



Framing Analysis of High-speed Rail Project Reports on Online Media Kompas.com, and Viva.co.id

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Abstract. This analysis aims to know and discuss the framing structure made by media Kompas and Viva in reporting the employment of Chinese foreign workers in the KCJB project, which had made the community stormy because the Government chose to use foreign workers instead of local workers. The type of research used is qualitative research with Pan and Kosicki's framing analysis approach due to their explanation of framing, which is the process of making messages or information more prominent and making readers more focused on the message conveyed. The results of this study indicate that in terms of the syntactic structure, Kompas and Viva try to be neutral by using direct quotations in their titles and only conveying the facts. Thematically, Kompas and Viva provide good factual information because both media convey the existing facts as a unity without reducing or changing the facts obtained from the sources. Judging from the delivery of information, Kompas and Viva seem only to convey what it is without adding opinions or cutting facts. Rhetorically, both of them do not give emphasis and only convey facts obtained from the source. And even though they both lack the completeness of the 5W + 1H elements in some of their articles, they do not affect the core of the news delivered.

Keywords: Framing, Highspeed Rail, Welder, Foreign Worker.

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INTRODUCTION

The Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Rail (KCJB) Project is a National Strategic Project (PSN) that has been in the discourse for the past 10 years. Quoted from news published by Tempo.co, precisely in March 2012, the Indonesian government at that time made a discourse to develop the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail. Three years later in March 2015, the Government under the leadership of President Joko Widodo approved the project in a limited meeting.

The government of President Joko Widodo with the closeness that Indonesia has with China which already has various cooperations in various fields at this time (Yamin and Windymadaksa, 2017). One of the bilateral collaborations now in the spotlight in the cooperation between Indonesia and China is the construction of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail, Indonesia's first high-speed rail project. The KCJB project is part of the BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) agenda. This project has been discoursed since 2015, which was then started to be built in 2016 and was targeted for completion in 2019.

In September 2015, the Indonesian government rejected the two proposals given by Japan and China because they were deemed not feasible. However, a month later, the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises then chose to cooperate with China to work on this project, which was built in 2016. SOEs and China also formed a consortium under the name PT. Indonesia China High-Speed Rail (KCIC). The Indonesian government included this project in the list of national strategic projects targeted for completion in 2019 at that time. But the fact is that until 2022 the project has not yet been completed. The government even targets a follow-up project that will add routes from Jakarta-Bandung to Majalengka, Yogyakarta, Solo, and Surabaya.

During the 6-year development process, the high-speed rail project has brought up several polemics (Athalia, Purnama and Nugroho, 2017). Among them, first, the cancellation of Indonesia's cooperation with Japan, which was later transferred to cooperate with China. Even in September 2019, the coordinating minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Luhut Pandjaitan, confirmed that Japan would work on a follow-up project. However, in May 2020, Luhut admitted that he was tasked with lobbying China to fund a follow-up project to Surayaba. Second, the related President's promise not to use state money for this project through Article 4 of Presidential Regulation No. 107 of 2015 and then replaced by Presidential Regulation No. 93 of 2021 so that now the KCJB project can be funded by the State Budget. Third, the budget was bloated from its initial budget of IDR. 85 trillion, which turned out to increase to IDR. 113 trillion. Fourth, stolen iron in the KCJB project totaling 111 tons. Fifth, the length of time for the return on investment of this project is estimated to take 40 years.

The media is also busy reporting various news and developments of the high-speed train project. The online media also update all information related to the current construction situation of this project (Boer, Pratiwi and Muna, 2020). One of the controversial polemics was importing welders from China to assemble the rails used in this project. It has become a hot topic of discussion because it is unnecessary to bring workers from abroad, especially for the position of a welder. Moreover, the imported workers come from China, thus raising concerns about the Indonesian government's plan to import 10 million workers from China.

Every online media has its point of view and way of writing and reviewing events that make news (Prasetya, Hadi and Wijayanti, 2019). As a man-made information tool, the media serves to convey information to the public through communication networks, and has an information strategy to convey certain news through the concept of framing (Alfiandri, Mahadiansar and Ikhsan, 2020). Because the bulletins presented by the mass media, both print media and electronic media, cannot be separated from the framing process carried out by journalists (Mutiarra and Eriyanto, 2020). News written by the media is not only based on what is interesting according to the audience but also on what benefits are obtained when it is published and read. In daily life, online news is one of the means to build public communication that becomes the framing of a particular discourse. Therefore, framing becomes a selection tool and has an essential role in strategic issues to achieve the desired strong relationship.

The media can choose to emphasize or show specific parts or sides, take informants according to their perspective, and even cover certain facts, messages, or information in the news they make. (Simatupang, 2021). Therefore, the thing or goal that the media wants to realize is not only about the success in covering and disseminating substantial rumors or events that exist but also how to make events that were initially considered unimportant to be important events, and vice versa.

Mass media, especially online media portals have an important role in presenting messages or information related to a phenomenon and building opinions among the public. Because online mass media portals can meet the needs of public information in daily life and can pass boundaries of space and time. Online mass media is based on an online system, accessible anytime and anywhere by anyone who has access to the internet network. The news they present can be easily consumed by the public anytime, anywhere, easily. This mass media can also provoke emotions, affect the awareness of its readers, and describe the public, as well as build the reality that exists in the community so that it can change or shape public opinion regarding an event easier than other media. Therefore, the news about the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project in various national media will provide an understanding and view of the event.

Framing presents a reality so that the truth about a side is not covered or presented in total. But the truth is slightly distorted to produce a thorough understanding by emphasizing certain parts. Experts agree that framing is one of the theories of mass media effects, which suggests how a piece of information is created by the mass media and conveyed to the public, not about what information is given to the public. This means that in framing news, the focus of the media is not what information or message they will give to the public but how they deliver it. Framing is an approach to seeing how reality is shaped and constructed by the media (Satriani, 2018). It is a way to assist the audience in understanding and remembering certain aspects prominently presented by the media. Framing is commonly used in media studies, sociology, psychology, and political science.

In the psychological concept, framing emphasizes how an individual processes messages and information that is in himself or relates to the form and process of the individual's mental activity in processing several messages and information shown in certain concepts. An example of the framing effect in psychology is the cognitive bias that impacts decision-making when it is said differently. In other words, humans are influenced by how the same facts or questions are presented. For example, in this case, an example of two electronic products is used with the original price of IDR. 750,000.00, and then two discount

options are given; one is declared "20% discount," and the other is stated "cheaper IDR. 150,000.00" in this case, of course, the one that attracts the attention of the audience is the second option even though they are the same. In another example, with a positive-negative perspective, the statement "probability of success is 10%" would be preferred over "probability of failure is 90%", even though the probability of success remains low, but the sentence is framed in a way that feels more positive. From the two examples of framing sentences above, it can be seen that framing a message or information can affect a person's view even though the sentence has the same message meaning. The method used in framing and conveying a message will be able to change the perspective in understanding the message.

In terms of communication science, framing analysis is used to explore the way or view of a media when constructing an existing fact. This analysis observes the scheme of selecting, emphasizing, and connecting facts into a news story to make it more valuable, engaging, and memorable, to direct people's understanding according to the perspective of the media that spreads it (Sari, 2018). Framing represents aspects of communication that lead to people's preferences by agreeing on one meaning with another. Framing stimulates the decision-making process by highlighting some aspects by eliminating others.

Because framing is a method used to limit the selected information either to be removed or to be the focus of attention in the news presented. In the end, the framing will influence how the information covered is framed and conveyed to the public (Pinontoan and Wahid, 2020). Bullock (2001) stated that "*framing affects how a story is told and public perception.*" So, it can be understood that framing analysis is an analytical model that functions to find out how information or message is framed by the media, which aims to influence audience perceptions to match the perspective desired by the media.

The purpose of this research is to see how the framing carried out by online media portals in this case, namely Kompas and Viva, in reporting the use of foreign workers from China in the KCJB project under the supervision of KCIC. So, it is considered more suitable to use Pan and Kosicki's framing analysis model because this model is the most widely used analytical model and because Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki explain a reasonably detailed model in terms of looking at how framing news. Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing analysis model is one of the most popular and widely used analytical models. In this model, the news coverage analyzed is explained based on four structures: syntactic, script, thematic and rhetorical. The syntactic structure relates to how journalists arrange events, statements, opinions, and quotes on the news. The script's structure relates to how journalists tell or narrate events in the form of news. Thematic structure relates to how journalists express their views in the news. And a rhetorical structure that describes the choice of words chosen by journalists to emphasize or highlight certain meanings in the news.

This research was also made to see how the two online media portals carry out framing and journalism practices. Moreover, one of the media is affiliated with a media group that is an opposition party to the government. This is certainly quite interesting considering that the media group during the presidential election tended to side with the incumbent's opponent. Meanwhile, other media are known to be neutral and impartial. Both of these media are part of the media conglomerate in Indonesia, both of which have great branding and are very well known among the public. As an online mass media portal with a big public brand, of course, framing the news coverage will be made according to the required level (Zamhari, 2020).

Several studies on the framing of news in online media have been carried out, such as research by Maulidatus Syahrotin Naqqiyah that research about framing analysis of online media, namely Tirto.id and CNN Indonesia.com regarding Covid-19 Pandemic news. The results of the study state that CNN Media syntactically emphasizes maximizing the government's efforts in handling the Covid-19 pandemic to form positive opinions among the public. Meanwhile, Tirto's media emphasizes medical personnel in handling Covid-19 to form positive opinions among the public. So, it can be seen that CNN Indonesia is framing to form positive views from the public to the Government in handling the Covid pandemic. On the other hand, Tirto.id is trying to create positive public opinion toward medical personnel who treat Covid-19 patients (Naqqiyah, 2020).

Similar research was also carried out by Boer, Pratiwi, and Muna, who discussed Framing Analysis of News on Online Media regarding the Millennial Generation and the Government Regarding Covid-19. The results of the study stated that news related to government policies in cooperating with influencers was considered not the right choice, which was shown in the form of the indifferent attitude of the millennial generation in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic. Apart from that, the media not only acts as a transmitter of information but is also required to be a 'watchdog' for the upper elite in formulating policies. The media constructs meaning in each news element, also has the power to determine the perspective of various government policies, which means the media acts as a critic in different ways, so that the media is considered important as a reference in improving people's information literacy so that the news is expected to be objective and educate. (Boer, Pratiwi and Muna, 2020).

In addition, there is also research made by Rosida Simatupang regarding Framing Analysis in News presented by Kompas.com About Covid-19 in DKI Jakarta. The results of the study stated that Kompas.com tended to support Governor Anies Baswedan's policy in conducting quarantine for the DKI Jakarta area. In this study, it is noted that only one point of view is used in constructing the press conference held by the DKI Jakarta Government. Because in the five news stories presented by Kompas.com, only a single source is used. Kompas.com also did not meet the principle of accuracy in carrying out disaster journalism because it did not verify data. So it is hoped that Kompas.com should continue to prioritize data verification as a critical attitude and avoid the impression of acting as a government subordinate. (Simatupang, 2021).

The news framing studies as described above do have similarities because the fundamental research is to find out how a media presents its news. The difference between previous research and this research lies in the topic of the news that is raised, where the three studies above examine the phenomena that the whole community feels. While this research does discuss national phenomena, this can only be felt by people living around Jabodetabek, especially those who live in the KCJB project development area. Thus, this phenomenon may not be very attractive to people in other provinces and islands.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used qualitative methodology with a framing analysis approach. According to Eriyanto (2011), framing analysis is used to see how the media shapes and constructs an existing reality (Athalia, Purnama, and Nugroho, 2017). This

means framing is an approach to explore how a perspective or angle is used by journalists when choosing issues and writing news. Therefore, the news becomes manipulative because it is made to dominate the existence of the subject as something legitimate, objective, and natural.

The analytical model used is Pan and Kociski's framing model, which states that framing a news story is making certain information more conspicuous, placing the selected message more prominently than other messages or information that will make the reader's attention more focused on the highlighted message. Pan and Kosicki said framing analysis is an approach to analysing news discourse, especially those related to the creation and bargaining of public discourse related to public policy issues.

The subjects selected in this study were the online news portal Kompas.com, dan Viva.co.id. Meanwhile, the objects were several news articles discussing the issue of the employment of Chinese foreign workers as welders in the KCJB Project presented by the two media. The considerations for choosing the three media include within a period of 3 days from March 8th to 11th, 2022, at most containing news about the high-speed rail construction project circulating from February 8th to February 23rd in many online media portals. The reason for choosing these two online media as research subjects are because they are considered to have aspects that are equal to each other, because both are online news portals that are also part of a media conglomerate in Indonesia. In addition, the titles of the three media are national online media with journalists in various regions in Indonesia, so the level of news readability is quite broad.

The analysis model chosen by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald Kociski is due to their explanation of framing which is the process of making messages or information more prominent and making readers more focused on the message conveyed. In addition, because this framing analysis model is very detailed in analyzing aspects contained in a news text, which is useful for explaining a phenomenon that appears (Harnia, Pratama and Setiawan, 2021).

Using this analytical model, news will be framed with four instruments: syntactic structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure (Sobur 2009: 175). The first is the syntactic structure related to how journalists write and arrange phenomena, facts, opinions, statements and quotes related to the events covered in the form of a news story. Then the script's structure relates to how journalists tell the facts to the audience. Then the thematic structure is related to how journalists express their opinions about the phenomena covered through the preparation of words, sentences and the use of connecting sentences, pronouns that will form the news as a whole. While the rhetorical structure is related to how journalists emphasize facts on the news, either by highlighting certain meanings or developing an image of a news story that is useful to support arguments against the facts presented.

The framing analysis method describes the method used or the ideology that the media has when constructing an event. The analysis of this model was chosen to observe the scheme of selection, emphasis, and the relationship of facts to the news, so that the news made becomes more valuable, interesting, meaningful and gives more impressions that will direct public understanding to match the views held by the media. Therefore, framing analysis can be said to be a strategy to understand what point of view or perspective journalists use when filtering existing issues and writing them down in the form of news.

In simple terms, framing analysis can be understood as an effort to assemble an important event or moment. This is often applied by online news medias when compiling news issues with current issues that can direct public opinion so that the news becomes popular. In general, framing is a tool to convey messages that require in-depth study. Framing analysis often acts to review print and online news to understand media explanations, their logic, and their impact on society. In short, framing analysis brings a theoretical approach to be applied and implemented in various problems.

This study is limited to the analysis using Pan and Kociski's model. Observations were made only on news texts published by online media portals used as research subjects and other literature studies that had similarities with this type of analysis. In this research, the data obtained consisted of primary data, as well as secondary data. The primary data used were obtained through the collection, and documentation of texts and news articles presented by Kompas, Detik, and Rmol regarding Chinese foreign workers in the KCJB project. Meanwhile, the secondary data used were obtained through searching related data and information from various sources, namely a collection of framing analysis journals, books, and the internet which were used as reference materials in this study.

The data obtained were analyzed using Pan & Kosicki's analytical method design. The framing instrument was divided into several sub-sections, namely, a syntactic structure that describes how journalists are used to compiling news. Then, a script structure examines how the journalists are used in compiling facts, a thematic structure that dissects how journalists are used to write facts, and a rhetorical structure that examines how journalists are used to highlight the point.

RESULT

The phenomenon of the government employing foreign workers from China in the construction of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed railway project in February 2022 was quite interesting for the interest of various media to review and report on this matter to the public, including Kompas.com, and Viva. At least Kompas.com publishes 5 news articles, and Viva.co.id publishes 3 news articles related to the employment of welders from China on the KCJB project. The news is published through their respective web portals.

The first news was entitled *"Tukang Las Rel Proyek Kereta Cepat Didatangkan dari China, Bappenas: Awalnya Terkejut, tapi..."* seem from the writing of the title, the journalist wanted to make the audience curious about the continuation of the word "but..." the title of the news was made like that, so that readers were curious and then open the news to read more about the contents of the news title. The news content itself contains a statement from Bappenas that the KCJB project uses foreign workers from China. Overall contains facts and further information from the title used. The author describes that Bappenas did not know that KCIC employed welders from China before Bappenas visited the project.

The second news, with the title *"Tukang Las Rel Kereta Cepat Didatangkan dari China, Bappenas: Butuh Keahlian Tinggi"* From the title it can be seen that this news contains an explanation from Bappenas regarding the employment of foreign workers from China. Overall, the message conveyed is a supporting fact or additional explanation related to the news title made. An explanation from Bappenas was also added, stating that *"according to his understanding, the quality*

of domestic welding operators can be relied on." The message that can be captured from this sentence is that even domestic welders are competent enough to carry out rail welding tasks.

The third was entitled "*Tukang Las Rel Kereta Cepat dari China, KCIC: Pengelasannya Menggunakan Teknologi yang Belum Bisa Dilakukan Tenaga Kerja Lokal*" this news contains an explanation from KCIC regarding why foreign workers were brought in from China to do rail welding, namely because according to KCIC the technology used in the manufacture and welding of KCJB railroads could not be done by domestic workers yet. This news seems to want to highlight the fact that more than 85 percent of this project's workers are local. So this implies that the Government is not pro-foreign as people might be afraid when they hear that the government is bringing in workers from China to do railroad welding.

The fourth news, with the title "*Alasan Proyek Kereta Cepat Jakarta-Bandung Gunakan Tukang dari China*" from the title itself, is clear that the news content contains an explanatory reason for the problem of employing foreign workers from China as welders in the KCJB project. The contents of the entire news only discuss facts and additional explanations related to the title. There are no new aspects or components to emphasize in this news, especially the reiterating of the statement regarding the ratio of the number of local workers to foreign workers to work on this project, even though the period of writing this news with the previous news is four days apart.

Kompas.com's latest news regarding Chinese welders on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project entitled "*Soal Tukang Las Asing Kereta Cepat, Pemerintah Diminta Utamakan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia*" This news contained a statement from a member of Commission IX of the House of Representatives (DPR) from the PKS Faction who requested that national projects involve foreign contractors to prioritize local workers. Regarding the reasons previously explained by KCIC that local workers are still unable to do welding using technology from China, a statement was quoted as saying that Indonesian workers can work on various world-scale projects. The making of this news content illustrates that the author considers that local human resources can work on this project.

In a syntactical structure, Kompas.com objectively reports the phenomenon of using welders from China in the KCJB project. This can be seen from how the parties who are used as sources of information and news production are connected to this phenomenon. Likewise, with the making of news headlines, the writer seems to have to be careful in writing the title. Some titles are also used in the form of quotations from the sources' statements even though there is a news title that seems to want to direct the reader even though it doesn't seem to have a certain meaning in the title. In terms of background information, Kompas as a whole is made to convey the data and information obtained. Kompas contains many 5 articles, both Kompas and Detik in the analyzed news both repeat some quotes, statements, and narrations from their previous news. However, Kompas, which even though reloads some quotes and narrations that already existed in the previous news, is overall news, Kompas still provides new information that has not been covered in the news that has been previously presented.

In script structure, in some of the news articles presented by Kompas, it seems that the elements are not so complete. Although it may still be quite reasonable considering the type of news that does provide information that is not so much so that it is quite challenging to create news content related to the event.

However, even so, the completeness of the news elements is still crucial because it could be from the lack of one of the 5W+1H components that can disturb the totality of the information presented in the news. However, from the news manuscripts studied, the absence of several elements in the news presented does not affect the core information provided.

In the thematic structure, the facts provided by Kompas are good because Kompas does not reduce or cut existing facts or add their own opinions in the news, Kompas.com only provides facts that they get from sources related to the news made. The description in the news is also in line with the facts contained in the news, and in terms of writing the information between the paragraphs written on the news feels orderly.

In a rhetorical structure, Kompas does not really emphasize a message in its news, the content of the news presented by Kompas appears to be only intended to convey information or facts obtained from sources. However, with some news that contains repetition of information content, quotes, and statements, it makes Kompas.com seem to want to emphasize to the public that the Government does not side with foreign workers, and still prioritizes local workers over foreign workers in the construction of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. Kompas in the use of images in the news, although they are still related to the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project, the images used feel a bit inconsistent with the focus of the topic being published, which is about to railroad welders imported from China.

Judging from the four analytical structures above, Kompas reports objectively on the phenomenon of the employment of foreign workers from China as welders in the KCJB project. Kompas provides facts without reducing or changing the content of the information used as news material. The selection of news titles used will not make the audience have a certain perception before reading the contents of the news as a whole. The objectivity of Kompas in making this news, apart from the professionalism of Kompas journalists, may also because Kompas is a media that already has a very big name in the community, so if they reduce or manipulate the facts in the news, it will certainly disturb the credibility of Kompas in the eyes of the public.

The first news from Viva.co.id related to the phenomenon of the employment of foreign workers from China with the title "*Bappenas Kaget Tukang Las Rel Kereta Cepat Didatangkan dari China*". Actually, the essence of the content of this news is more or less the same as the first news from Kompas.com regarding the Bappenas explanation about their surprise at the facts they found regarding the welder who was a Chinese foreign worker. Similar to the news made by Kompas.com, this news also contains an explanation from Bappenas regarding their discussions with the KCJB project workers regarding why they use foreign workers from China to do railroad welding.

The thing that distinguishes the first news from Viva.co.id and the first news from Kompas.com is how Viva.co.id wrote Pungky's statement that the KCJB project was indeed filled with foreign workers. Kompas.com in its news wrote the statement "*The Jakarta-Bandung high-speed train project is indeed filled with foreign workers, some of whom come from China*". Meanwhile, Viva.co.id wrote "*The Jakarta-Bandung high-speed train project apparently uses the services of foreign workers, the majority of whom are foreign workers. from China*". Kompas.com wrote that some of the foreign workers came from China, while

Viva.co.id wrote that the majority of foreign workers came from China. Although both of them covered Pungky's statement that foreign workers indeed filled the KCJB project, but the way the two media wrote it in the news made Pungky's statement contradictory.

The second news from Viva.co.id is entitled "*Tukang Las Rel Kereta Cepat dari China, PKS: Fenomena Gunung Es*". This news covers the member of Commission IX of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from the PKS Faction, Kurniasih Mufidayati. In this news, Mufida's statement responded to foreign welding workers from China on the KCJB project. This news quotes Mufida's statement who believes that the Indonesian workforce can work on various infrastructure projects on a world scale.

The author of this news also quotes Mufida's follow-up statement that the government has a welding training center that produces qualified alums with national and international certifications. So it seems that this news was published to refute the assumption that Indonesian workers have not been able to weld the high-speed rail on the KCJB project as stated by Bappenas which was covered by various news related to this matter.

The third and final news from Viva.co.id regarding the welders at the KCJB project has the title "*Mengenal 'Tukang Las Asing' Kereta Cepat yang Sempat Bikin Heboh*". This news discusses in more detail about the welders at the KCJB project. This news explains that the "welder" that has been referred to and reported on is a special machine for assembling fast train tracks. This news explains more about how this machine works and its sophistication. Not to forget, the author of this news also added an explanation that initially, the operators of this machine came from China, but often the Transfer of Technology process is now local workers have started to be able to operate the machine and are gradually replacing the position of Chinese foreign workers. This statement can be considered as an answer related to the uproar of foreign workers from China who became welders in this project before. The publication of this news seems to want to state to readers so that they don't have to worry about the problem of using welders from China, because local workers are now able to carry out these tasks and are starting to replace the employed foreign workers.

In syntactical structure, Viva.co.id also objectively reports news about welders from China on the KCJB project. Just like Kompas.com, Viva.co.id also more or less only makes the news to convey the data and information they get from sources. In the phenomenon of welders from China in the KCJB project, Viva.co.id only contains three news stories. So it is different from Kompas.com which some news are whose contents are in the form of repetition of statements, quotes and sentences from previously published news. Although there are indeed one or two quotes republished in the news published by Viva.co.id.

In script structure, similar to Kompas.com, the news made by Viva.co.id is also somewhat lacking in its elements. Because the phenomena discussed do not provide much information and things that can be discussed, there are elements of 5W+1H that are lacking. However, this still does not have a big influence on the core of the news conveyed. Viva.co.id also provides facts and the news published by Kompas.com. The facts obtained by Viva.co.id from the sources are presented entirely without any reduction or deduction of the existing facts and information. However, one thing that distinguishes it is Viva.co.id in conveying Pungky's statement regarding the fact that foreign workers indeed fill the workers on the

KCJB project, in the news Viva.co.id uses the phrase "*the majority of foreign workers are from China*", while Kompas.com uses the sentence "*some foreign workers come from China*". So it seems that one of the two media somewhat framed the statement given by Pungky.

In a rhetorical structure, Viva.co.id doesn't emphasize a message they present in their news because the whole news only contains information, facts, and statements from the sources. However, judging by how Viva.co.id wrote news headlines in two of their three news stories, by inserting the sentence that the majority of foreign workers on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project came from China, Viva.co.id seemed to want to state to the public that most of the foreign workers on the KCJB project were came from China, this is different from Kompas.com which stated some of the foreign workers were from China. Because the headlines serves as an introduction to the subject matter that allows readers to identify and formulate problems from the news they read. And because it functions as a news opener so that the sentences on the headlines are the most widely read by the public.

Judging from the four analytical structures above, Viva.co.id also presents news about the phenomenon of the employment of foreign workers as welders in the KCJB project objectively. Both Viva.co.id and Kompas.com as a whole, the content of the news they present only contains and conveys the information they get from sources who are related to the phenomenon of welders from China on the KCJB project without adding opinions and quotes from others sources who do not have any involvement with the development of the KCJB project. Suppose something is interesting about Viva.co.id's news. In that case, it is that in the headline news stories that are presented, they wrote Pungky Sumadi's statement regarding foreign workers working on the KCJB project using the sentence that the majority came from China, this is contrary to Pungky's statement written by Kompas.com. Moreover, Viva.co.id does not cover KCIC's explanation regarding 87.02 percent of the total 15,487 workers in the KCJB project are local workers. But even so, Viva.co.id still covers the explanations from KCIC that local workers have gradually replaced foreign workers who work on welding railroad tracks.

DISCUSSION

Several news articles related to employing foreign workers as welders in the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project on the online media portals Kompas.com and Viva.co.id were analyzed. There are several sentences or words that can be discussed regarding the framing.

Kompas.com News

News Sentence	Analysis
<i>The Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project is indeed filled with foreign workers, some of whom come from China.</i> (The first news of Kompas.com)	This sentence is meant to state that only a few foreign workers from China are working on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. So that people do not need to worry about the existence of foreign workers from China, which is one of the concerns of the community that foreign workers, especially from China, will displace many local workers. Because there was an issue that spread that there would be ten million workers from China who would be imported to Indonesia
<i>The existence of Foreign Workers (TKA) from China who are rail</i>	The sentence on the headline news seems to be meant by Kompas.com as a statement that dispels the notion that

<p><i>welders in the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project is said to be needed at this time.</i> (The second news of Kompas.com)</p>	<p>actually local workers are capable of doing the welding task of fast train tracks, so that foreign workers from China are not really needed.</p>
<p><i>That's what finally brought in the welders from China, namely with the aim of maintaining quality.</i> (The fourth news of Kompas.com)</p>	<p>The closing sentence of this news seems to be intended to explain that the Government is bringing in foreign workers from China as welders for the high-speed rail tracks for the KCJB project, not because of the current Government's alignment with China, but for the good of the country as well. As some people fear, if the Indonesian government is currently siding with China, especially because Indonesia borrows a lot of debt and cooperates with China, they think that the government prefers workers from China over local workers.</p>
<p><i>The Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project is indeed filled by foreign workers, some of whom come from China.</i> (The fifth news of Kompas.com)</p>	<p>Kompas re-entered this sentence in their fifth story regarding the fast train welders on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. As if to emphasize that few foreign workers from China are working on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project.</p>

Kompas.com contains a total of five news articles related to the phenomenon of the employment of foreign workers from China as welders on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. From the total of the five news stories, Kompas.com repeated sentences, paragraphs, and excerpts of statements in some of the news they presented. The repeated sentences and excerpts of the statement, namely regarding the foreign workers of the KCJB project which some of whom came from China, Pungky Sumadi's statement regarding his discussions with project workers regarding the reasons for the arrival of workers from China, and regarding the total project workers and the ratio between local and foreign workers.

The repetition of these sentences makes Kompas.com seems to want to emphasize and remind its readers that the arrival of workers from China to work on welding fast train tracks is indeed necessary. As well as convincing the public not to worry about the presence of foreign workers from China that will seize jobs for local workers, because the number of workers from China is only part of it. Moreover, from a total of 15,487 project workers, the total ratio of foreign workers and local workers is far more than local workers, which is 87.02 percent.

Viva.co.id News

News Sentence	Analysis
<p><i>The mega project of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed train uses the services of foreign workers (TKA), the majority of whom are from China.</i> (The first news on Viva.co.id)</p>	<p>Although the first sentence of the headlines this news story contains facts, the word "majority" written by Viva.co.id contradicts Pungky's statement written by Kompas, namely "some". Although Viva.co.id presents news related to the employment of foreign workers from China as welders on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project objectively. However, the use of the word "majority" can give different interpretations to the public regarding foreign workers from China on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. The meaning of majority is mostly, which can lead some people to misinterpret that most of the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project's foreign workers are from China, as was feared when rumors spread that ten million workers from China would be brought to Indonesia.</p>

She (Mufida) said that in response to the foreign welding workers, the majority of whom were from China, in the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. (Second news of Viva.co.id)

In a report covering members of Commission IX of the PKS Fraction House of Representatives, Viva.co.id again wrote on the headline that the majority of foreign welders in the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project came from China. Given the low reading interest of the Indonesian people, there could be a misunderstanding regarding the word "majority" written by Viva.co.id. Moreover, in the three stories that discussed welders from China on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project, Viva.co.id did not cover the explanation of the secretary of the Indonesia-China Fast Train corporate regarding the total and ratio of workers for the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project, unlike Kompas.com.

This is due to the low interest in reading by the Indonesian people so that misunderstandings of a sentence can occur, especially when people are quite sensitive to issues related to China. Not to mention the issues spread by irresponsible people regarding the ten million workers from China imported by the current Indonesian government. Moreover, in the news, Viva.co.id did not cover the explanation of the secretary of the Indonesia-China High Speed Rail corporate, Rahadian Ratry, regarding the total number of project workers with a ratio of 1:7 between foreign workers and local workers. So that Viva.co.id news readers do not know the fact that there are not many foreign workers on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project. So it can be seen that Viva.co.id conducts framing related to foreign workers from China who work on the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail project.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the framing analysis in this study, it can be concluded that the Kompas.com media appears to be careful and candid in presenting the news and does not include many author opinions or provide certain frames. Meanwhile, Viva.co.id's side, although in fact the overall news presented by Viva.co.id is the same as that of Kompas.com, but the writing of the sentence "the majority of foreign workers come from China" in the news presented by Viva.co.id is possible to create misunderstandings by readers regarding foreign workers from China in the KCJB project. Moreover, Viva.co.id does not cover the explanation that the ratio of foreign and local workers is 1:7 out of a total of 15,487 workers. So it seems that Viva.co.id is doing framing related to foreign workers from China in the KCJB project. While Kompas.com does not appear to frame specific sentences, expressions, and statements, it repeats some sentences, quotes, and statements in some news. The newsroom seems trying to emphasize and state the facts regarding the reasons for the arrival of workers from China as welders for the high-speed rail, and regarding the total number of workers and the ratio between foreign and local workers. So it seems that Kompas.com emphasizes these facts to form a positive opinion of the readers towards the Government in the KCJB project. It is hoped that major media such as Viva.co.id and Kompas.com, which are part of a media conglomerate, do not use different words from the statement given by the source, to avoid misunderstanding by the readers. In addition, there is also no need to repeat the same sentences, paragraphs, and statements over and over again. It is enough to make one or two news stories that already cover the information, rather than presenting a lot of news that contains more or less the same content as the previous news.

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