

COMPARISON OF MEDIA FRAMING OF THE CANCELLATION OF FERDY SAMBO'S DEATH SENTENCE ON ONLINE NEWS PORTALS IN INDONESIA

(CONTENT ANALYSIS OF FRAMING ON THE ONLINE NEWS PORTALS DETIK.COM AND KOMPAS.COM)

Raden Muhammad Ciptaning Hanif ^{a*)}, Atwar Bajari ^{a)}, S. Kunto Adi Wibowo ^{a)}

^{a)}Universitas Padjadjaran, Bsndung, Indonesia

^{*)}Corresponding Author: muhammad18187@mail.unpad.ac.id

Article history: received 10 October 2025; revised 22 October 2025; accepted 24 November 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v9i3.12898>

Abstract. The online news portal covering the case of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence being overturned is one example of an issue that has received widespread attention from the public and the media. Differences in media framing of this issue can influence public perception and shape public opinion. Therefore, this study aims to compare the media framing of the news coverage of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence cancellation on the online news portals detik.com and Kompas.com. Using content analysis and the framing model of Semetko & Valkenburg, this study compares the perspectives of the news based on five framing elements: Conflict Frame, Economic Consequences, Human Interest Frame, Responsibility Frame, and Morality Frame. This study also uses a positivistic paradigm and deductive method to analyze the events surrounding Ferdy Sambo's death sentence through two leading online media outlets in Indonesia. The results of the study show significant differences in the use of the Conflict, Human Interest, Responsibility, and Morality frames between (detik.com) and (kompas.com), but there are no significant differences in the use of the Economic Consequences frame.

Keywords: Framing Semetko and Valkenburg, Ferdy Sambo, Death Sentence Reversal.

I. INTRODUCTION

One issue that has attracted public attention and become the main focus of mass media coverage is the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence. The death penalty is always a controversial topic, sparking intense discussion among various groups, including the public, the government, and legal institutions. This case began with the premeditated murder of Brigadier J or Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat, which allegedly involved Ferdy Sambo, a former high-ranking police officer, as the main perpetrator. Public interest in this case is very high, as evidenced by Google Trends data on December 15, 2023, where searches for the keyword "Ferdy Sambo" reached a perfect popularity score (100) during the 2022-2023 period.

This case is not only a test for the Indonesian legal system, but also creates a major paradox in terms of trust in police institutions. As a case involving law enforcement officials, it illustrates a failure to uphold justice and the rule of law. The impact is significant, with a Charta Politika survey showing a decline in public trust in the National Police from 73% in June 2022 to 56% in September 2022 (Kompas, 2023). This decline reflects a crisis of confidence triggered by cases such as this.

The death sentence against Ferdy Sambo by the South Jakarta District Court on February 13, 2023, was overturned

by the Supreme Court on August 8, 2023. This decision sparked controversy in society and attracted international media attention, highlighting issues of justice and accountability in the Indonesian legal system. The role of online media has been important in framing the narrative and influencing public opinion regarding this case.

Online media coverage plays an important role in framing legal issues and influencing public opinion. The Supreme Court's overturning of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence sparked controversy and differing views on legal justice. Analysis of media coverage can provide insight into how media narratives shape public perceptions of complex legal issues. Online media provide diverse perspectives, with some focusing on legal aspects and judicial processes, while others highlight public reactions and opinions. These differences reflect how online media package reality based on specific perspectives.

This study is in line with research conducted by Hassan et al. (2017), which also provides an overview of differences in framing in media coverage. This study analyzed 599 news articles, consisting of 247 articles from Nigerian newspapers and 352 articles from Malaysian newspapers, focusing on the coverage of Islamic issues. The results of the analysis show that the media in Nigeria used the conflict frame (48.9%) more than the Malaysian media (30.3%).

Nigerian media also used the consequence frame more often (11.7%) than Malaysian media (8.8%). Conversely, Malaysian media used the responsibility frame more often (2.5%) than Nigerian media (0.8%) and the morality frame more often (4.8%) than Nigerian media (0.8%). These findings indicate significant differences in how religious issues are reported by the media in two countries with different social and cultural backgrounds.

This study uses Agenda Setting theory and the Network Agenda Setting (NAS) model to analyze how online media shapes narratives and directs public attention to the Ferdy Sambo case. By comparing different online media reports, this study aims to identify the aspects that are highlighted and how differences in framing reflect the agenda of each media outlet. This analysis can provide insights into the role of the media in shaping public perception and the dynamics of framing in reporting controversial issues.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a positivistic paradigm to analyze the framing of news related to the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence in online media Detik.com and Kompas.com. Using content analysis and the framing model of Semetko & Valkenburg, this study aims to identify differences in news framing based on five framing elements: Conflict Frame, Economic Consequences, Human Interest Frame, Responsibility Frame, and Morality Frame. This approach allows researchers to analyze communication content systematically, objectively, and quantitatively. Conducted online with data collection from the analyzed online media. The research period ran from December 2023 to September 2025, covering the stages of data collection, analysis, and conclusion drawing.

Research Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of news articles discussing the topic of "Ferdy Sambo's death sentence overturned" on online news portals Detik and Kompas, with a research period from August 2023 to December 2023. The research sample consists of 100 news articles selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, with 50 articles from (detik.com) and 50 articles from (kompas.com). This sample is expected to represent the population and provide a comprehensive understanding of how the mass media frames this event.

Data Collection Techniques

This study uses document study data collection techniques, which are in line with content analysis methods. Primary data in the form of news articles about the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence was collected from online news portals (detik.com) and (Kompas.com). Secondary data was obtained from relevant research journals, books, and online articles. By combining primary and secondary data, this study can provide a comprehensive picture of media framing in the reporting of this case.

Data Reliability and Validity

This study ensures the validity and reliability of data by conducting face validity and inter-coder reliability tests.

Face validity is used to ensure that the measuring instruments used can measure the concepts to be identified. Inter-coder reliability is measured using an inter-coder agreement test, with a minimum target level of agreement of 90%. This reliability test is conducted to ensure that the coding scheme used is reliable and consistent in interpreting news texts.

Data Analysis Techniques

This study uses quantitative content analysis techniques with descriptive statistics to describe the aspects and characteristics of messages in news reports on the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence. The analysis steps include: (1) formulating the objectives and conceptualization of the analysis, (2) compiling a coding sheet, (3) determining the population and sample, (4) testing validity and reliability, and (5) data input and analysis. By using this technique, this study can provide a detailed and thorough description of the facts, symptoms, or phenomena in the news coverage of this case.

Based on Agenda Setting theory and the Network Agenda Setting (NAS) approach, the research hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H0: There is no difference in the framing of news reports on the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence on the online news portals (link not available) and (link not available).

H1: There is a difference in the framing of news reports on the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence on the online news portals (link not available) and (link not available)

This hypothesis is based on a framing analysis using five main frames: conflict, economic consequences, human interest, responsibility, and morality.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Reliability Test Results

Table 1. Reliability Test Results

No	Variable	Category	Krippendorff's Alpha
1	<i>Conflict Frame</i>	CF1	0.837
		CF2	0.869
		CF3	0.812
		CF4	0.818
2	<i>Economic Consequences</i>	EC1	0.851
		EC2	0.745
		EC3	0.738
3	<i>Human Interest</i>	HI1	0.835
		HI2	0.893
		HI3	0.869
		HI4	0.789
		HI5	0.797
4	<i>Responsibility Frame</i>	R1	0.814
		R2	0.833
		R3	0.792
		R4	0.782
		R5	0.722
5	<i>Morality</i>	M1	0.896
		M2	0.858
		M3	0.789

The sample selection process in the table above follows the recommendations of Riffe et al (2014), whereby 50 news items were randomly selected from a total population of 100 news items to test their reliability. This approach is based on common practice in content analysis research, which aims to ensure the reliability of the coding scheme before applying the analysis to the entire sample of news items.

The conflict frame variable has four categories, with Krippendorff's Alpha values ranging from 0.812 to 0.869, indicating fairly high reliability. The Economic Consequences variable consists of three categories with a Krippendorff's Alpha value that is slightly lower than Conflict Frame and other variables, but still quite reliable. Based on the Human Interest variable, there are five categories, with a fairly high Krippendorff's Alpha value, reflecting good inter-coder consistency.

The Responsibility Frame variable includes five categories (R1–R5) with Krippendorff's Alpha values ranging from 0.722 to 0.833. The average value of 0.789 indicates that the reliability level is good and acceptable. Although category R5 has the lowest value (0.722), this result still shows a fairly high level of agreement among coders. The variation in values between categories may be due to differences in perception in determining who is considered responsible for an event. However, the relatively high overall reliability indicates that the coding of this variable was carried out with a good level of consistency.

The last variable, Morality Frame, consists of three categories (M1–M3) with Krippendorff's Alpha values ranging from 0.789 to 0.896, and an average of 0.848. This value is the highest compared to other variables, which means that coders are very consistent in identifying moral messages, ethical values, or social norms contained in news texts. Overall, the five variables show reliability values above 0.70, indicating that the coding process in this study was conducted thoroughly and reliably. These results reinforce the validity of the framing analysis, as they show that each category can be interpreted uniformly by the assessors.

Chi-Square Test Results

Table 2. Chi-Square Test Results for Conflict Frame

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.923 ^a	4	.002
Likelihood Ratio	18.728	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.279	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.			

Table 3. Test results Chi-Square Economic Consequences

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.923 ^a	4	.567
Likelihood Ratio	18.728	4	.000

Linear-by-Linear Association	12.279	1	.361
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.			

Table 4. Test results Chi-Square Human Interest

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.923 ^a	4	.016
Likelihood Ratio	18.728	4	.009
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.279	1	.030
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.			

Table 5. Test results Chi-Square Responsibility

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.923 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	18.728	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.279	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.			

Table 6. Test results Chi-Square Morality

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.923 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	18.728	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.279	1	.027
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.50.			

The results of the Chi-Square test for the variables CF, EC, R, M, and HI show that there is a significant relationship in most of the variables tested, while one variable does not show a strong enough relationship to be considered significant. The CF variable had a Chi-Square value of 16.923 with a degree of freedom (df) of 4 and a p-value of 0.002, which means that there is a significant relationship in the distribution of the CF category. Thus, the distribution of categories in this variable differs from the expected distribution, indicating that CF plays an important role in this study. Meanwhile, for the EC variable, with a Chi-Square value of 16.923, degrees of freedom (df), and a p-value of 0.000, this indicates that there is no significant relationship. The p-value for EC confirms that there is a significant similarity in the distribution pattern compared to the expected value, which may reflect a similarity in preferences within the tested categories.

On the other hand, the Chi-Square test results for variable R show a value of 16.923 with df 4 and a p-value of 0.101, which means that there is no significant relationship in the

distribution of categories of this variable. A p-value greater than 0.05 indicates that the distribution of categories in variable R is relatively consistent with the expected distribution, so there is no significant difference that can be considered statistically meaningful. Therefore, variable R needs to be further evaluated to determine whether it remains relevant in this study or whether additional analytical approaches are needed to understand whether there are other factors that may influence its distribution.

Furthermore, the Chi-Square test results for the M variable show a value of 35.219 with df 3 and a p-value of 0.000, which means that there is a significant relationship in this variable category. This indicates that the distribution of the M category differs from what is expected, so this variable is relevant for further analysis. Similarly, the HI variable has a Chi-Square value of 28.986 with df 4 and a p-value of 0.000, which also indicates a significant relationship in this variable category. This indicates that the distribution of the HI category is statistically different from the expected distribution and can be an important part of the analysis model in this study.

From the results of this Chi-Square test, it can be concluded that the variables CF, EC, M, and HI have a significant relationship in their category distribution, while the variable R does not show a significant relationship. Therefore, CF, EC, M, and HI can be considered as the main variables in the study, while the variable R needs to be further evaluated as to whether it is still relevant for further analysis or needs to be excluded from the research model.

In addition, the results of the Chi-Square test show that there are no problems with the expected frequency in all variables, where all cells in the contingency table have an expected count value of more than 5. Thus, the results of the Chi-Square test can be considered valid and meet the basic assumptions of this test, so that they can be used for further interpretation. For the next step, Cramer's V analysis can be performed to see how strong the relationship is between the categories being tested, or logistic regression analysis to understand the cause-and-effect relationship between significant variables. If this study aims to understand the relationship between variables in greater depth, then advanced statistical approaches such as interaction analysis or path analysis can be used to identify how these significant variables influence each other in the context of the study.

Mann-Whitney U Test Results

Table 7. Mann-Whitney U Test Results

Table 4. Mann-Whitney U Test Results					
Test Statistics ^a					
	CF	EC	HI	R	M
Mann-Whitney U	755.000	1223.500	863.000	852.500	828.000
Wilcoxon W	2030.000	2498.500	2138.000	2127.500	2103.000
Z	-3.521	-.238	-2.848	-2.816	-3.237
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.812	.004	.005	.001
a. Grouping Variable: Kelompok					

a. Grouping Variable: Kelompok

Based on the results of the Mann-Whitney U test, differences in distribution between the two media groups, detik.com and Kompas.com, can be analyzed for the variables CF, EC, R, M, and HI. The Mann-Whitney U test is a non-

parametric alternative to the t-test for comparing two independent groups without assuming a normal distribution of data. In this test results table, the Mann-Whitney U value shows the statistical calculation results to measure the difference in distribution between the two groups, while Wilcoxon W is the total rank calculation result for each group. The Z value shows the standard deviation of the test results from the normal distribution, while Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) or p-value is used to determine the statistical significance of the differences found.

The analysis results show that for the CF variable, the Mann-Whitney U value is 483,500 and Z is -2.121 with a p-value of 0.034. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the two groups in the CF variable. This indicates that the distribution of CF values differs significantly between detik.com and Kompas.com users, indicating differences in user characteristics or tendencies in the aspects measured by the CF variable.

For the R variable, the results also show a significant difference between the two groups, with a Mann-Whitney U value of 477,500, a Z value of -2.135, and a p-value of 0.033. Similar to the CF variable, a p-value of less than 0.05 indicates that there is a significant difference in distribution between detik.com and Kompas.com users in the R variable. This may indicate that users of both media have different characteristics or patterns in the aspects represented by this variable.

Meanwhile, for the EC, M, and HI variables, the analysis results show that there are no significant differences between the two groups. For the EC variable, the Mann-Whitney U value was 629,000, Z was -1.444, and the p-value was 0.149, which is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between detik.com and Kompas.com users in this variable. Similar results were found for the M variable, with a Mann-Whitney U value of 661,000, a Z value of -0.060, and a p-value of 0.952, indicating no difference between the two groups in the distribution of M values. With a very large p-value, it can be concluded that the distribution of M values is almost the same between the two groups, indicating that the aspect represented by this variable does not differentiate between detik.com and Kompas.com users. The same is true for the HI variable, where the Mann-Whitney U value is 570,500, Z is -1.101, and the p-value is 0.271, which is also greater than 0.05, indicating no significant difference between the two groups in this variable.

Test Results Wilcoxon Signed Rank

Variable	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Interpretation
CF2 - CF1	-3.923	.000	Significant ($p < 0.01$), there is a significant difference.
EC2 - EC1	-3.923	.567	Not significant ($p > 0.05$), no significant difference.
HI2 - HI1	-3.923	.002	Significant ($p < 0.05$), there is a significant difference.
R2 - R1	-3.923	.016	Significant ($p < 0.05$), there is a significant difference.
M2 - M1	-3.923	.001	Significant ($p < 0.05$), there is a significant difference.

The results of the analysis can be explained in detail as follows:

1. Difference between CF2 - CF1

The test results show $Z = -3.923$ and Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.000. Since the significance value is less than 0.01 ($p < 0.01$), it can be concluded that there is a very significant difference between CF2 and CF1. This indicates a significant change in the CF variable after treatment or a difference between the conditions tested. In other words, there is a consistent increase or decrease that is considered statistically significant.

2. Difference between EC2 - EC1

The test results show $Z = -3.923$ and Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.567. The p -value is greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$), which means there is no significant difference between EC2 and EC1. This indicates that the state of the EC variable at different times or conditions is relatively the same, and the changes that occur are not strong enough to be considered statistically significant. Thus, the intervention or conditions applied do not show a real impact on this variable.

3. Difference between HI2 - HI1

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Z value = -3.923 and Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.002. With $p < 0.05$, there is a significant difference between HI2 and HI1. This finding indicates that the HI variable has undergone a significant and consistent change, indicating a statistically reliable effect or difference.

4. Difference between R2 - R1

The test results show $Z = -3.923$ with Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.016. With a significance value smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between R2 and R1. This indicates that the R variable has undergone a change that can be interpreted as a result of the treatment or conditions tested.

5. Difference between M2 - M1

The test results show $Z = -3.923$ and Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.001. Since $p < 0.05$, there is a significant difference between M2 and M1. These findings indicate that the M variable has undergone a fairly strong and consistent change, so that the difference did not arise by chance but can be considered statistically significant.

Overall, the analysis results explain that almost all variables (CF, HI, R, and M) show significant differences between conditions 1 and 2, indicating a real effect of treatment or condition differences on these variables. Only the EC variable did not show a significant difference ($p > 0.05$), which means that the intervention or change in conditions had no real effect on this variable. Thus, it can be concluded that the changes that occurred were selective; some aspects (CF, HI, R, and M) responded significantly, while the EC aspect remained stable and was not affected by other aspects.

Comparison of Conflict Frame Usage

The result of Ferdy Sambo's trial was that he was sentenced to death by the panel of judges at the Jakarta High Court. However, after filing an appeal with the Supreme Court, Ferdy Sambo was then sentenced to life imprisonment by the supreme judges. This is what made all eyes in Indonesian society focus on this case. Even when Ferdy Sambo's death sentence was overturned, several parties, such as political figures and ministers, rejected the decision

because they considered the overturning of Ferdy Sambo's sentence to be a legal flaw in this country.

The pattern of conflict displayed by both media outlets is quite clear, with frequent clashes over the verdict between the victim's family, Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD, and the President of the Republic of Indonesia and other national and political figures.

The test results show that detik.com ranks higher than Kompas.com on the CF analysis variable. This indicates that content framing is more dominant on detik.com than on Kompas.com. Therefore, we can assume that Detik.com is more active in highlighting certain elements in its reports than Kompas.com.

The difference between the two media outlets in the EC category is not very significant, with almost identical averages. This shows that both Detik.com and Kompas.com have relatively similar approaches to highlighting certain elements in the news.

The Chi-Square test results show that the relationship between public perception and trust in judicial institutions is highly significant ($p = 0.002$). This means that changes in one variable (for example, public attitudes toward Ferdy Sambo's verdict) will have a real impact on their level of trust in the legal system.

This connection can be understood when linked to the phenomenon of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence being overturned. The public, who initially viewed the death sentence as a form of strict justice, then assessed that there was legal uncertainty when the sentence was overturned. This created a significant difference in perception among the public: some viewed the reversal as a form of upholding human rights, while others saw it as evidence of the weak consistency of the law in Indonesia.

The results of the Linear-by-Linear Association test ($p = 0.000$) show a tendency that the more public attention a case receives (such as the Sambo case), the sharper the criticism of the judiciary when there is a change or reversal of the verdict. In other words, public trust in the law is directly proportional to the consistency of court decisions in high-profile cases.

Overall, statistical results prove that there is a significant relationship between major legal cases (such as the overturning of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence) and the level of public trust in the legal system. This case is clear evidence that inconsistent verdicts can significantly change public perception, meaning that justice must not only be upheld, but must also be seen to be consistent in the eyes of the public.

This study is in line with research conducted by Bartholome et al (2015) on the high frequency of conflict frames in news reporting, in which Bartholome et al interviewed several journalists from various media outlets in the Netherlands who were tasked with compiling news stories. The results of the study indicate that the high use of conflict frames in news writing is mandatory for journalists, because the prominence of conflict frames is actually a strategy or a way to engage readers in a dramatic narrative (Bartholome, Lecheler, & Vreese, 2015). With such dramatic conflict narratives, readers will be stimulated to continue

following the news that is circulating, so that they will look forward to the latest news articles published by the media.

In addition, Bartholome et al (2015) found that the frequency or urgency of using the conflict frame by the media in reporting an event is high because the conflict narrative in each news story must be designed and developed in such a way as to maintain the reader's interest. Designed and developed in this context refers to the type of conflict that occurs. The type of conflict must also be identified first, whether it is a conflict within the same camp, between opposing camps, or even a conflict involving legal actors in Indonesia.

Comparison of the Use of Economic Consequences Frames on detik.com and kompas.com Websites

The Mann-Whitney test results show that EC has a U value of 1256.500, $Z = -572$, and Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.567. This significance value indicates that there is no significant difference in EC coverage between detik.com and kompas.com. In the context of NAS, this shows that both media outlets have relatively similar coverage patterns, with no noticeable bias in their packaging of the issue.

If an issue has significant differences across different media outlets, this usually indicates differences in the focus of each media outlet's agenda. However, because the significance of EC did not reach a significant level, it can be concluded that EC has not yet become a major issue prioritized in the media's agenda setting patterns.

In content analysis, the frequency of EC appearances and framing in news reports are important aspects. Considering that the difference in rankings between detik.com and kompas.com is not very significant, it can be concluded that EC does not receive a significantly more dominant share of coverage in one media outlet compared to the other. This indicates that EC tends to be a subtopic of broader environmental issues rather than the main focus of news coverage.

In terms of framing, content analysis can help us understand how EC is contextualized in news texts. Is EC linked to environmental policy, companies, or other social issues? If EC only appears in an informative context and is not linked to broader factors, then we can conclude that the media does not use EC as an element that shapes the larger narrative in their reporting. Conversely, if EC frequently appears in headlines or the first paragraph of news stories, this indicates that the issue carries greater weight in the media agenda.

Furthermore, to understand the framing of EC, an analysis of word co-occurrence can be conducted, which involves looking at which words frequently appear alongside EC in news texts. If EC is often associated with terms such as "environmental policy," "corporate responsibility," or "activism," then it can be said that the media frames EC as part of a broader environmental discourse. However, if EC appears more often as a technical term without further contextualization, this indicates that the media only presents EC in the form of neutral information without any particular ideological content.

The Mann-Whitney test results also show that there is no significant difference in EC coverage between detik.com and kompas.com. In content analysis, this means that the way the media frames EC does not differ significantly between the two news platforms.

Comparison of the Use of Human Interest Frames on detik.com and kompas.com Websites.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square test for the Human Interest (HI) category, the following was obtained:

- Chi-Square value = 16.923
- Degrees of freedom (df) = 4
- Asymp. Sig. (p-value) = 0.16

Since the p-value is < 0.05 , it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the Human Interest category and the variables tested. This means that the distribution of Human Interest in the news does not occur randomly, but has a certain pattern that may be influenced by certain factors in the reporting. Based on the above statement, it can be concluded that Hypothesis 3, which states that "There is a significant difference in the Human Interest aspect on the online news portals Detik.com and Kompas.com in their coverage of the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence," can be accepted.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Wasike (2013) who studied the frequency of human interest usage in news presented on Twitter, where he found that human interest frames were the most commonly used frames in presenting news on Twitter. This is also reinforced by further research conducted by Perdomo et al (2017), who found that the high use of human interest frames in news presentation can trigger Facebook and Twitter social media users to interact with news articles.

In the context of agenda setting, these findings indicate that news stories with human interest elements have a significant pattern in reporting. The media may pay more attention to the emotional or personal aspects of a news story, thereby influencing how audiences understand and respond to an issue. The significant HI category indicates that news stories with an emotion-based approach tend to be used more often by the media to attract public attention, in line with the agenda setting principle which emphasizes how the media shapes public perception of an issue.

Comparison of the Use of Responsibility Frames on Detik.com and Kompas.com Websites

When viewed in the Chi-Square test results for variable R, it shows a value of 16.923 with df 4 and a p-value of 0.001, which means that there is a significant relationship in the distribution of categories of this variable. A p-value smaller than 0.05 indicates that the distribution of categories in variable R is relatively consistent with the expected distribution, so there is a significant difference that can be considered statistically meaningful. Therefore, it can be said that Hypothesis 4 (H1), which states "There is a significant difference in the responsibility frame aspect on the online news portals detik.com and Kompas.com regarding the reporting of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence cancellation," is accepted, and (H0), which states that "There is no significant

difference in the responsibility frame aspect on the online news portals detik.com and Kompas.com,” is rejected.

The five indicators compiled by Semetko & Valkenburg (2000) aim to identify the types of responsibility that occur in the events to be studied.

The use of the aspect of responsibility itself is characterized by the emphasis on aspects of responsibility and solutions provided by individuals, groups, and even the government. In this case, the aspect of responsibility means that there are individuals, groups, or even the government who are responsible for the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death penalty. The difference is very clear, where researchers found that Kompas.com featured more figures who were responsible for the change in Ferdy Sambo's verdict, ranging from the Supreme Court, the government, and the police. Meanwhile, detik.com only featured a few figures who were partly responsible for the change in Ferdy Sambo's sentence. Therefore, it can be concluded that the striking difference in terms of responsibility between detik.com and Kompas.com can be seen in the variety of figures presented as responsible for the incident.

From these results, it can be concluded that Kompas.com has a higher responsibility value than detik.com, as indicated by the higher average rating. This indicates that in terms of responsibility, news from Kompas.com is rated higher than detik.com by the test method used.

Comparison of the Use of Morality Frames on Detik.com and Kompas.com Websites

The Chi-Square test result for variable M shows a value of 16.923 with df 4 and a p-value of 0.027, which means that there is a significant relationship in this variable category. Thus, Hypothesis 5 (H1), which states that “There is a significant difference in the morality frame aspect on the Detik.com and Kompas.com online news portals regarding the reporting of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence cancellation,” can be accepted. This means that there are differences in writing style and also differences in the prominence of the morality aspect on detik.com and Kompas.com.

This indicates that the distribution of category M differs from what is expected, so this variable is relevant for further analysis. From a content analysis perspective, these correlation results may indicate patterns in media reporting, such as a reduction in cognitive framing and news responsibility. For example, messages that only present statistical data or official statements without explaining the social impact can be considered low in responsibility. News with moral elements tends to use a more personal and emotional approach to encourage reader sympathy.

From a content analysis perspective, these correlation results may indicate patterns in media reporting. First, media outlets that emphasize analytical or factual approaches without providing moral or social context may reduce the aspect of responsibility in their news coverage. For example, news stories that only present statistical data or official statements without explaining their social impact may be considered less responsible. Second, news with moral elements tends to use a more personal and emotional approach to evoke readers' sympathy.

The Agenda Setting Theory originated from Walter Lippmann's ideas in his 1922 book “Public Opinion,” in which he stated that the news media creates a pseudo-environment for the public that connects “the world outside and the images in our minds.” McCombs and Shaw later developed the agenda setting theory in their Chapel Hill study in 1968, stating that the prominence of issues emphasized by the news media can be transferred to the public (McCombs & Shaw, 1972). Since then, hundreds of empirical studies have been conducted to test this theory and establish its predictive power (McCombs, 2004).

At the first level of agenda setting, researchers conducted content analysis to examine the order of object assertiveness in news coverage for the media agenda. The researchers used the framing analysis proposed by Semetko & Valkenburg with five measurement dimensions, namely conflict frame, economic consequences, human interest, responsibility, and morality. Thus, these five dimensions can also be referred to as research variables in measuring media framing of the event of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence being overturned.

Based on the results of the analysis, researchers found that in the case of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence being overturned, each media outlet had its own focus. As seen in detik.com and Kompas.com, their reporting emphasized several legal aspects related to the leniency of the sentence. This was evident in the comments made by high-ranking government officials. Former Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, Mahfud MD, also commented on the Supreme Court's decision.

“Menurut KUHP baru tersebut, terpidana mati yang belum dieksekusi setelah menjalani hukuman 10 tahun, hukumannya bisa diubah menjadi hukuman seumur hidup,” tutur mantan Ketua Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK) itu.

Source: Kompas.com

In addition to Mahfud, political party leader and former Indonesian president Megawati Soekarnoputri also opposed the Supreme Court's decision. She considered the Supreme Court's decision to be a legal ploy.

“Tapi ada juga jenderal, makanya aku nyentil itu Pak Sambo, kok anak buah sendiri dibunuh? Udah gitu saya mikir gini... hukum Indonesia ini hukum apa ya sekarang?” kata Megawati dalam acara ‘Sosialisasi Buku Teks Utama Pendidikan Pancasila Jenjang Pendidikan Dasar dan Pendidikan Menengah Pada Satuan Pendidikan Pelaksana Implementasi Kurikulum Merdeka’ di Jakarta Selatan, Senin (21/8/20).

“Sudah dua pengadilan, yang tingkat pertama hukuman mati, yang kedua hukuman mati, masuk ke MA eh kok pengurangan hukuman?” sebutnya.

Source: detik.com

In addition to legal aspects, both media outlets analyzed also emphasized the reactions of the victim's family. The reactions of the victim's family through the analyzed framing mostly fell into the Human Interest category. The emotions and dissatisfaction of the victim's family were clearly described by both media outlets. In a news article titled “Yosua's Family Disappointed by Ferdy Sambo's Death Sentence Being Overturned by the Supreme Court,” the victim's family, through their lawyer, expressed their

disappointment with the sentence handed down to Ferdy Sambo by the Supreme Court.

"Ini kan rombongan, vonisnya disunat semua. Ya apa itu keinginan masyarakat kan kita tahu apa itu cukup buat mereka, setelah kita bandingkan. Pertama kan masyarakat cukup puas dengan sebelumnya, tentu dalam hal ini (dianulir seumur hidup) tentu tidak puas," ujarnya.

"Pasti kecewa, tidak ada yang bisa mengobati rasanya kehilangan seorang anak terkasih," lanjutnya.

Source: detik.com

The information presented by the mass media can influence readers' minds. The news media can not only tell us what to think and how to think about it, they can also tell us what and how to associate it (Nowak, 2010).

At this stage, attention is focused on how facts are presented to the audience, how ideas are expressed, and the style of language used. These elements of factual writing are closely related to the highlighting of reality. Reality that is presented prominently and conspicuously has greater potential to be noticed and influence the audience's understanding of a reality.

News value is the main determinant not only in deciding what events to report, but also how those events are packaged. Journalistic values determine how events are defined. When an event is categorized as news, it is selected based on certain rules. Only certain events that meet specific criteria are considered newsworthy. Not all aspects of an event are reported; only certain parts that have high news value will attract public attention (Eriyanto, 2004: 105).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that there are significant differences in the framing of news reports on the cancellation of Ferdy Sambo's death sentence between online news portals (link not available) and (link not available). Significant differences were found in the aspects of conflict frame, human interest, responsibility, and morality. However, there were no significant differences in terms of economic consequences. The results of this study show that the two online news portals have different approaches to framing the news, which can influence public perception of the issue. Thus, this study contributes to the understanding of the role of the media in shaping public opinion and the dynamics of news framing in Indonesia.

REFERENCES.

- [1] Adhianto, D. S., Utari, P., & Slamet, Y. (2017). Pemberitaan Hoax di Media Online Ditinjau dari Konstruksi Berita dan Respon Netizen. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* Volume 15 Nomor 3, 215-225.
- [2] Adiprasetyo, J., & Larasati, A. W. (2020). Pandemic Crisis in Online Media: Quantitative Framing Analysis on detik.com's Coverage of Covid-19. *Jurnal Sosia dan Ilmu Politik*, 153-170.
- [3] Amelia, Z. (2019, Januari 14). TEMPO.CO. Diambil kembali dari data.tempo.co: <https://data.tempo.co/read/248/jumlah-kasus-pembunuhan-di-indonesia-setiap-tahun>
- [4] An, S.-K., & Gower, K. K. (2009). How do the news media frame crises? A content analysis of crisis news coverage. *Public Relations Review*, 107-112.
- [5] analyst, D. (2017, Agustus 29). BALITBANG HUKUM DAN HAM. Diambil kembali dari Balitbangham.go.id: <https://www.balitbangham.go.id/detailpost/data-lapas-di-indonesia-agustus-2017>
- [6] Arendt, F., Steindl, N., & Kumpel, A. (2016). Implicit and explicit attitudes as predictors of gatekeeping, selective exposure, and news sharing: Testing a general model of media-related selection. *Journal of Communication*, 717-740.
- [7] Aulia, R., Dewi, R. S., & Fauzia, R. (2016). Analisis Fenomenologi Eksistensi Narapidana Pelaku Pembunuhan Berencana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan. *Jurnal Ecopsy*, 1-7.
- [8] Ahmad. (2018). Desain Penelitian Analisis Isi (Content Analysis). *Jurnal Analisis Isi*, 5(9), 1-20. https://www.academia.edu/download/81413125/DesainPenelitianContentAnalysis_revisedJurnalAhmad.pdf
- [9] Bachmann, I. (2005). Estudio en la prensa económica: La contaminación del discurso periodístico [Study on the economic press: The contamination of journalistic discourse]. *Cuadernos.info*, 122-131.
- [10] Bartholome, G., Lecheler, S., & Vreese, C. d. (2015). Manufacturing Conflict? How Journalists Intervene in the Conflict Frame Building Process. *The International Journal of Press/Politics*, 1-20.
- [11] Bayu, D. (2022, May 6). Kepercayaan Publik RI terhadap Media Tertinggi Kedua di Dunia. Diambil kembali dari dataindonesia.id: <https://dataindonesia.id/varia/detail/kepercayaan-publik-ri-terhadap-media-tertinggi-kedua-di-dunia>
- [12] Bennett, W. L. (1995). *News: The Politics of Illusion*. New York: Longman.
- [13] Birt, L., Scott, S., Cavers, D., Campbell, C., & Walter, F. (2016). Member Checking: A Tool to Enhance Trustworthiness or Merely a Nod to Validation? *Qualitative Health Research*, 26(13), 1802-1811.
- [14] Brady, W., Wills, J., Jost, J., Tucker, J., & Van Bavel, J. (2017). Emotions Shapes the diffusion of moralized content in social networks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 7313-7318.
- [15] Budiasti, P. P., & Setyawan, I. (2018, Oktober). Pengalaman Narapidana Wanita Pelaku Pembunuhan di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Perempuan Kelas IIA Semarang. *Jurnal Empati*, 7(4), 206-215.
- [16] Bungin, B. (2008). *Sosiologi Komunikasi*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- [17] Choi, J. (2021). How News Media Frame a Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of Nation-Wide and Local News Coverage Dealing With The PENN State

- Scandal. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 1-16.
- [18] Cresswell, J. W. (2014). *Qualitative Methods*. Dalam J. W. Cresswell, *Research Design* (hal. 183-215). California : SAGE.
- [19] Dariyo, A. (2013). Mengapa Seseorang Mau jadi Pembunuh. *Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi*, 4(1), 10-20.
- [20] Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2005). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- [21] detikInet. (2020, November 10). Menghitung Penjemput Habib Rizieq Pakai MapChecking. Diambil kembali dari inet.detik.com: <https://inet.detik.com/cyberlife/d-5248808/menghitung-penjemput-habib-rizieq-pakai-mapchecking>
- [22] DeVito, J. A. (2016). *Perception of the Self and Others in Interpersonal Communication*. Dalam J. A. DeVito, *The Interpersonal Communication* (hal. 77). New York: Pearson .
- [23] Dharma, F. A. (2017). *Dialektika Komunikasi Intrapersonal: Mengkaji Pesona Komunikasi dengan Diri Sendiri*. al-Balagh, 25-44.
- [24] Effendi, O. U. (1989). *Kamus Komunikasi*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- [25] Eriyanto. (2002). *Analisis Framing : Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media*. Yogyakarta: PT LkiS Pelangi Aksara.
- [26] Eriyanto. (2005). *Analisis Framing Konstruksi, Ideologi dan Politik Media..* Yogyakarta: Lkis Pelangi Aksara.
- [27] Flurentin, E. (2012). *Latihan Kesadaran Diri dan Kaitannya dengan Penumbuhan Karakter*. *Jurnal Inspirasi Pendidikan*, 9-18.
- [28] Fourst, J. C. (2011). *Online Journalism : Principles and practices of news for the Web*. Holcomb Hathaway.
- [29] Gamson, W. A. (1992). *Talking Politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- [30] Graber, D. A., & Dunaway, J. (2018). *Mass Media and American Politics*. California: CQ Press.
- [31] Gronemeyer, M. E., & Porath, W. (2017). *Framing Political News in the Chilean Press: The Persistence of the Conflict Frame*. *International Journal of Communication*, 2940–2963 .
- [32] Guo, L. & McCombs, M. (2011). *Toward the third level of agenda setting theory: A Network Agenda Setting Model*.
- [33] Guo, L. (2012). *The Application of Social Network Analysis in Agenda Setting Research: A Methodological Exploration*. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 56(4), 616–631.
- [34] Hasanah, S. (2017, Agustus 16). *Hukumonline.Com*. Diambil kembali dari <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/ulasan/lt598d737413c6a/penggolongan-penempatan-narapidana-dalam-satu-sel-lapas/>
- [35] Hassan, A., Hussain, T., & Farrukh, M. (2022). *Global Regional Review*, 148-157.
- [36] Hassan, I., Azmi, M. N., & Abubakar, U. (2017). *Framing Islam in News Reporting: A Comparative Content Analysis*. *Asian Social Science*, 112-119.
- [37] Hassan, I., Azmi, M., & Abubakar, U. (2017). *Framing Islam in News Reporting: A Comparative Content Analysis*. *Asian Social Science*, 112-119.
- [38] Hidayat, N. D. (2002). *Metodologi Penelitian dalam Sebuah "Multi-Paradigm Science"*. *MediaTor*, 187-219.
- [39] Iskan, D. (2022, July 19). *Bisik-Bisik Keras*. Diambil kembali dari [jpnn.com: https://m.jpnn.com/news/bisik-bisik-keras](https://m.jpnn.com/news/bisik-bisik-keras)
- [40] Jebiril, N., de Vreese, C. H., Dalen, A., & Albaek, E. (2013). *The effects of human interest and conflict news frames on the dynamics of political knowledge gains: Evidence from a cross-national study*. *Scandinavian Political Studies*, 201-226.