are the kinds of framing used in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com related to Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque using Snow's framing theory?

2. What are the similarities and differences between those framing found in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com related to Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

In practice, this research provided more in-depth knowledge related to framing analysis that examined how the news media framed an event and what was highlighted as well as shaped the discourse of interfaith dialogue in news framing using the theory of process framing analysis. This research was important because it can strengthen previous studies related to framing in news and online news media as the object of research. In addition, this research can also provided a reference picture for other studies in a general practical setting on how the theory of framing process analysis was applied in the discourse of interfaith dialogue in the news media.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study is to investigate in more depth the framing analysis of local and international online news media reporting on the meeting of religious leaders in Indonesia. The method in this study is based on Framing and discourse analysis framework. This is done so that this study is not too broad, which confuses the researcher when compiling it. In addition, this research only used two online news media. Thejakartapost.com is a local news media, and BBC.com is an international news media. This is done because the local and international online media are sufficient to display the required analysis data.

The limitation of this research is that the researcher just used a framing process analysis to shape the discourse of interfaith dialogue, not other linguistics branches. Therefore, this research only studies how the news media framed the news and what is highlighted by the news media in reported phenomena in local and international news media. This research only focused on the framing process through the words used to lead the audience's opinion by the news media in the news framing narrative related to the meeting of religious leaders in Indonesia. Therefore, this study did not delve deeper into stylistic or rhetorical elements and other linguistic fields that contribute to news media narrative.

#### **E. Definition of the Keyterms**

The primary focus of this research's topic is around a few keyterms, including:

1. **Framing:** Communication techniques that is used by journalists to form the ideas in news and conveyed to the audience about the representation of issues (Zhang et al., 2022). In this research, the issue refers to interfaith dialogue are formed to influence the audience in local and international news media.
2. **Discourse Analysis:** Discourse analysis addresses issues at various levels of discourse. It includes questions about participants, topics, function, discourse structures, and various phenomena that shape discourse unique to a speech genre or event (Cotter, 2015). In this research, discourse analysis is used to reveal the discourse in a text on local and international news media.

3. **Ideology:** Belief systems that can be communicated through discourse, social practices, and other cultural (Maghfiroh & Triyono, 2020). In this research, ideology can be found in the local and international news media as communication media.
4. **Interfaith dialogue:** A meeting of religious communities to reach an agreement or declare peace between religious communities (Abu-Nimer & Nelson, 2021). In this research, a meeting of religious communities is represented by Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque to reach an agreement or declare peace between religious communities.
5. **News media online:** A website that aims to provide information to citizens (Holbert, 2005 in Strömbäck et al., 2020). In this research, this media is believed to be very compliant with journalism regulations so that for several years, it has occupied the audience's trust rating.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter contains several concepts as a literature review to assist in reviewing this research such as a framing, critical discourse analysis, and interfaith dialogue framing in news media.

#### **A. Framing**

Framing is commonly called the “media effect” which shows how the public is influenced by the news viewpoints produced by journalists (Scheufele, 1999). According to Fourie (2001), a point of view, or more simply, how the media portrays particular topics, groups, individuals, or institutions that have positive or negative characteristics, is an ideological and interpretive framework that enables journalists to report on a subject. News framing aims to regulate people’s interpretations and has become a hallmark of journalism; for example, news editors are part of the system that determines what is interesting and how an issue should be broadcast (Tuchman in Afzal & Harun, 2020).

As a theoretical tool, framing theory explained how news media and journalists emphasize particular aspects of life. This related to how news outlets formulate concepts and inform viewers about how topics are portrayed (Zhang et al., 2022). Therefore, a certain frame is important for journalists to know the reasons for using words or phrases in a news story in a way that can be understood by the audience and can also lead to the audience’s opinion on the issue being reported.

Framing is used by journalists to lead people's opinions on issues according to how the media presents the issue (Ha & Shin in Afzal & Harun, 2020).

Framing is a powerful technique for news media to suppress individual and public representations. Goffman (1974) explained framing as an institutional principle that organizes events at least socially and involves our subject in it. Journalists used this structure to organize "strips of the everyday world, strips being selected slices or pieces of the ongoing flow of activity. In addition, Goffman also explained that this framing becomes an interpretation scheme that is used 'to find, understand, identify, and label' the various phenomena that occur around them (Afzal & Harun, 2020). Framing analysis can help reveal certain communication forces that fabricate a person's cognition to interpret conditions (Jasperson, Shah, Watts, Faber, & Fan, 1998). It refers to highlighting certain aspects that are fundamental to determining an individual's judgement or their power to intervene (Pan & Kosicki, 1993).

Media framing makes the audience form perceptions about the reported issue and helps describe and resolve the issue. Mass media framed reported the news to provoke readers' emotional reactions. Crawford & Olsen (2017) think that news media change and shape public views because of the frames used (Abiodun & Nwaoboli, 2023). Framing theory is useful as a theoretical framework to solve this problem which says that the way people see, and act depends on the way information is presented or "framed" (Shaw, 1979). In short, the media has the ability to control discourse to create an agenda (Rust et al., 2021). According to framing theory, people's perceptions and comprehension of information are

influenced by how it is presented in the news media. Framing in the media can also influence perceptions by changing the tone, thus changing public support for a policy (Rust, 2015 in Pérez-Mesa et al., 2023).

Symbolic interactionist and constructionist principles underline the framing perspective that meaning is not always attached to objects, events or experiences that we naturally perceive. Instead, meaning often emerges through an interactive process of interpretation. In line with this basic orientation, the framing perspective has developed in the world of social movements since the mid-1980s. It highlights the efforts made by social movement activists and participants, as well as others (such as opponents, elites, media, and counter-movements) with regard to the relationships and challenges facing social movements (Snow, 2004).

Framing is one of the techniques that trigger movement. According to the framing perspective, movements are signifying tools that provide and sustain meaning for protagonists, antagonists, and spectators. This work of signification that is regularly done by supporters and leaders of social movements is described by the term “framing”. In other words, “they frame or give meaning to and interpret relevant events and conditions in order to mobilize potential supporters and constituents, thereby gaining audience support and countering the wrong side”. The term used to describe the product of this framing activity in the context of social movements is the collective action frame (Snow, 2004). In the course of framing analysis process, David A. Snow discovered several framing process analyses. In this study, the researcher uses some of these processes framing analysis to examine more deeply the framing process in local and international news media.



## 1. Frame Alignment

The first framing process that Snow discovered was frame alignment in 1986. In a news framing, a micropolitical struggle over meaning in frame alignment occurs when actors try to achieve compatibility. Frame alignment is found to be a key condition for individual participation (micromobilization) in social movement (Van Dijk, 2023). By aligning frames, the researcher refers to the relationship between an individual's interpretive orientation and the social movement organization, such that some set of individual interests, values, and beliefs and the activities, goals, and ideologies are complementary and compatible (Snow et al., 1986). Goffman (1974:21) used the terms "frame" and skeleton to describe the "scheme of interpretation" that allows people "to locate, view, identify, and label" events in their living space and the world as a whole.

Frames shape experiences and lead individual and collective action by giving meaning to any event or occurrence. Therefore, when used in this way, frame alignment is a necessary condition to foster participation regardless of the type of movement or its intensity. Simply put, the term "micromobilization" refers to the various interactive and communicative processes that influence frame alignment. In this study, researchers looked at the choice of words used by journalism to harmonize the views or perspectives of the audience. The alignment between the narrative of interfaith encounters and the media in a multicultural country where people have various religions, ensures that a more coherent message can reach the audience while facilitating the persuasiveness of the news narrative (Fadhilah et al.,

2020). After knowing the definition of frame alignment, there are several types of frame alignment processes suggested by Snow.

#### *A. Frame Bridging*

The term “frame bridging” refers to ideological connection between two or more structurally unconnected frames on a particular issue. At this level, frame relations involved public opinion preference groups or non-mobilized sentiment pools. For these sentiment pools, collective action is not preceded by frame awareness or transformation. Instead, they are structurally connected to an ideologically isomorphic social formation. Information is distributed and organized through interpersonal or group networks, mass media, telephone, and direct mail are the main ways to achieve this bridge. Example of analysis at this level is:

*“We alert our supporters to upcoming battles through the mail. We find new recruits for the conservative movement through the mail. With- out the mail, most conservative activity would wither and die. . . . (Viguerie, 1980:123-27)”*

Richard A. Viguerie an emerging Christian Right organizer and strategist continues to emphasize that direct mail is an important means of connecting people across the Christian Right spectrum and mobilizing them. Based on the idea that there is an ideologically aligned but untapped and unorganized pool of sentiment, Viguerie and other new right leaders regard direct mail as an important mechanism to communicate. Lists of potential constituents were obtained through computer scanning and name gathering; direct mail facilitated bridges of understanding.

### *B. Frame Amplification*

Frame amplification is the term used to describe the clarification and reinforcement of interpretative frames relating to a particular issue or set of events. When interpretative frames are clarified and reinforced, support for and participation in movement activities often depends on it. Two types of frame amplification are value amplification and belief amplification. Beliefs can be understood as ideational components that cognitively support or hinder action in the pursuit of expected values, even though values refer to goals or end states that the movement seeks to achieve or promote. As example of amplification of stereotypical beliefs about antagonists. These beliefs often serve as clear signs of coordination that trigger and centralize feelings.

*“Everybody believed we couldn't fight the Salvation Army because it is good. But you can make anything look bad. So we focused on the transients, and emphasized how they threatened neighborhood residents, particularly women and children.”*

As explained earlier, the removal of temporary shelters was described as a major threat to family and neighborhood principles. Organizers faced the challenge of clearly proving that the shelter would actually “destroy our neighborhoods”. Therefore, powerful mobilization requires a more negatively assessed goal of opposition.

### *C. Frame Extension*

Social movements often promote programs or causes with values and beliefs that may not be obvious or readily apparent to members and supporters. Therefore, this ideational element should be strengthened to clarify the relationship between

personal or group interests and support for social movements. In this regard, the social movement needs to expand its core framework to include views points or interests related to its core purpose. Therefore, the movement seeks to gain more members by portraying its goals or activities as compatible or in line with the values or interests of the people who want to become members. In this regard, the task of micromobilization is to discover the values and interests of individuals or aggregates and align them with participating in movement activities. Example of analysis at this level is:

*“WE NEED YOUR HELP!! We feel about our neighborhood just as you do about yours-and we ask the same consideration. If Austin is to keep the Sixth Street Neighborhood as we know it, and it is to be utilized by all of the people of Austin as it is now, then you must help!! Please take a few minutes to call the Mayor and the City Council Offices. Tell them how you feel about YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD-Sixth Street. Ask them to seek an alternative to this problem. Please do it now!!”*

Frame extensions sometimes appear in local neighborhood movement studies. An example is when bar and restaurant owners on popular city strip faced the possible construction of a Navy Shelter in their neighborhood. To protect their interests, they tried to gain the support of the citywide neighborhood community by referring to successful neighborhood frameworks and linking their interests to the general interests of Austin. Hence, the promotional slogan was “let’s save 6<sup>th</sup> street – Austin’s neighborhood”. To gain support after the frame was expanded, organizers used and enhanced neighborhood beliefs. This is shown by the invitation taken from the advertisement sheet in the newspaper.

#### *D. Frame transformation*

In frame alignment, Snow observes how the alignment of individuals and social movements can be affected by the incorporation or grafting of existing interpretive frames, and their accompanying values and beliefs. The events, cause, and values promoted by some social movements may be incompatible with conventional lifestyles or rituals and sometimes appear to contradict existing interpretive frames. There are two transformation processes related to movement recruitment and participation: the transformation of domain-specific interpretive frameworks and the transformation of global interpretive frameworks. Example of analysis at this level is:

*“Before joining Nichiren Shoshu I blamed any problems I had on other people or on the environment. It was always my parents, or school, or society. But through chanting I discovered the real source of my difficulties: myself. Chanting has helped me to realize that rather than running around blaming others, I am the one who needs to change”.*

Given that Nichiren Shoshu is a religious movement that emphasizes personal transformation as the key to social change. It could be argued that this alignment feature only applies to participation in religious movements and self-help. However, this is clearly false as changes in attribution are often part of mobilization for and participation in movements that seek changes that directly alter socio-political structures. If one participates in such movements, they must change from self-blame or fatalism to blaming the structure.

## **2. Master Frames**

Another well-known notion described in the social formation literature is master frames. In this case, master frames are used by news media in different

“protest cycles” and broader contexts (Snow & Benford, 1992). Snow and Benford (1992) first reiterated the general theory of frames as active processes, stemming from the “signaling work” of movement actors involved in the construction of reality. In his development, Snow explains that in the master frame large-scale coalition-based mobilization is becoming more common in collective action around the world. Therefore, it can be expected that effective coordination frameworks will become increasingly important in the dynamics of future social movement activity. These frameworks will serve as important means of integrating ideologies, framing processes, and discursive fields that serve as integrative tools among groups and movements at specific moments, as well as during longer protest cycles (Snow, 2004).

An example of frame analysis is provided in Gerhards and Rucht’s analysis of two demonstration campaigns in Berlin in the late 1980s showing how two master frames worked together to facilitate mobilization by “linking” the views and interests of different groups. One emphasized global imperialism represented by the IMF and World Bank and the other emphasized the power of US hegemony represented by President Reagan. Gerhards and Rucht’s analysis show that the master frame was sufficiently inclusive and detailed for broad-based mobilization. This is especially true in cases where the groups are different and the interests targeted for mobilization are different (Snow, 2004).

### **3. Collective Action Frames**

After several decades, Snow with Benford discovered another type of framing process, collective action frames. This framing process was proposed in

2000. According to Benford & Snow (2000), in this perspective, social movements do not simply carry existing ideas and meanings that emerge automatically from existing structures, unforeseen events, or ideologies. Instead, movement actors are seen as signifiers who actively participate in creating and sustaining meaning for movement members, adversaries, and observers (Snow & Benford, 1988). They enter into the so-called “politics of signification” together with the media, local government, and the state (Hall, 1982). Collective action frames are sets of beliefs and which focus on action that drives and supports social movement activities and initiatives. Example of analysis at this framing process:

*“The conflict between the demands of home and work, the stress and exhaustion caused by excessive obligations, as well as the discrimination against women in the workplace, led many to reject the goal of women’s equality itself. These attitudes were reinforced by the fact that women’s”*

One factor that makes collective action frames better is capability. Theoretically, more framing is commensurate with experience, greater prominence and greater chance of mobilization. For example, it seems that the resonance of feminist framings in the post-Communist Czech Republic in the 1990s was weakened by the experiences of Czech women under state socialism in the 1980s.

#### **4. Frame Variation**

Snow and other partners discovered a type of variation framing process. This framing process was proposed in 2007. According to Snow et al. (2007), framing is a type of interpretative work that gives subjective interpretations to events and occurrences. The principle of symbolic interactionism says that something does not always have meaning when we see something, event, or experience. Various contextual elements facilitate the interpretation process that

produces meaning. The idea of organization can be applied to all variations of social phenomena. The concepts question the meanings associated with relevant events, activities, places, and actors which suggests that these meanings can be debated. The framing process examines variations in framing the same event among different actors. The framing process suggests that audience actions towards events depend on how those events are framed. Example of analysis at this framing process:

*“The National Front predicted and warned this violence would happen 20 years ago.... It has been political madness for 30 years since we allowed immigrants to come here as cheap labor at the behest of French bosses. It has been impossible to assimilate these people, simply because there are too many of them.” (Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 13, 2005).*

The example above shows that there is a directing of attention to the designated actor responsible for the suggested solution. Here, everyone agrees that the government is responsible for solving the problem. However, people in the Netherlands and the UK disagree about the role of the police. In addition, as mentioned earlier, France gives twice the attention to parents as responsible agents than other countries.

## **B. Discourse Analysis on News Framing**

Discourse analysis explains that language is a way of doing, being, and developing, not just a language that becomes a stand-alone symbol. Discourse analysis aims to identify linguistic resources used to reshape our lives such as identity, roles, activities, communities, emotions, stances, knowledge, beliefs, ideologies, and others. In addition, discourse analysis is also to characterize and explain linguistic phenomena in affective, cognitive, situational, and cultural contexts (Aronoff & Rees-Miller, 2020). In conclusion, discourse analysis reveals



how language is used in accordance with the usual way of life and why linguistics is one way of living life.

A discourse analysis usually only focuses on descriptions, such as how language is used, without looking at the social context or impact of using the language. However, language can be shaped by social influences or affect society. Discourse analysis can also look at the use of language in a wider social position, as well as how language is used to influence what is said and conveyed in a written or spoken text. Discourse analysis also looks at how language is used to present and construct a particular worldview, as well as how language is used for how something is seen by others (Paltridge & PhakitiAek, 2021).

A new pattern in mass media communication research can emerge from discourse analysis that can make the classic approach to “content analysis” clear. This pattern sees text analysis as a standalone effort towards the formation of a strong theory of media discourse, rather than simply as a research method, such as media effects studies. In discourse analysis through text, new emphasis is placed on analyzing language use (in cognitive and sociocultural contexts), analyzing social action (speech studies), and analyzing “natural” data (everyday conversation). The previous emphasis was on the “system” of language as directly described in grammar and structural terms. In some of these fields, the focus shifts from the study of specific words, phrases, or sentences to the analysis of discourse structure and function (Van Dijk, 1983).

Several different units of analysis can be found in discourse besides these three levels. These units can be individual words (lexical items), various clause structure, whole sentences, series of sentences (paragraph), or discourse as a whole. For example, the topic or theme of a discourse can only be studied from the semantic perspective of the discourse as a whole, not from the perspective of specific words or sentences. Therefore, there is usually a clear distinction between “local” and “global” discourse structures. The former refers to sentences and immediate sentence relationships, while the latter refers to larger parts of the discourse or the entire discourse (Van Dijk, 1983).

Media discourse on news consists of three main elements: news text or spoken text, written or visual, and audience focus. The first dimension is the text. It has long been the main focus of most researchers, mainly because texts contain ideologies that influence and reflect the outside world. The second dimension is the process (the norms and practices of news practitioners). This has developed rapidly over the last ten to fifteen years. Recent research has shown how components of the production process significantly influence and reflect the outside world. Based on Bell’s (1991) audience design framework and accommodation theory (Giles, Coupland, 1991), the third dimension focuses on audience considerations and the various linguistic and social meanings they generate (Cotter, 2015).

### *1. Text dynamics*

The traditional focus on text does not mean that text has been evaluated as an immobile artifact. Most linguists view news texts in one of two ways: (1) based

on discourse structure or linguistic function, or (2) based on its meaning as discourse that carries ideologies or representations of the social world. The emergent and changing mechanisms of these two perspectives provide different perspectives on media discourse in context, culture, and time. In the first perspective, ideas put forward in scholarly research such as Bakhtin's voicing ideas (1986), Goffman's framing concept (1974, 1981), narrative structure and style by Bell (1991, 1994, 1998), ready and adjustment through dialogic communication (2007), and media as agonist and instigators of polarized public debate by Tannen (1998) have provided valuable insights into the structure, function, and effects of discourse. In addition, it has also shown a very important role in the formation process of public discourse and media discourse (Cotter, 2014).

## *2. Audience considerations*

The theoretical position of media discourses not only focusing on texts but also involving audiences (consumers, participants/recipients, or co-creators of discourse) is something that is actively supported by many researchers. This position has been put forward in the context of sociolinguistic "design" between audience and news (Bell, 1984, 1991), reception (K. Richardson, 1998), positioning in media processes (Cotter, 2010; Scollon, 1998), and most recently in new media, minority language and historical context (Law, 2013; Blommaert and Verschueren, 1998). In Goffman's analysis of radio talkers, the relationship between various interlocutors determines the type of talk event appropriate for it is a notion that was first expressed and applied. This is complemented by Bell's (1991) view that the

audience has direct or indirect representation in the discourse hail constructed from Goffman's categories of participants.

In media discourse, the role of audiences is debated by many linguists or theorists. Various linguists or theorists provide different perspectives on audiences and their role in the formation of media reality. However, the approach discussed in discourse and media considers the audience as a component of the discourse mechanism. In Goffman's (1997) research, he used the concept of frame to explain how media language influence's public opinion. When the media reported political campaigns, they found that audiences who read stories about strategy became more cynical about politicians and politics than audiences who read stories that focused on strategy. As a result, events are framed in terms of issues.

### **C. Researching Interfaith Dialogue Framing in News Media**

Interfaith involves different religious communities or members of each religion together. Dialogue means a discussion between opinions exchanged by each person in a forum. Interfaith dialogue itself is where there is mutual understanding between religious communities and mutual respect to coexist and work together despite differences. Religious dialogue is not just words or conversations, but it includes interfaith interactions and relationships (Andrabi, 2020).

"Dialogue is not debate", as Smock (2002) emphasizes. The purpose of debate is to win an argument, prove that one side is right, or change the perspective of the other side. According to Abu-Nimer (2007), although differences of opinion

and belief cannot be eliminated through dialogue, the goal of dialogue is to reach an understanding and agreement. In addition, interfaith dialogue does not aim to undermine the beliefs of others. However, people can take other people's customs and beliefs seriously when they participate according to their own religious traditions (Cilliers, 2002). Through the use of religious traditions' spiritual resources, interfaith discussion offers individuals a chance to develop a deeper spiritual connection. According to Abu-Nimer (2002), interfaith dialogue differs from other interfaith discussions because it uses spirituality as the basis for commitment to social change (Achus Jah & Mabas, 2022).

The most common theory in interfaith conversations is the similarity in terms of the liberal and positive messages that different religions and religious scriptures have in common. In this case, each religion's successes and scriptural resources are focused on as the foundation for building peaceful relationships with other faith communities. As such, interfaith conversations should be represented by someone dedicated to their religion with the aim of discussion (Islam, 2023).

The portrayal of interfaith dialogue in the news media greatly influences public perceptions and behavior toward harmony between religious groups. The framing of stories about interfaith dialogue, the use of language, and the selection of topics by news media contribute to the formation of narratives that influence audiences (Mokodenseho et al., 2024) in various parts of the world that have various religions. According to Delli Carpini & Keeter (1996), news media knowledge is defined as a compilation of reliable news information that people have retained in their long-term memory. The emphasis on facts (as opposed to information that is

untrue or “not subject to reasonable tests of truth” (Delli Carpini & Keeter, 1996), the emphasis on information (as opposed to value attitudes, beliefs, and opinions), and the notion of a broad range of information (as opposed to individual facts alone) are three crucial definitions (Schulz et al., 2024).

Dialogue is a religious imperative, and it helps us follow our religion. If we agree that dialogue is a natural expression of human nature, then it enriches our experience as human beings. There are several benefits of interfaith dialogue in the interfaith dialogue research conducted by Andrabi (2020):

First, interfaith dialogue shows the public how different faiths can live together well without hurting or insulting each other. The ethics of dialogue should not be aggressive. Instead, it teaches its audience and followers that each religion and its people should be respected properly. It can enhance one’s understanding of others. It helps people of different faiths understand each other better, become better people and share a sense of community.

Second, Interfaith dialogue can help oppressed minorities ease fears and encourage them to work together with the majority community to support the progress and prosperity of the country. In this way, interfaith dialogue plays a role so that minorities can take part in community activities comfortably without any discrimination. Thus, minorities and majorities can work together to realize unity in the nation.

Third, interfaith discussion facilitates mutual exploration, understanding, and knowledge of one another’s religious traditions. Participants and viewers have

a thorough understanding of the various facets of truth by gaining insight into the ideas of truth in other religions through the dialogue process. That way, religious people can respect whatever is considered true by other religions and not argue about it.

Fourth, religions can contribute to and enhance one another through interfaith discourse. It benefits society overall by fostering greater understanding between adherents of various religions. Thus, in realizing a peaceful life, understanding between religious adherents is very useful. That way, interfaith dialogue can foster mutual understanding between religious communities.

Fifth, conversation amongst adherents of various religious systems promotes mutual assistance during trying times. Regardless of caste, creed, religion, language, etc., discourse helps create people and individuals who conduct relief work when natural or man-made disasters strike society. Thus, religious people can have a sense of empathy regardless of religion.

Six, in the process of interfaith dialogue, morality and virtue can be exchanged and will be very useful in fostering such values. If a person from a particular religion faces financial or physical problems, they will be helped and cared for by people from other religious groups regardless of their religion. With the help of interfaith dialogue, this idea can be firmly established.

Seventh, interfaith dialogue helps religious people understand other religions. By participating in interfaith dialogue, people of all faiths can help each other understand people of other faiths. Thus, religious people do not discriminate

against each other because they have understood each other related to the teachings in each religion. That way, interfaith dialogue aims to foster a sense of mutual understanding in every religious community.

Eighth, interfaith dialogue can help in achieving common goals as a society and nation. It can enhance the participation of every member of every religion in the development and prosperity of the nation. Interfaith dialogue strengthens the national integration of a country as it minimizes differences between communities. “All people have the right to engage in activities that will shape the world in the third millennium”. Selfless service to humanity is a principle shared by all religions. The services and resources can be made available to those of other religions with the aid of interfaith discussion.

Ninth, joint efforts in this area will give positive outcomes and promote the peaceful co-existence of individuals from different religious communities. It can foster an environment that allows for harmonious interaction between them and interfaith peace to be realized. In this case, interfaith dialogue is needed to create good interaction between religious people. Therefore, minorities do not feel afraid when socializing in society.

Tenth, engaging in interfaith discussion has the paradoxical benefit of improving one’s understanding of one’s own religion. A person must thoroughly study the texts of their own religion when preparing for any official interfaith dialogue discussions. Interfaith dialogue aims to understand other religions as well



as one's own. This is very beneficial for every religious person because they can explore their own religion.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The methodologies used in this investigation are explained in this chapter. Research design, data source, data collection, research instrument, and data analysis are the five procedures employed.

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher chose framing and discourse analysis because it focused on how the news media convey phenomenon and what is highlighted by the news media related to phenomenon, as well as what discourse was formed from the news text related to the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. This research analyzed framing and discourse analysis to produce valid results and provide useful information. In identifying and solving problems in this research, this research used descriptive qualitative methods to explain the data obtained. Qualitative research collects and works with non-numerical data to interpret the meaning. Thus, qualitative research method can help in understanding the kinds of framing processes in news media based on existing texts. In this case, the researcher only used two news articles: local and international news media that reported the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque.

## **B. Data and Data Source**

This research used online news media as a data source. The online news media are thejakartapost.com as a local news media that uses international standard English and is easy to understand. With an average daily circulation of 842.000, thejakartapost.com is one of the most widely read newspapers in Indonesia. Then, BBC.com, as an international news media in reporting issues, uses neutral language. In addition, BBC.com is a relatively old news media platform that has a different perspective on reporting issues of phenomena and is different in choosing issues about facts and events. This research used linguistics elements as data, such as words, phrases, sentences, and discourse contained in online news media about the meeting of Pope Francis with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders at the signing of the declaration of peace between religious communities published on September 5, 2024. Here is the online news link:

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/indonesia/2024/09/05/at-istiqlal-mosque-pope-appeals-for-interfaith-harmony-unity-in-tackling-climate-change.html>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c5ylzy7drzqo>

## **C. Research Instrument**

In this research, the researcher became the main instrument. This research used the method of collecting data from two online news media websites: thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. In addition, this researcher also analyzed the text. In this study, the researcher became the main figure in analyzing and

interpreting the data. Thus, in this research, the main instrument is the researcher who has a role in the data analysis process.

#### **D. Data Collection**

The process of gathering data for this study involved reading various online news sources from the website. The researcher conducted an internet search for news media articles about Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. From several news media articles, the researcher chose thejakartapost.com and BBC.com news media. From the two-news media, there were 31 news broadcasts on thejakartapost.com related to Pope Francis' arrival in Indonesia and three broadcasts on BBC.com. After finding data such as words, phrases, and sentences, the researcher made a free note to save the data that had been found. Then, there are several findings in the news media about Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal mosque. The collected data was then analyzed using the framing analysis theory by Snow and supported by a discourse analysis framework.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

After the data is collected, it was analyzed using qualitative methods to find out how the news media framed the phenomenon and what was highlighted from the phenomenon through the news text about Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders. The researcher used several steps to analyze the data in this study. Firstly, the researcher classified the data into five kinds of framing strategies in the news media according to Snow. Then, the

researcher analyzed the striking similarities and differences in the local and international news media's coverage of Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders by emphasizing cross-tabulation. Cross-tabulation is used to comparatively review selected news media articles. Moreover, in the final stage, the researcher found the discourse in local and international news media.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes two main parts, namely findings and discussion. The first part explains the findings and description of the findings from the online news media thejakartapost.com and BBC.com regarding Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. The second part is a discussion related to the findings in the main part.

#### A. Findings

This section described the data analysis of findings about the kinds of framing found in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com news media. This section described the findings with reference to the kinds of framing strategy according to Snow's theory.

**RQ 1: What are the kinds of framing is used in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com related to Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque using Snow's framing theory?**

*Table 1. Kinds of Framing on Thejakartapost.com*

No.	Kinds of Framing	Data
1.	Frame alignment	4
2.	Master frames	2
3.	Collective action frame	4
4.	Frame Variation	4
	Total	14

The results of this research on RQ 1 showed that there are 26 data used to study the types of framing processes contained. Of the 26 data, there are 14 data from thejakartapost.com shown in datum 1 to 14 below. As well as, there are 12 data from BBC.com shown in datum 15 to 26. From these data, this research examined the words used by the news media that show the types of framing processes. The data are presented sequentially according to the order of the theory of analyzing the types of framing processes according to David A. Snow.

The results of the research on the types of framing on **thejakartapost.com** show that 14 data points are included in the classification of David A. Snow's types of framing processes. From the four types of framing processes, frame alignment, collective action frames, and frame variations have the most data. There are 4 data on frame alignment, 4 data on collective action frames, 4 data frame variations. Meanwhile, there are 2 data on master frames.

### **Datum 1**

*“Pope Francis continued his Indonesian itinerary by visiting the Istiqlal Mosque in Central Jakarta on Thursday morning **as an effort to foster interfaith harmony and push for joint efforts to tackle climate change.**”*

Datum 1 refers to **frame alignment**, where there is an alignment between the actions of Pope Francis with specific values such as interfaith harmony and handling climate change issues. In this data, there is the sentence *“as an effort to foster interfaith harmony”* which aligns the news media and audience's interpretation that the arrival of Pope Francis with the value of interfaith peace and tolerance between religious communities. In addition, the sentence *“push for joint*

*efforts to tackle climate change*” also harmonizes the interpretation of the meeting of religious leaders on environmental issues.

Frame alignment is used by the news media to align the audience’s perspective with the values and actions of the actors conveyed. This is used by thejakartapost.com to align the reader’s perspective on the value of interfaith peace with the actions of religious leaders. These actions are efforts to create interfaith peace. As a result, the audience can see that interfaith dialogue can be an effort for peace between religious communities. In this frame alignment analysis, datum 1 refers to **frame bridging** where the arrival of Pope Francis is described as an effort to bridge interfaith harmony.

## **Datum 2**

*“Indonesia, a Muslim-majority country, officially recognizes six religions: Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Confucianism.”*

Datum 2 refers to **frame alignment** because there is an alignment of messages or values that exist in a phenomenon. This is evidenced in the phrase *“Indonesia, a Muslim-majority country,”* then followed by the fact in the phrase *“officially recognizes six religions”* which explains that the Indonesian state also recognizes six religions, even though the majority of Indonesian people embrace Islam.

This shows that thejakartapost.com news media reflects the value of tolerance and pluralism. It shows the harmony between the majority’s religious identity and recognition of diversity, which is a basic value in the life of Indonesian



society. That way, in this news media, a frame alignment strategy is found to align the audience's opinion about the identity of the majority religion and recognition of diversity. Thus, the audience can understand the value of tolerance upheld by the news media. In this case, datum 2 refers to **frame amplification** because two types of frame amplification are found. In this data, where the value of tolerance and belief about religion in Indonesia harmonizes the perspective of coexistence.

### Datum 3

*"In his speech, the Vatican's head of state also applauded the Istiqlal Mosque as a symbol of interreligious harmony, as it was designed by a Christian."*

In datum 3, there are several components that refer to **frame alignment**. Thus, it can be found in the phrase "*Istiqlal Mosque.... As it was designed by a Christian*". It means that there is an alignment between the architecture of the mosque and the fact that the architect of the mosque is a Christian. There is an alignment, or rather a component that bridges different identities. Not only that, but the news media also narrates interfaith harmony by highlighting the interfaith contributions that can later be realized through a symbol of unity in the phrase "*Istiqlal Mosque as a symbol of interreligious harmony*".

Thejakartapost.com showed that interreligious harmony can be realized even in places of worship. This can harmonize the audience's interpretation that differences in religious identity do not hinder the unity of the nation and state. Thus, readers can have one understanding that in a life full of diversity, cooperation in building places of worship is one form of harmony between religious communities. In this frame alignment analysis, datum 3 refers to **frame bridging** where Istiqlal

Mosque as a symbol of interfaith harmony is described as an effort to bridge interfaith harmony.

#### **Datum 4**

*“The government bolstered this further by building an underground tunnel connecting the two places of worship in 2020 called the Tunnel of Silaturahmi (maintaining kinship).”*

Datum 4 refers to **frame alignment** because it highlights the alignment between actions and values that exist or are upheld by society. The sentence *“The government bolstered this further by building an underground”* means that the government taken actions that align with or support the value of interfaith harmony. More precisely, in the phrase *“the government bolstered this”*. That way, this news media narrated the government’s efforts to strengthen the value of inter-religious harmony.

This showed the harmony between actions and existing values. Then the phrase *“the Tunnel of Silaturahmi”* had a symbolic meaning of unity, brotherhood, and interfaith harmony. The phrase *“connecting the two places of worship”* becomes a concrete action that symbolizes unity in diversity. Thus, this data showed the existence of a frame alignment strategy because it narrated the government’s actions (the construction of the Tunnel of Silaturrahmi) in line with the principles of interfaith brotherhood and tolerance, which are important social values in Indonesia. In this frame alignment analysis, datum 3 refers to **frame bridging** where a symbolic meaning of unity, brotherhood, and interfaith harmony bridge the symbolizes unity in diversity.

## Datum 5

*“Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and one of the biggest in the world, with a capacity of up to 250,000 people.”*

Datum 5 refers to **master frames** because it is found in this narrative because this sentence is general or flexible but contains social values and goals. There is an emphasis on the majesty and scale of the Istiqlal mosque, not only conveying factual information but also framing the mosque as a symbol of strength, national pride, and the identity of religious believers in Indonesia. This is shown in the sentence *“Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and one of the biggest in the world”*.

The framing done by thejakartapost.com can easily be used as issues such as culture, tolerance, religious tourism, and harmony. Thus, this data is included in the master frames strategy because it is flexible, which can be understood according to the purpose of the framing. Datum 5 shows the existence of master frames because the narrative related to the grandeur of the mosque can be understood flexibly, but in this narrative, the grandeur of the mosque is likened to culture.

## Datum 6

*“[Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution] must be effectively enforced through laws and regulations that are in line with international human rights standards,” Amnesty Indonesia executive director Usman Hamid said on Wednesday.*

Datum 6 refers to **master frames** because there are words that contain human rights values. Thejakartapost.com framed the meeting of religious leaders

by voicing the right to freedom of religion in the sentence “*Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution*”. In this case, the human right to embrace religion is something that should be protected by the Constitution. The human right to freedom of religion, which has existed for a long time, is reaffirmed in the news narrative.

Datum 6 shows that this news media is voicing human rights. Consequently, the point of view on protecting human rights in this news narrative refers to the protection of religious freedom, and the values of justice are also interpreted in interfaith harmony. In addition, this news media used interview quotes to show that interfaith dialogue provided the right to freedom of religion. Datum 6 is included in the master frame because it contained the value of human rights in embracing religion.

### **Datum 7**

*“The head of the Catholic Church met the mosque’s grand imam Nasaruddin Umar and then signed with Nasaruddin and other leaders representing all six officially recognized religions in Indonesia the Istiqlal Declaration, a four-points document that called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world.”*

Datum 7 refers to **collective action frames**. In the collective action frames, the news text aims to build an active role of the audience on an issue. In datum 5, there are several sentences that can build an active role of the audience in terms of peace between religious communities. In the sentence “*signed with Nasaruddin and other leaders representing all six officially recognized religions in Indonesia the Istiqlal Declaration*” showed a symbolic action that means a commitment to interfaith cooperation. Then, in the sentence “*with Nasaruddin and other leaders*

*representing all six officially recognized religions in Indonesia*”, there is a collective strength shown by the news media to further convince readers.

The sentence *“called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world”* is the main sentence in the collective action frames strategy because of the call to act together in dealing with environmental issues. Consequently, datum 7, there is an image of collaboration and interfaith invitation as a form of joint action or mobilization in dealing with major issues, such as humanitarian and environmental issues.

#### **Datum 8**

*“This shows that in this country, a mosque is a place of dialogue to respect each other and live in peace among different religions,” Francis said.*

Datum 8 refers to **collective action frames** because there are words used to encourage collective action of the audience regarding the values of tolerance. Thejakartapost.com uses Pope Francis’ expression to frame the symbol of interfaith dialog and peace. This is evidenced in the sentence *“a mosque is a place of dialogue to respect each other and live in peace among different religions,” Francis said”*. The sentence frames the mosque not only as a place of worship but also as a symbol of interfaith and peace. That way, Catholics can respect other religions present as the meeting as well as other religions can also respect Catholicism because the one who delivered was the world’s high priest of Catholicism. This shows that the

News media encourages collective action to mobilize collective consciousness. In addition, thejakartapost.com news media narrates social values

or goals that can unite various communities. That way, thejakartapost.com can encourage the public, especially interfaith communities, to apply the principles of dialogue and mutual respect. This can trigger social movements or changes in attitudes.

### Datum 9

*“The mosque and the Jakarta Cathedral, which are located across the street from each other, have been touted as **the symbol of Indonesia’s interreligious harmony**”*

Datum 9 refers to **collective action frames** because this news narrative contains an invitation to engage collectively to foster solidarity among religious communities. This is evidenced in the narrative *“the symbol of Indonesia’s interreligious harmony”*. By mentioning the symbol of the physical proximity of two places of worship. Which gives the meaning that interreligious people must maintain harmony with each other.

Datum 9 shows that there are sentences that invite or motivate the audience to always build a shared identity in supporting change and maintaining social values. This shows that thejakartapost.com used the collective action frames strategy to invite the audience to consider harmony, even in religious differences as possible. The collective action frames on thejakartapost.com is used to encourage the audience to act collectively, such as increasing tolerance for other religions.

### Datum 10

*“Usman said he hoped that Francis’ visit would encourage the protection of religious freedom in Indonesia. “The Pope’s visit plays a crucial role in **encouraging Indonesia to end intolerance and discrimination against all minority groups**,” he said.”*

Datum 10 refers to **collective action frame** because the narrative contains an invitation or social action movement to the audience. This is evidenced in the fact *“encouraging Indonesia to end intolerance and discrimination against all minority groups”* said by Usman. The word *“encouraging”* indicates an invitation to the audience. The narrative shows that thejakartapost.com invites the audience to stop being intolerant of religious minorities and protect minority rights.

The goal of this collective action frame can be realized, namely, to encourage social change or reform. In addition, the news narrative can also mobilize the attention of the community and the state to act for the value of religious freedom. In a framing, the presence of words of invitation makes the interpretation and action of the audience refer to the news narrative so that the message of interfaith peace can be realized and the purpose of the meeting of religious leaders can be realized to reconcile interfaith community life.

### **Datum 11**

*“The document also calls for interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to resolve local, regional, and international conflicts, especially by 'those incited by the abuse of religion.'”*

In datum 11, a sentence is included in the type of framing strategy, namely **frame variation**. In this data, there is a frame variation type of responsibility frame, where the news media narrates responsibility in an existing conflict. The sentence *“interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to resolve local, regional and international conflicts”* shows that thejakartapost.com news media

narrates interfaith dialogue with interreligious conflicts but also shows responsibility in resolving these conflicts. This shows that the news media narrates that interfaith conflicts can be resolved through meetings of religious leaders.

Frame variation is used to convey the value of responsibility. In this case, the form of the value of responsibility is a meeting of religious leaders used to resolve interfaith conflicts. That way, interreligious problems can be reduced, and interreligious tolerance can be created. Frame variation shows which party must be responsible and what form of effort is required to complete the responsibility. In this case, those responsible for creating peace between religions are religious leaders.

## **Datum 12**

*“The Constitution protects religious freedom, but instances of discrimination against religious minorities remain prevalent.”*

Datum 12 shows that aspects are included in the **frame variation** framing strategy. In news media, there are several types of frame variation, depending on the content of framing. This data shows a type of framing conflict that emphasizes opposition, tension, or contradiction. This is evidenced in the sentence *“Religious freedom is protected by the Constitution”*. In this sentence, the news media shows the norms or principles that apply in the country. However, the sentence is supported by the sentence *“but instances of discrimination against religious minorities remain prevalent,”* Which is an expression of the reality that although the state has protected freedom of religion, there are still many cases of discrimination against



other religions that are minorities in Indonesia. The word “*but*” shows that there is a conflict or paradox between idealism and real practice on the ground.

Norms or principles show that this news media conveys moral values. News media used frame variation to frame morals. This aims to create an audience perspective that the meeting of religious leaders contains moral values by stopping the discrimination that occurs. That way, the audience can have an opinion that interfaith dialogue can stop the discrimination felt by minorities.

### **Datum 13**

*“Amnesty International Indonesia recorded at least 123 cases of intolerance between January 2021 and July 2024, such as **the rejection or closure of places of worship**, including churches. Amnesty pointed to a 2006 decree that made it difficult for minority religions to build places of worship.”*

Datum 13 refers to **frame variation**. More precisely, it is a framing responsibility. Framing responsibility is one type of frame variation that is used to frame responsibility on the issues covered by the news media. Datum 13 shows that there is a cause or a responsible party for an issue. This is evidenced in the sentence “*Amnesty pointed to a 2006 decree*”. In this sentence, “*Amnesty International Indonesia*” is the party responsible for “*123 cases of intolerance*” because of its actions, which made it difficult for minority religions to build places of worship. So many acts of injustice or discrimination occur, as the media said, “*rejection or closure of places of worship*”.

From some of the facts in the news text, the narrative that links the current situation with the policies, actions, or negligence of certain parties forms a

responsibility framing strategy. There are causes and parties that must be responsible for the narrative. In this case, thejakartapost.com narrates who must carry out responsible actions for the events that have occurred.

#### **Datum 14**

*“Andreas Harsono of Human Rights Watch said the roots of religious intolerance, and church closures, were the laws that facilitate them, Reuters reported.”*

Datum 14 refers to **frame variation** because there is a contradiction in the law that facilitates intolerance acts. This is shown in the sentence “*were the laws that facilitate them*”. Thus, readers can know that the problem of tolerance occurs due to leaders who have the power to make laws. In this case, the leader of the lawmakers is the party who must be responsible for the intolerance issues that have occurred

Datum 14 shows the existence of responsibility value. Where there are parties who must be responsible for the issue of intolerance. In this case, the responsibility value is included in the frame variation. In this framing, the news media wanted to convey that intolerance acts occur because of legal policies that protect people who commit intolerance acts such as church closures. Thus, the news media showed which party should be responsible.

*Table 2. Kinds of Framing on BBC.com*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Kinds of Framing</b>	<b>Data</b>
1.	Frame alignment	3
2.	Master frames	2
4.	Collective action frames	2
5.	Frame variation	5
	Total	12

From the results of the research on the types of framing process on **BBC.com**, it was found that there were 12 data included in the classification of kinds framing processes by David A. Snow. Of the five kinds of framing, there are four kinds of framing processes in the news on BBC.com. Frame variation is the kind of framing process that gets the most data. There are 5 data points on frame variation. Then, there are 3 data on frame alignment, 2 data on master frames and 2 data on collective action frames.

#### **Datum 15**

*“At the Istiqlal mosque in the capital Jakarta, the **Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection with the mosque's grand imam and met with local leaders of six religions.**”*

Datum 15 refers to **frame alignment** because there is an alignment between the values of the goals or aspirations of various religious communities. This is evidenced in the sentence *“Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection with the mosque's grand imam and met with local leaders of six religions”*, where the declaration is at the meeting of religious leaders to harmonize interfaith values and goals.

At the meeting, Pope Francis and other religious leaders agreed on a declaration to achieve harmony and environmental protection. In other words, the meeting align all religions to realize interfaith peace to protect the environment. This shows the unification of interfaith vision for a common goal. Thus, BBC.com

used the frame alignment to harmonize different values with the aim of fostering collective audience action related to interfaith peace. This data refers to the type of frame alignment, namely **frame transformation**. In this case, there is a movement that emphasizes personal transformation. More specifically, there is an alignment feature that applies to the participation of interfaith peace movements. Thus, participation in the interfaith dialogue and also the followers must follow the decision of the result of the interfaith dialogue.

#### **Datum 16**

*“He and grand imam Nasaruddin Umar stood at the entrance to the **“tunnel of friendship”**, which he said was an “eloquent sign” of how **people of different beliefs could share roots.**”*

Datum 16 refers to **frame alignment** because in the news narrative there was an alignment of values, goals, or identities parties. This is evidenced in the sentence *“people of different beliefs could share roots”* which means that BBC.com narrated the actions of Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque as aligning values, goals, or identities despite different religions. In addition, BBC.com also made different groups have the same vision to achieve harmony or a common goal.

Datum 16 also used the *“tunnel of friendship”* as a symbol of interfaith unification. In this case, BBC.com news media wanted to convey that even though they were different religions, they have the same goal of achieving harmony or interfaith harmoni. Thus, the alignment can harmonize the audience’s point of view as well and the audience can have an interpretation that religious differences do not

make obstacles to achieving the goal of mutual peace. In this frame alignment analysis, datum 16 refers to **frame bridging** where there is a symbolic meaning in interfaith unification. This showed that there is an alignment that bridges between different religions with the same goal of creating interfaith harmony.

### **Datum 17**

*“He also praised Indonesians for having large families with up to five children.”*

Datum 17 shows an indicator of **frame alignment** because there was an adjustment of values between the communicator (Pope Francis) and the audience. The news narrative aligned with the view that having many children was not only a good thing, but also in accordance with Catholic values about family. This was evidenced in the sentence *“praised Indonesians for having large families with up to five children”*, which means that having children was not only something that makes you happy, but also upholds religious values.

Datum 17 aims to make emotional connections and value similarities. In this data, BBC.com narrated Pope Francis, who appreciates the value of large families embraced by the Indonesian people. Thus, the frame alignment is used to align religious values with the Indonesian culture of having many children. Thus, this narrative can build value closeness between religious leaders (Pope Francis) and Indonesian society. In this case, datum 2 refers to **frame amplification** because two types of frame amplification are found. In this data, where the value of humanity and belief on the culture of having many children in Indonesia aligns the view that having children and forming a family is part of human values.

### Datum 18

*“Humanity is facing a 'serious crisis' brought about by war, conflict, and the destruction of the environment, he added.”*

Datum 18 is included in the **master frames** because there are universal issues such as humanity, justice, peace, human rights, or the environment. This is found in the sentence *“Humanity is facing a "serious crisis" brought about by war, conflict and the destruction of the environment”*. The phrase *“serious crisis”* is a global issue that includes war, conflict, and the destruction of the environment, as narrated by BBC.com on the news of the meeting of religious leaders.

Datum 18 shows that the meeting of religious leaders aims to stop wars, conflicts, and the destruction of the environment that occurs. The value of humanity is universal for all religions, so there are no riots based on religious differences. Thus, this news media uses a master frames to convey universal values. It also carries the message of humanitarian concern and the importance of cooperation across religions and countries. In addition, the news text brings together several social actors to agree on common humanitarian values.

### Datum 19

*“Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim majority country, and only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics.”*

Datum 19 refers to the **master frames** because it contains major themes that are relevant across issues. It shows important social facts as diversity, pluralism, or differences. This news narrative conveys facts about the religious composition of

Indonesia. Indonesia has a muslim majority and a Catholic minority. This forms a religious difference in social reality. This is proven by the fact that in the sentence *“Muslim majority country and only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics”*. This contained a big theme because many social movements or narratives can adopt it.

Datum 19 is included in the master frames. The master frames itself is a framing strategy used in a broader context and usually contains universal values. This can be proven in this data because there are universal values, such as religious values. Although Indonesia had a majority of Muslims and 3% of Catholics, Indonesians can still live side by side peacefully and respect each other. These universal values can be an example for other countries that also have religious diversity.

## Datum 20

*“Keep it up, you're an example for everyone, for all the countries that maybe, and this might sound funny, (where) these families prefer to have a cat or a little dog instead of a child,” he said.”*

Data 20 refers to **collective action frames** because there are words that contain motivation or encouragement to make changes in attitudes or behavior. This can be seen in the word *“keep it up”* which gives meaning to keep doing something, in this case, BBC.com encourages the audience to maintain certain values, such as the value of family and childbirth. By quoting Pope Francis’ speech, BBC.com made the audience do the movement because it was delivered by a world religious leader. It can be proven in the sentence *“(where) these families prefer to have a cat or a little dog instead of a child”*.

The collective action frames in this data is used to build awareness of a problem and invite the audience to always maintain the family tradition by having children, in addition to defending the value of family life and encouraging action. BBC.com used collective action frames to encourage audiences to take action according to what Pope Francis said. The word used for invitation can give audiences an interpretation of human values that begins with forming a family.

### **Datum 21**

*“His remarks were reminiscent of two years ago, when the Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the 'humanity' of married couples.”*

Datum 21 is included in the **collective action frames** because there is a social problem that must be fixed in the news text. In this case, the problem is the crisis of family values. BBC.com wanted to encourage the audience to change their attitude so that they return to the values that are considered right, namely having children and building a family, rather than having pets. This is because nowadays many people prefer to keep animals rather than have a child and create a family. This is evidenced in the sentence *“Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the "humanity" of married couples”*.

BBC.com used collective action frames to raise collective awareness in applying human values. In addition, the news narrative becomes a moral call to encourage married couples to build a family. These motivational words are included in the collective action frames indicator, which aims to encourage the audience to take actions that are still valuable to humanity.



## Datum 22

*“Pope Francis has **warned against using religion to fuel conflict** on his last day of his visit to Indonesia, the first stop in his tour around the Asia Pacific region.”*

Datum 22 shows an indicator that is included in the **frame variation**. In the sentence, BBC.com media narrated the meeting of religious leaders using moral framing, where the news media frames the meeting of religious leaders by emphasizing ethical human values. In addition, in the phrase “*warned against using religion to fuel conflict*”, the media mentioned that using religion to fuel conflict is morally wrong. Thus, the use of frame variation here is to convey moral values related to humanity.

BBC.com wanted to convey a message of peace by showing moral values. In this case, BBC.com conveyed that inter-religious conflict is immoral behavior. Moral values are conveyed in order to prevent any more cases of conflict between religious communities. This is the purpose of interfaith dialogue carried out by religious leaders. Thus, the purpose of framing variation is to convey moral values or actions in the news.

## Datum 23

*“**The 87-year-old** had earlier on Tuesday kicked off an 11-day visit to the region, **the longest foreign trip of his papacy.**”*

Datum 23 is included in the **frame variation** because there are certain aspects that highlight an event that aims to create a special perception. This is addressed in the sentence “*The 87-year-old,*” which shows that BBC.com highlights

*the age of Pope Francis*, who is quite old. Then, the sentence “*the longest foreign trip of his papacy*” shows that BBC.com also highlighted Pope Francis’ long journey. In this way, BBC.com focused on Pope Francis's extraordinary endurance and commitment to carrying out his duties.

With the results of this analysis, it can be seen that BBC.com chose certain perspectives such as age, duration, and achievement. This is in order to the audience can understand the phenomenon in a more emotional or specific way. In this data frame, variation is used to form a specific perception of Pope Francis’ long journey to carry out religious values. In addition, religious values can also be universally accepted, where age is not a barrier to always obey or be responsible for carrying out obligations as religious people.

#### **Datum 24**

*Speaking at the mosque - the largest in South East Asia - the Pope on Thursday said people from different religions had to know "we are all brothers, all pilgrims, all on our way to God, beyond what differentiates us".*

Datum 24 refers to **frame variation** because several aspects of frame variation are found in this data. This data more precisely uses frame variation type moral framing. Moral framing in this data conveys universal principles such as peace, brotherhood, and compassion. This is expressed in the sentence “*We are all brothers,*” said Pope Francis. In addition, datum 24 also emphasizes something ethical or moral that is considered correct, despite having different social, cultural,

or religious backgrounds. In this case, BBC.com invited everyone to see spiritual similarities despite differences in beliefs.

Datum 24 provides a profound moral and ethical message to the audience and is evidenced in the sentence “*the Pope on Thursday said people from different religions*”. As well as, the sentence “*speaking at the mosque*” contains a moral message because it shows humility and respect for other religions. Several pieces of evidence show that the frame variation type of moral framing is used by BBC.com news media to influence public opinion regarding interfaith brotherhood. In addition, by quoting Pope Francis’ speech, readers believe it because it was spoken by a person who influences the world.

#### **Datum 25**

*“The Pope has ahead of him a gruelling schedule of public appearances and meetings with Church leaders in the Asia-Pacific, one of only a few places in the world where the Catholic Church is growing in terms of baptised faithful and religious vocations.”*

Datum 25 refers to **frame variation** because there is an emphasis on specific components or something unique to a phenomenon, and it aims to build a narrative that can attract the attention of the audience. This can be proven in the sentence “*The Pope has ahead of him a gruelling schedule of public appearances*”, which highlights the heavy schedule of Pope Francis, but he has very strong principles in his religion. This shows that BBC.com promoted a positive perspective of existing facts such as the growth of the Catholic Church in Asia-Pacific.

The frame variation strategy is used to highlight Pope Francis' efforts to spread tolerance to Catholics around the world. Pope Francis is an influential actor in this news narrative because the actor described in an event is the most important attribution in frame variation. In addition, it chooses dramatic, important, or inspiring interpretations in conveyed by the news media and can motivate them to always be optimistic in defending their principles.

### **Datum 26**

*“There, he said **Indonesia should live up to its promise of 'harmony in diversity'**”*

Datum 26 refers to **frame variation**, more precisely, framing responsibility that must be completed. In this data, BBC.com narrated that Indonesia has a responsibility to fulfill its promises. This is proven by narrating the sentence *“Indonesia should live up to its promise”*. Therefore, the framing strategy used is the responsibility type of frame variation to show that there is a responsible party. In addition, the narrative also invites people to take responsibility for the values or commitments that have been stated previously.

In the sentence *“harmony in diversity”*, BBC.com reminds the audience of the national commitment that must be realized by action as an Indonesian nation with religious diversity. Thus, in datum 26, frame variation is used to convey the importance of fulfilling responsibilities as an Indonesian nation. Especially on interfaith harmony and peace, because it is one form of responsibility when a nation lives in a country that has a lot of diversity.

**RQ 2: What are the similarities and differences between those framing found in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com related to Pope Francis’ meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque?**

After examining the types of process framing, this research examines the similarities and differences of framing on thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. From the research results, four kinds of framing are the same. Among them are frame alignment, master frames, collective action frames, and frame variation. After that, this research focuses on the differences that exist in the framing of the news of Pope Francis’ meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque on thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. This can determine what is highlighted by each news media in the discourse of interfaith dialogue. For more details, the researcher displays a table of similarities found in the framing at thejakartapost.com and BBC.com below:

*Table 3. Similarities in Framing on Thejakartapost.com and BBC.com*

No.	Kinds of framing process	Thejakartapost.com	BBC.com	Similarities
1.	Frame alignment	<i>"as an effort to foster interfaith harmony and push for joint efforts to tackle climate change"</i>	<i>"The Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection"</i>	Alignment on the arrival of Pope Francis into an effort interfaith harmony and resolution of environmental problems.
		<i>"Tunnel of Silaturahmi"</i>	<i>"Tunnel of friendship"</i>	A symbol of interfaith brotherhood.
2.	Master frame	<i>"Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and"</i>	<i>"Only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics"</i>	A symbol of Indonesia as a Muslim-

		<i>one of the biggest in the world”</i>		majority country.
		<i>“Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution”.</i>	<i>“Humanity is facing a 'serious crisis'”</i>	Speak out on humanitarian issues.
3.	Collective action frame	<i>“called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world”</i>	<i>“Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the 'humanity' of married couples”</i>	An invitation to realize human values.
4.	Frame variation	<i>“for interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to” resolve local, regional and international conflicts”</i>	<i>“Indonesia should live up to its promise of "harmony in diversity”.</i>	The value of responsibility in realizing interfaith peace.
		<i>“Amnesty International Indonesia recorded at least 123 cases of intolerance”</i>	<i>“The longest foreign trip of his papacy”.</i>	Show who is responsible for fostering interfaith peace.

The results of this research on RQ 2 showed that there are seven data used to study the framing equations. From the results of this research, similarities were found in the type of framing process and the content of the highlights in the data. The data in RQ 2 was presented in order according to David A. Snow framing analysis theory. The data shown in datum 1 to 7 below.

### Datum 1

*“Pope Francis continued his Indonesian itinerary by visiting the Istiqlal Mosque in Central Jakarta on Thursday morning as an effort to foster interfaith harmony and push for joint efforts to tackle climate change”. (Thejakartapost.com)*

*“At the Istiqlal mosque in the capital Jakarta, the Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection with the mosque's grand imam and met with local leaders of six religions”. (BBC.com)*

Datum 1 shows that thejakartapost.com and BBC.com use **frame alignment** to align certain values with the actions of actors in the meeting of religious leaders. Both news media narrated that the purpose of meeting religious leaders is to try to foster harmony or peace between religious communities. In thejakartapost.com news text, it is found in the sentence *“as an effort to foster interfaith harmony”*. Meanwhile, the BBC.com news text contained the sentence *“the Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection”*. Both aligned the audience’s views regarding the values of religious harmony or peace with the actions of Pope Francis, who came to Indonesia to declare interfaith peace.

Frame alignment is used to align the audience’s views with the values conveyed by the news media. In this case, thejakartapost.com and BBC.com both reported on the phenomenon of reaching the audience’s opinion regarding the values conveyed. Thus, the audience can understand the purpose of Pope Francis’s action in Indonesia. This is true not only for audiences in Indonesia but also for audiences abroad. Thus, it can be concluded that local news media and international news media both use frame alignment in reporting the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque in Indonesia.

## Datum 2

*“The government bolstered this further by building an underground tunnel connecting the two places of worship in 2020 called the **Tunnel of Silaturahmi** (maintaining kinship)”*. (thejakartapost.com)

*“He and grand imam Nasaruddin Umar stood at the entrance to the **“tunnel of friendship”**, which he said was an “eloquent sign” of **how people of different beliefs could share roots**”*. (BBC.com)

Datum 2 shows the similarity of reporting related to thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. Both news media reported on the tunnel at the Istiqlal Mosque that can penetrate the Jakarta Cathedral Church. This can be seen from the phrase “*Tunnel of Silaturahmi*” on thejakartapost.com and the phrase “*tunnel of friendship*” on BBC.com. In this news, thejakartapost.com and BBC.com use **frame alignment**.

Thejakartapost.com uses frame alignment to harmonize existing values and actions. This is found in the sentence “*The government bolstered this further by building an underground tunnel connecting the two places of worship,*” which means aligning government actions to strengthen the values of harmony between religious communities. Meanwhile, BBC.com used frame alignment to harmonize the values and goals of all parties at the interfaith dialogue. This is found in the sentence “*people of different beliefs could share roots,*” which means the alignment of values, goals, or identities despite different religions at the meeting of Pope Francis with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque and other religious leaders.

Datum 2 shows the similarity of news coverage related to thejakartapost.com, and frame alignment in datum 2 is used by local and international news media to align the values of harmony or peace with common actions and goals despite different religions. That way indexed local and international news media both used frame alignment to align values with the events being reported. This proves that the news related to the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque in local and international news



media has the same goal, namely, to convey the values of peace or harmony between religious communities.

### Datum 3

*“Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and one of the biggest in the world, with a capacity of up to 250,000 people”. (Thejakartapost.com)*

*“Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim majority country, and only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics”. (BBC.com)*

Datum 3 shows that there are similarities between the two-news media, namely, local and international news media. Datum 31 shows that thejakartapost.com and BBC.com both use **master frames** to convey diversity values. Thejakartapost.com conveyed that Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country by using the sentence *“Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and one of the biggest in the world”*. Meanwhile, BBC.com also said that Indonesia is predominantly Muslim, but also mentions the number of those who are Catholic. This is contained in the sentence *“only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics”*. This shows that thejakartapost.com and BBC.com news media convey the same thing regarding the Muslim majority in Indonesia.

The meeting of religious leaders was held in a Muslim-majority country and in the largest mosque in Indonesia. This shows that these two news media outlets both convey religious values, and the majority and minority respect each other. Also, the use of the mosque as a meeting place for religious leaders means that the majority must protect the minority. These religious values and harmony are conveyed by thejakartapost.com and BBC.com using the master frames.

#### Datum 4

*“[Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution] must be effectively enforced through laws and regulations that are in line with international human rights standards,” Amnesty Indonesia executive director Usman Hamid said on Wednesday.” (Thejakartapost.com)*

*“Humanity is facing a "serious crisis" brought about by war, conflict and the destruction of the environment, he added”. (BBC.com)*

Datum 4 refers to the **master frames** in the two news media narratives. Thejakartapost.com and BBC.com use master frames to convey universal values related to human rights and freedom of religion. This is shown in the sentence of thejakartapost.com news media narrative *“Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution”*. Meanwhile, the BBC.com narrative is found in the sentence *“Humanity is facing a 'serious crisis' which* speaks of human values. Thus, the two-news media are known to both convey universal values.

Master frames in datum 4 are used to convey universal values. In this case, thejakartapost.com and BBC.com reported on the meeting of religious leaders by narrating universal values such as the human right to freedom of religion and the values of humanity in respecting freedom of religion. Thus, both news media are indexed as using master frames in framing the meeting of religious leaders.

#### Datum 5

*“The head of the Catholic Church met the mosque’s grand imam Nasaruddin Umar and then signed with Nasaruddin and other leaders representing all six officially recognized religions in Indonesia the Istiqlal Declaration, a four-point document **that called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world**”.* (Thejakartapost.com)

*“His remarks were reminiscent of two years ago, where the **Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the "humanity" of married couples**”.* (BBC.com)

Datum 5 found similarities in local and international news media. Both news media used **collective action frames** to invite audiences to take collective action. This is shown in the sentence *“called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world”* on thejakartapost.com. Meanwhile, on BBC.com, the sentence *“Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the 'humanity' of married couples”* is shown. Both news media use *“humanitarian”* and *“humanity”* to convey humanitarian messages.

Local and International news media use the same framing to encourage their audiences to take collective action. However, the two-news media have different framings. Thejakartapost.com conveyed humanitarian values by narrating the meeting of religious leaders as an example of humanitarian values in interfaith peace. Meanwhile, BBC.com invited audiences to take action on humanitarian values by narrating the family in Indonesia.

## Datum 6

*“The document also calls for interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to resolve local, regional and international conflicts, especially by “those incited by the abuse of religion ” (thejakartapost.com)*

*“There, he said Indonesia should live up to its promise of “harmony in diversity”. (BBC.com)*

Datum 6 shows the similarities between the two-news media. Both news media used **frame variation** to show the party responsible for the issue at hand. In this case, thejakartapost.com emphasizes the responsibility of resolving a religious conflict through interfaith dialogue. This is shown in the sentence *“for interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to resolve local,*

*regional and international conflicts*”. Meanwhile, BBC.com framed interfaith peace by showing the parties who must fulfill. Indonesia is the party that must bring peace to religious communities. This is shown in the sentence “*Indonesia should live up to its promise of "harmony in diversity"*”.

There are similarities and differences in the framing of news related to the meeting of religious leaders in local and international news media. Both news media use the same framing strategy but highlight different things in the same phenomenon. That way, it can be seen that there are differences in the perspectives of the two news media. Local news media framed the meeting of religious leaders as a means of forming peace between religious communities. Meanwhile, the international media highlighted that harmony in diversity is the responsibility of all countries whose people embrace various religions.

### **Datum 7**

*“Amnesty International Indonesia recorded at least 123 cases of intolerance between January 2021 and July 2024, such as the rejection or closure of places of worship, including churches. Amnesty pointed to a 2006 decree that made it difficult for minority religions to build places of worship.” (thejakartapost.com)*

*“The 87-year-old had earlier on Tuesday kicked off an 11-day visit to the region, the longest foreign trip of his papacy.” (BBC.com)*

Datum 7 shows similarities in the use of **frame variation**. In this data frame, variation is used by local and international news media to show the actor responsible for the existing phenomenon. On thejakartapost.com shows that the party responsible for “*123 cases of intolerance*” is “*Amnesty International Indonesia*”. Meanwhile, on BBC.com, the party that carried out its responsibility is

Pope Francis. Pope Francis carries out his responsibility for religious travel in various countries, one of which is Indonesia. In this case, it is shown in “*The 87-year-old*” which refers to Pope Francis and his responsibility as a Pope is shown in the sentence “*the longest foreign trip of his papacy*”.

Datum 7 shows that local and international news media use frame variation to convey the responsibility of certain parties related to interfaith peace. That way, the framing of the meeting of religious leaders aimed at peace and harmony will reach the audience. Both news media highlighted who carried out their responsibilities and who should take responsibility for the events that occurred. In this case, both news media used the same frame variation but aim to frame different topics.

The summary of similarities can be seen in Appendix 2. In the appendix table, this research explains more concisely the similarities between the kinds of framing on thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. After exposing the similarities, the researcher exposed the differences in framing in local and international news media. There are some differences in framing at thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. The differences between thejakartapost.com and BBC.com can be seen on the table below. From the analysis of the types of framing processes in RQ 1, there are some differences in what is highlighted by local and international news media. Therefore, this research explained these differences through the process framing strategies used by thejakartapost.com and BBC.com.

Table 4. Differences in Framing on Thejakartapost.com and BBC.com

No.	Kinds of framing process	Thejakartapost.com	BBC.com	Differences
1.	Frame alignment	<p><i>"Indonesia, a Muslim-majority country, officially recognizes six religions"</i></p> <p><i>"Istiqlal Mosque as a symbol of interreligious harmony, as it was designed by a Christian"</i></p>	<i>"Praised Indonesians for having large families with up to five children"</i>	<p>Thejakartapost.com: Alignment on the value of tolerance and belief in religion. As well as, a symbol of interreligious harmony.</p> <p>BBC.com: Alignment that can transform the audience's knowledge regarding the culture of having children.</p>
2.	Collective action frame	<p><i>"A mosque is a place of dialogue to respect each other and live in peace among different religions".</i></p> <p><i>"The symbol of Indonesia's interreligious harmony".</i></p> <p><i>"Encouraging Indonesia to end intolerance and discrimination against all minority groups".</i></p>	<i>"Keep it up,... (where) these families prefer to have a cat or a little dog instead of a child," he said".</i>	<p>Thejakartapost.com: The invitation for mutual respect, applying the principles of interfaith dialogue, increasing tolerance, and making social changes in interfaith peace.</p> <p>BBC.com: The invitation to have children as a form of human value.</p>

3.	Frame variation	<p><i>"But instances of discrimination against religious minorities remain prevalent".</i></p> <p><i>"Were the laws that facilitate them".</i></p>	<p><i>"Warned against using religion to fuel conflict".</i></p> <p><i>"We are all brothers".</i></p> <p><i>"The Pope has ahead of him a grueling schedule of public appearances".</i></p>	<p>Thejakartapost.com: Moral values as religious people and responsibility value as constituents are conveyed.</p> <p>BBC.com: Moral value of not starting conflicts between religions and promoting tolerance to Catholics around the world.</p>
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The results of the analysis was found that thejakartapost.com emphasizes more on the alignment process. Meanwhile, BBC.com framed the phenomenon more by conveying the meaning of a phenomenon. In framing analysis, text analysis aims to find out how news media use language to lead public opinion so as to bring up the discourse of interfaith dialogue. In discourse analysis, the audience becomes the man goal of a news framing. In this case, news framing aims to reach the audience's opinion. Therefore, the discourse of interfaith dialogue can reach the audience.

From the research results of the framing process analysis, it was found that thejakartapost.com was very balanced in aligning, framing, and mobilizing the audience. In this finding, thejakartapost.com used words/phrases/sentences that harmonize the audience's perspective regarding the value of harmony and the meeting of religious leaders. In addition, thejakartapost.com also harmonizes the values and beliefs of the audience. This is different from BBC.com, BBC.com used

a transformation alignment which aims to align the interfaith peace movement. In BBC.com, frame alignment was used to harmonize the value of efforts to harmonize between people with the actions of the meeting of religious leaders. This is also the same for thejakartapost.com. In addition, BBC.com used frame alignment to align the values and beliefs of the audience.

BBC.com emphasized the value contained in the meaning of the phenomenon conveyed. This is shown in the analysis above under five data on frame variations. In this case, frame variations are used by BBC.com to emphasize moral and responsibility values. While thejakartapost.com used frame variation to further emphasize the meaning of moral values in the issue of religious peace. There are four data in frame variations in thejakartapost.com. This shows the different highlights by local and international news media. This difference shows that the framing process is used by conveying different meanings.

Collective action frames are also found on thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. In analyzing collective action frames, there are significant differences. In thejakartapost.com, the collective action frame is used to encourage audiences to take active action in creating harmony between religions. Meanwhile, the BBC.com emphasizes the urge to reflect human values by forming a family. The analysis of the framing equations above shows that the use of collective action frame is used by news media for different purposes in one phenomenon. However, the strategy of encouraging audiences to take active action is used by both news media.



In framing analysis, master frames are used to convey flexible values or meanings in accordance with the purpose of the frame. In this research, master frames are used by thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. There are two data in both news media that contain master frame. Although they both news media used master frame, thejakartapost.com and BBC.com convey the flexible values or different meanings. In this case, thejakartapost.com emphasizes more cultural values and voices human rights in choosing religion. Thus, it can be interpreted that the cultural value in this news media is described as a magnificent mosque that shows the Indonesia has a majority of Muslims and upholds the value of human rights in embracing religion. This is also found in the BBC.com regarding the value of tolerance between the majority and minority. However, BBC.com also used master frames to convey universal values such as humanity. In this phenomenon, the value of humanity is conveyed in the form of interfaith harmony.

From these similarities and differences, it can be concluded that local and international news media have the same way of shaping interfaith dialogue discourse. By using frame alignment, master frame, collective action frame, and frame variation, however they differ in the meaning of the interfaith dialogue discourse. Thus, this research can find what is highlighted from local and international news media from the phenomenon of religious leaders meeting. It is not far from the culture of each news media. Thejaartapost.com highlighted the acts of tolerance and voices of human rights. Meanwhile, BBC.com highlighted humanity's values. Thus, the discourse of interfaith dialogue from each news media produced different results.

## **B. Discussion**

The findings in this study show differences and similarities in the framing of local and international news media on the news of Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. Local news media, thejakartapost.com used frame alignment, collective action frame, and frame variation. From the four framing processes that were found by Snow, three kinds of framing processes are most widely used in thejakartapost.com news media. This shows that the local news media, thejakartapost.com is neutral in conveying the phenomenon and invites its readers to take collective action. This research complements research conducted by Sukendar & Budi (2020), which local media thejakartapost.com places as balanced or neutral in conveying the issues that occur. This local news media gives praise or encouragement to the parties involved in the issue and provides input in making policies. This was also done by thejakartapost.com when reporting on the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque.

Thejakartapost.com used frame alignment to align readers' perspectives on the arrival of Pope Francis in Indonesia which bridged the values of interfaith peace. In addition, thejakartapost.com also aligned the value of interreligious peace with the audience's beliefs. This refers to Snow et al. (1986) opinion on the term "frame bridging" refers to ideological connection between two or more structurally unconnected frames on particular issue and on frame amplification is a term used to describe the clarification and strengthening of interpretive frames relating to a

particular issue or series of events, where the value of interreligious peace strengthens the audience's beliefs as the audience's interpretative.

Collective action frames is also a framing strategy that is widely used by thejakartapost.com. The purpose of using collective action frames is to invite audiences to take collective action on existing issues. From the findings in this study, four data points are classified as collective action frames. Thejakartapost.com also uses words/phrases/sentences of invitation to build readers' collective action. This is in line with the opinion of Snow et al. (1986) regarding the purpose of collective action frame. According to Snow & Benford (1988), movement actors are seen as signifiers who actively participate in creating and sustaining meaning for movement members, adversaries, and observers. In addition, the findings related to collective action frames in this study align with the findings of research conducted by Rone (2022), where news framing is used as an 'anger mobilization mechanism' that only triggers public anger through messages conveyed by all politicians. However, in the findings of this study, collective action frames are used to encourage audiences to always be tolerant of other religions.

Frame variation is a kind of framing that aims to convey an issue with various perspectives, depending on the purpose of framing the issue. According to Van Dijk (2023), frame variation is how phenomena are coded in news articles. The findings on thejakartapost.com used frame variation to convey the party responsible for the events and the action of responsibility. In this case, thejakartapost.com conveyed the events of religious discrimination and the state that must be responsible for the existence of the event, as well as what the state did to stop the

discrimination as a form of responsibility. That way, readers can find out who is more responsible for the events that occur and also carry out acts of tolerance that have been exemplified by religious leaders. Responsibility frames are also explained in research conducted by Temmann et al. (2021) That readers' beliefs, emotions, and behavior can be influenced by responsibility frames.

Master frames were also used by thejakartapost.com in the framing of news about the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. In this case, there are two data points on thejakartapost.com. The news media used master frames to convey human rights by embracing religion and participating in activities in the community without fear. Master frames were used by thejakartapost.com to voice the right to freedom of religion. In this case, thejakartapost.com wants to convey that the interfaith dialogue aims to stop the discriminatory action. Also, the state protects the right to freedom of religion so that minorities do not feel fear when participating in community activities. This is in line with Andrabi's (2020) opinion regarding the benefits of interfaith dialogue, which minimizes social differences and increases the country's national integration. "Everyone has the right to participate in activities that will shape the world in the third millennium".

From the findings of the framing process analysis, it can be seen that thejakartapost.com has an ideology of religious pluralism and progressive human rights. This is known from how much data is used in the framing process analysis. From some of these findings, thejakartapost.com strongly emphasizes interfaith harmony and efforts to voice human rights in embracing religion. In addition,

thejakartapost.com also conveyed the parties who must be responsible for acts of intolerance in Indonesia. Thus, thejakartapost.com strives to promote the act of tolerance and also the act of respecting human rights. The results of this study complement research conducted by Bleich & Van Der Veen (2021) related to religious framing, the US media shows Islam more negatively than others, especially in narratives related to extremism and international issues.

Framing of Muslims in American media is also found in the research findings by (Li & Zhang, 2022) Negative representations and stereotypes about Islam and Muslims are found in American news media. This is different in the context of the narratives raised about the Pope and Islam in Indonesia, which are more cooperative and constructive, such as through the “tunnel of friendship” symbol and the interfaith peace declaration. This difference can be explained by various socio-political perspectives. As a Muslim-majority but pluralistic country, Indonesia is more likely to present an inclusive representation of Islam for social stability compared to Western media that often places Muslims in a threatening context. In addition, the direct quotes delivered also show that thejakartapost.com, as a local media whose society is multicultural, shows its social culture by quoting not only from Pope Francis but also from figures in Indonesia.

From the findings on thejakartapost.com, it can be concluded that the local news media thejakartapost.com predominantly uses frame alignment framing strategies to align audience perspectives related to peace values with meetings of religious leaders as peace efforts and collective action frames to invite audiences to perform acts of tolerance between religious communities, as well as

thejakartapost.com conveyed the moral and responsibility values. This is in line with Snow and Benford's (1986) opinion that mobilization is successful if leaders carry out the "frame alignment" process well. In addition, by using discourse analysis theory, framing analysis can be done through text analysis and knowing the effects that reach the audience.

BBC.com more widely uses frame variation as a result of the findings in this study. Of the five kinds of framing, there are five data that show frame variation on BBC.com. Thus, this study can find out that BBC.com wanted to frame the meeting of Pope Francis with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque by showing moral values and responsibilities as religious people. The results of this study refer to the opinion of Snow et al. (2007) that the idea of organization can be applied to all variations of social phenomena. The concepts question the meanings associated with relevant events, activities, places, and actors which suggest that these meanings can be debated. The framing process examines variations in framing the same event among different actors. The framing process suggests that audience actions towards events depend on how those events are framed. This is in line with the finding in Afzal's research (2020) that the use and purpose of certain genres can influence word-rich news framing.

The value of responsibility in the BBC.com news is to provide a narrative that Indonesia, as a Muslim-majority country, must be able to protect minorities. This is in line with the opinion of Andrabi (2020) regarding the benefits of interfaith dialogue, which can help oppressed minorities by eliminating fears and encouraging them to work together with the majority community for the progress and welfare of

the country. In addition, frame variation on BBC.com is used to convey moral frames such as human values. Moral frames are also explained in research by Kwak et al. (2020) The form of moral frames has religious or ethical implications.

BBC.com, as an international news media, was also found to use the frame alignment strategy in the news related to the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. There are three datasets on frame alignment. In this case, BBC.com aligns the audience's opinion about the values of peace and the meeting of religious leaders. In addition, BBC.com used frame alignment to align audience opinions on the values of harmony and the goals of all parties in interfaith dialogue. It shows the unification of interfaith vision for a common goal. In this case, BBC.com used frame alignment to align participation to join the interfaith peace movement. The results of this analysis refer to Snow's (1986) opinion regarding frame transformation (one type of frame alignment) that in frame alignment, Snow observes how the alignment of individuals and social movements can be affected by the incorporation or grafting of existing interpretive frames, and their accompanying values and beliefs. This is also in line with Andrabi's (2020) opinion that dialogue between people of different religions is very helpful in achieving the common goals of society and the nation.

Collective action frames are also found in BBC.com news texts. In conveying humanitarian and peaceful values, BBC.com also used collective action frame to encourage audiences to take collective action. However, in this case, BBC.com shows a different perspective when conveying humanitarian values. BBC.com framed humanitarian values with the importance of forming a family as

a form of humanitarian values. This shows that BBC.com has a different perspective every time it frames an issue or phenomenon. The results of this study refer to the opinion of Snow et al (2000) that collective action frames are sets of beliefs and which focus on action that drives and supports social movement activities and initiatives.

BBC.com also uses master frames to convey universal values. Just like thejakartapost.com, BBC.com also narrates the values of diversity, harmony, and humanity. These values can be interpreted according to the events that occur. However, in the news about the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque, these values are based on religious values, where the majority and minority can respect each other. Master frames here are used to report events by voicing these values. This is in line with the opinion of Snow and Benford (1992) that master frames are used by the news media in various “protest cycles” and broader contexts.

In the discourse of interfaith dialogue, the international news media BBC.com has an ideology of pluralism and humanity. This can be known from the framing analysis process. Thus, this research can find what is highlighted by BBC.com regarding the news of Pope Francis’ meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. BBC.com delivered a relatively neutral narrative. BBC.com emphasizes interfaith peace, harmony, and promotes humanitarian action by creating families. In this case, this study can find that framing in the news media can lead audience opinions by means of some of these things. This is in line with the explanation of Jaspersion et al. (1998) that framing analysis can help reveal



certain communication forces that fabricate a person's cognition to interpret conditions.

Unlike thejakartapost.com, BBC.com is more inclined to used frame variation strategies to convey moral values and responsibilities as religious people. That way, BBC.com leads the audience's opinion that the meeting of religious leaders is a form of moral value and responsibility to interfaith harmony and humanity. In addition, in the master frame found on BBC.com, it can be seen that BBC.com speaks more about the values of diversity, harmony, and humanity.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This final chapter features conclusions and suggestions from researchers. The conclusion is to explain the summary of the findings of this research. In addition, the researcher also provides suggestions on future research related to what should be developed from research on the topic of analysis in this study.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The news media do news media framing to lead the audience's opinion towards events. Of course, the strategy used by the news media is to reach the audience's interpretation. Not only the strategy used, but also ideology in the news media can shape audience opinion. In this case, this study focuses on analyzing the framing process in local and international news media related to Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of Istiqlal Mosque. From the results of the framing process analysis, this research can find the similarities and differences from the interfaith dialogue discourse. From this one phenomenon, this research can find something that is highlighted by local and international news media. This study focuses on the Jakarta Post as a local news media and BBC.com as an international news media.

This study shows similarities in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com. Thejakartapost.com and BBC.com used the same four kinds of framing. The four kinds of framing are frame alignment, master frame, collective action frames, and frame variation. This shows that the framing strategy used is almost the same in

local news media and international news media. However, although there are similarities in the kinds of framing used, thejakartapost.com and BBC.com have differences in the content and purpose of framing news about Pope Francis' meeting with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque.

From the findings of this study, it can be concluded that thejakartapost.com was very balanced in using framing strategies. The most data on thejakartapost.com is not only on frame alignment, but also on collective action frame and frame variation. Thus, thejakartapost.com does not align, but also conveys the moral value conveyed in the news of the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. In addition, thejakartapost.com also encourages the audience to play an active role in this phenomenon. Therefore, it can be seen that thejakartapost.com was very balanced in framing the phenomenon. In addition, the master frame used makes the main focus on the reporting by thejakartapost.com. In the master frame there are efforts to voice human rights in embracing religion. Thus, from the master frame, researcher can find out what is highlighted by thejakartapost.com.

From the results of the framing analysis research process, it can be concluded that thejakartapost.com strongly emphasized tolerance between religious communities. Thejakartapost.com narrated the meeting of Pope Francis with the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque as an effort for peace between religious communities. Thus, the audience can emulate the actions of tolerance carried out by religious figures. In addition, thejakartapost.com also voices human rights in choosing a religion. Thejakartapost.com also narrated religious discrimination to

convey that it is an act of disrespecting human rights. Thus, it can be concluded that thejakartapost.com has the ideology of religious pluralism and progressive human rights. In this research, interfaith dialogue discourse research can be concluded using process framing analysis through text analysis and framing.

In contrast to BBC.com, from the findings, it can be concluded that BBC.com focused more on conveying moral values and responsibility towards harmony between religious communities. In this case, the framing strategy widely used by BBC.com is frame variation. BBC.com framed the meeting of religious leaders by narrating moral and responsibility values. In addition, BBC.com also focused on humanitarian values that are manifested by forming a family. This is found in the master frame framing strategy on BBC.com. Thus, BBC.com has a different perspective in framing the news. Therefore, it can be seen that the ideology held by BBC.com is pluralism and humanity. In this case, the discourse of interfaith dialogue is to foster a sense of tolerance and humanity in the audience.

The findings on the differences in thejakartapost.com and BBC.com show that this is due to the character of each news media. Thejakartapost.com framed it by criticizing but also giving suggestions or input and invitations to the parties concerned to fix the existing problems. While BBC.com, which frames it using a different perspective, makes readers increasingly aware that the value of humanity is not only by respecting other humans but also by small things such as having children and forming a family, it is also one of the values of humanity.

From the results of this study, researchers can increase their knowledge about news framing. Not only that, but the researcher can also learn about the framing process analysis by David A. Snow. In addition, with text analysis, the researcher can find out things that can form interfaith dialogue discourse. By examining framing, the researcher can find out that audience opinion can be led by using framing strategies. Therefore, the researcher can find out the similarities and differences in framing in local and international news media. From the framing analysis, the researcher can find out that each news media has a different ideology depending on what they want to highlight. Therefore, the researcher can learn new knowledge related to comparative analysis of news media.

The results of this study validated the significance of research stated in chapter one that this study provided more in-depth knowledge related to framing analysis that examined how the news media framed an event and what was highlighted as well as shaped the discourse of interfaith dialogue in news framing using the theory of process framing analysis was proven by some evidence. The evidence was that this study analyzed the choice of words used by local and international news media to showed how the phenomenon was framed and what was highlighted from the phenomenon, which then formed the structure of the interfaith dialogue discourse, as well as the ideological emphasis used by the news media in framing the meeting of religious leaders.

This research also can strengthen previous studies related to framing in news and online news media as the object of research. In addition, this research can also provided a reference picture for other studies in a general practical setting on how

the theory of framing process analysis was applied in the discourse of interfaith dialogue in the news media. It was proven by several evidence, namely this research analyzed the types of framing process used by the news media which then formed the discourse structure, as well as the ideology contained in the news which overall showed the real relevance of framing theory in understanding how the news media shaped the meaning in the context of interfaith dialogue. Therefore, the purpose and significance of this research were achieved through the analysis that was conducted which examined how the news media framed the event and constructed a meaningful discourse of interfaith dialogue.

## **B. Suggestion**

From the findings in this study, this research focused on analyzing the framing process according to David A. Snow to shape the discourse of interfaith dialogue. The researcher suggests that further researcher can complete the things that are still lacking in research related to the analysis of framing process in local and international news media regarding the meeting between Pope Francis and the Grand Imam of the Istiqlal Mosque. This research still lacks detail in revealing the framing on thejakartapost.com and BBC.com because this study only looks at the framing strategies used through the word choice. This study does not reveal more deeply about the language style or rhetoric used by the news media. Thus, the researcher suggests that future research can examine the language style or rhetoric used by the news media to frame a phenomenon. Therefore, that research will be able to reveal the strong influence on readers. In addition, further researchers can find subtle rhetorical nuances that contribute to the formation of discourse.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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## APPENDIX

**Table of the Classification of Framing Kinds Analysis**

<b>Data (thejakartapost.com)</b>	<b>Kind of framing</b>
<i>Pope Francis continued his Indonesian itinerary by visiting the Istiqlal Mosque in Central Jakarta on Thursday morning <b>as an effort to foster interfaith harmony and push for joint efforts to tackle climate change.</b></i>	Frame alignment
<i><b>Indonesia, a Muslim-majority country, officially recognizes six religions: Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, Buddhism, Hinduism and Confucianism.</b></i>	Frame alignment
<i>In his speech, the Vatican's head of state also applauded the <b>Istiqlal Mosque as a symbol of interreligious harmony as it was designed by a Christian.</b></i>	Frame alignment
<i><b>The government bolstered this further by building an underground tunnel connecting the two places of worship in 2020 called the Tunnel of Silaturahmi (maintaining kinship).</b></i>	Frame alignment
<i>Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and one of the biggest in the world, with a capacity of up to 250,000 people.</i>	Master frames
<i><b>"[Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution] must be effectively enforced through laws and regulations that are in line with international human rights standards,"</b> Amnesty Indonesia executive director Usman Hamid said on Wednesday.</i>	Master frames
<i>The head of the Catholic Church met the mosque's grand imam Nasaruddin Umar and <b>then signed with Nasaruddin and other leaders representing all six officially recognized religions in Indonesia the Istiqlal Declaration</b>, a four-points document that called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world.</i>	Collective action frames
<i><b>"This shows that in this country, a mosque is a place of dialogue to respect each other and live in peace among different religions,"</b> Francis said.</i>	Collective action frames
<i>The mosque and the Jakarta Cathedral, which are located across the street from each other, have been touted <b>as the symbol of Indonesia's interreligious harmony.</b></i>	Collective action frames
<i>Usman said he hoped that Francis' visit would <b>encourage the protection of religious freedom in Indonesia. "The Pope's visit plays a crucial role in encouraging Indonesia to end</b></i>	Collective action frames

<i>intolerance and discrimination against all minority groups," he said.</i>	
<i>The document also calls for interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to resolve local, regional and international conflicts, especially by "those incited by the abuse of religion."</i>	Frame variations
Religious freedom is protected by the Constitution, but instances of discrimination against religious minorities remain prevalent.	Frame variations
<i>Amnesty International Indonesia recorded at least 123 cases of intolerance between January 2021 and July 2024, such as the rejection or closure of places of worship, including churches. Amnesty pointed to a 2006 decree that made it difficult for minority religions to build places of worship.</i>	Frame variations
<i>Andreas Harsono of Human Rights Watch said the roots of religious intolerance, and church closures, were the laws that facilitate them, Reuters reported.</i>	Frame variations

Data (BBC.com)	Kind of framing
<i>At the Istiqlal mosque in the capital Jakarta, the Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection with the mosque's grand imam and met with local leaders of six religions.</i>	Frame alignment
<i>He and grand imam Nasaruddin Umar stood at the entrance to the "tunnel of friendship", which he said was an "eloquent sign" of how people of different beliefs could share roots.</i>	Frame alignment
<i>He also praised Indonesians for having large families with up to five children.</i>	Frame alignment
<i>Humanity is facing a "serious crisis" brought about by war, conflict and the destruction of the environment, he added.</i>	Master frames
<i>Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim majority country and only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics.</i>	Master frames
<i>"Keep it up, you're an example for everyone, for all the countries that maybe, and this might sound funny, (where) these families prefer to have a cat or a little dog instead of a child," he said.</i>	Collective action frames
<i>His remarks were reminiscent of two years ago, where the Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the "humanity" of married couples.</i>	Collective action frames
<i>Pope Francis has warned against using religion to fuel conflict on his last day of his</i>	Frame variation

<i>visit to Indonesia, the first stop in his tour around the Asia Pacific region.</i>	
<b><i>The 87-year-old had earlier on Tuesday kicked off an 11-day visit to the region, the longest foreign trip of his papacy.</i></b>	Frame variation
<b><i>Speaking at the mosque - the largest in South East Asia - the Pope on Thursday said people from different religions had to know "we are all brothers, all pilgrims, all on our way to God, beyond what differentiates us".</i></b>	Frame variation
<b><i>The Pope has ahead of him a gruelling schedule of public appearances and meetings with Church leaders in the Asia-Pacific, one of only a few places in the world where the Catholic Church is growing in terms of baptised faithful and religious vocations.</i></b>	Frame variation
<b><i>There, he said Indonesia should live up to its promise of "harmony in diversity".</i></b>	Frame variation

#### The similarities on thejakartapost.com and BBC.com

<b>Data (thejakartapost.com)</b>	<b>Data (BBC.com)</b>	<b>Kinds of Framing</b>
<i>Pope Francis continued his Indonesian itinerary by visiting the Istiqlal Mosque in Central Jakarta on Thursday morning as an effort to foster interfaith harmony and push for joint efforts to tackle climate change.</i>	<i>At the Istiqlal mosque in the capital Jakarta, the Pope signed a declaration on religious harmony and environmental protection with the mosque's grand imam and met with local leaders of six religions.</i>	Frame Alignment
<b><i>The government bolstered this further by building an underground tunnel connecting the two places of worship in 2020 called the Tunnel of Silaturahmi (maintaining kinship).</i></b>	<i>He and grand imam Nasaruddin Umar stood at the entrance to the "tunnel of friendship", which he said was an "eloquent sign" of how people of different beliefs could share roots.</i>	Frame Alignment
<i>The document also calls for interreligious dialogue to be recognized as an effective tool to resolve local, regional and international conflicts, especially by "those incited by the abuse of religion."</i>	<b><i>There, he said Indonesia should live up to its promise of "harmony in diversity".</i></b>	Frame Variation
<b><i>Amnesty International Indonesia recorded at least 123 cases of intolerance between January 2021 and July 2024, such as the rejection or closure of places of worship, including churches. Amnesty pointed to a 2006 decree that made it difficult for minority religions to build places of worship.</i></b>	<b><i>The 87-year-old had earlier on Tuesday kicked off an 11-day visit to the region, the longest foreign trip of his papacy.</i></b>	Frame Variation



<p><i>The head of the Catholic Church met the mosque's grand imam Nasaruddin Umar and then signed with Nasaruddin and other leaders representing all six officially recognized religions in Indonesia the Istiqlal Declaration, a four-points document <b>that called for joint action in solving humanitarian and environmental crises currently facing the world.</b></i></p>	<p><i>His remarks were reminiscent of two years ago, where the <b>Pope said having pets instead of kids diminishes the "humanity" of married couples.</b></i></p>	<p>Mobilization Frames</p>
<p><i><b>Istiqlal is considered the biggest mosque in Southeast Asia and one of the biggest in the world, with a capacity of up to 250,000 people.</b></i></p>	<p><i>Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim majority country and <b>only 3% of its 275 million are Catholics.</b></i></p>	<p>Master frames</p>
<p><i><b>"[Rights to religious freedom in the Constitution]</b> must be effectively enforced through laws and regulations that are in line with international human rights standards," Amnesty Indonesia executive director Usman Hamid said on Wednesday.</i></p>	<p><i><b>Humanity is facing a "serious crisis"</b> brought about by war, conflict and the destruction of the environment, he added.</i></p>	<p>Master Frames</p>