Framing "Full Day School" Issues in National Media

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Abstract: The issue of Full Day School (FDS) gets media attention and raises the pros and cons of the community. The emergence of pros and cons can also be seen in the news. The study aims to describe how news coverage of Full Day School in Republika.co.id and Media Indonesia.com. Research method using framing analysis by Zhongdang Pan & Gerald M. Kosicky. As the research material was published during June 2017.The results showed that there was a difference between the two media in reporting the issue of Full Day School. The difference is seen in the way they categorize the issue, Republika.co.id tend to support the rejection of FDS because it eliminates the moral education and character of students. While MediaIndonesia.com tends to answer and eliminate public concerns about negative aspects of FDS.The media should serve the curiosity of the community by presenting factual events that are assembled with explanations.

1 INTRODUCTION

Information is society's basic need to be able to navigate life. Without information, it can lead to a deadend and inability to choose and make important decisions. Therefore, information is searched and collected every day so that it will be easier to take action. The source of information that is commonly used by many people is the mass media.

Information in mass media is often mentioned as news. In producing news, mass media carry out the process of writing/producing. Events that reporters observe in the field are written in certain structures and formats, so that readers, viewers, and listeners can easily understand them. Media managers select and highlight the facts of the event. Not all facts need to be submitted, it is important to select which news are most interesting. Interesting facts will be reported,and unattractive facts will be ignored.

After a fact is chosen, in the writing process there is a section that is highlighted or explained in more detail, while other facts are presented as simple as possible. The process of selecting and highlighting facts in news writing is often called framing or information framing (McQuil 2005). The frame is a storyline or cluster of ideas arranged in such a way and presents the construction of the meaning of events.

The meaning can be different because of the use of different words and the use of different punctuation marks. Different meanings can lead to reader's different reaction. From the writer's point of view, the difference in the use of the term has a specific purpose. The author wants to leave a certain impression on the reader. Different impressions will produce different actions.

Basically,the news is the storyline of the events reported. The storyline is created and engineered by the author in accordance with the intention. The purpose of news writing varies greatly, depending on who wrote it.There are news that is intentionally written to build a person's image, product, or institution. There are news written with the intention of discrediting someone, product, or institution. There are news written as it is, neutral, and balanced in accordance with the available facts.

2 FOCUS OF THE STUDY

In general, issues can be categorized as local, national, regional, or International. Local issues are interesting news only for certain regional communities. National Issues are interesting and influential news in a country like Indonesia. For example, the issue of Full Day School is important for all Indonesian people and is less attractive to

Americans or other countries. Regional issues are interesting and important news for the Asian region. International issues are interesting and important news for everyone in the world.

Generally, mass media reports issues that are interesting to many people. The more people who are affected by the issue being reported, the higher the value of the news. However, how the issue was reported by the media is very interesting to note. In the case of Full Day School, media coverage raised pros and cons. Some media support and some media reports are less supportive.Thisis reflected in the figures they made as sources in their reporting. Supporting media will quote sources who agree. Media that is less supportive will quote sources who disagree. Neutral media will report equally between the pros and cons.

The polarization of the media's political alignments in Indonesia will also raise a variety of reporting colors. The variety of reports on social and political issues will vary according to the media's alignments. This will be even more colorful when there are writers who covertly support the reported issue.

In connection with that, it is interesting and necessary to review how the medias in Indonesia reports about school issues 5 days a week.

Therefore, this research will establish a research focus. **What is the Frame of News about the Issue of "Full Day School" in National Media?**

Because this issue is on the national level, this research will select 2 media with national circulation. Also, the media that will be used as study material are those supportive, independent and Not-Supportive media.

3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to describe the frame of reporting for each media

Research Significance

The result of this research is hoped to :

1. Theoretically, be used as a reference to the theory and method of framing.
2. Add a reference to teaching materials for lectures on communication theory and qualitative communication research methods.

4 METHODOLOGY

As explained by Rusadi (2015) research on mass media had begun since the 1920s. Since that time, many theories and approaches have been used. The current research approach known were two; quantitative and qualitative. Neuman (2000) explains that there are three social research paradigms, namely positivism, interpretive, and critical. Research for mass media can use these three paradigms.

Noting the purpose of this study, the suitable research method is the second one, namely the production flow. News writers try to construct the meaning that the reader, listener, and audience will understand. Of the several methods available, the author chooses framing analysis as the most suitable method.

5 RESEARCH MATERIALS

The research material is a news script about Full Day School in selected mass media. Looking at the framing of the news, two national media which are Republika.co.id, and Media Indonesia Online were chosen.

Republika.co.id published 14 news on June 2017andMediaindonesia.com published 3 news on June 2017. Each media will be analyzed3 news.

6 FRAMING ANALYSIS

Framing analysis method was developed by several experts, including Modigliani, Robert Entmant, Zongdang Pan & Gerald Kosicki, Muray Edelman, and William Gamson (Eriyanto 2002) (Rusadi 2015). Each expert is different in describing the steps of analysis but the goal is the same, which is on how the news writer chooses facts and highlights the facts. For this opportunity, the author will choose the analysis technique developed by Pan & Kosicki.

7 RESEARCH RESULT

7.1 RepublikaOnline.co.id

This section must be in one column.

7.1.1 Article 1

Title**:** PBNU does not agree on 5 days a week school days

Analysis and Interpretations :

Syntax Structure

Title writing attracts the readers' interest by conveying the message, PBNU does not agree on 5 days a week school days policy. The lead in this article raised the theme, the PBNU Chairperson considers the policy ignored the history and socio-culture of Muslim community in Indonesia.

Sources were quoted from NU's Chief Executive Officer who have many followers in Indonesia. The argument presented outlined the reason for PBNU Chairman to consider 5 days a week school days policy ignored the existing history and social culture of Indonesia, especially the existence of religious learning, ethical guidance, and morality of religious teachers, which usually obtained by children in the late afternoon. With the implementation of this policy in the future, children may not be able to get religious education from religious institutions because the duration of teaching and learning time in schools is too long. By elaborating on the reasons that touched the spiritual side of the community, strengthening the statement of PBNU Chairman who stated that 5 days a week school days policy was not yet feasible to be implemented in schools.

Structure of the Script

The theme raised in this article is that PBNU does not agree with 5 days a week school days policy. The 5W + 1H element meets the elements in this article and focuses on PBNU logical reasons which do not agree with the policy. The 'who' element is Muhammad Sulton Fatoni, as the Chairman of PBNU, in which NU has a considerable influence on the Muslim community. With his statement as a religious figure respected by the community, the reasons for disagreement that he conveyed can certainly inspire the public and can direct the reader, the policy for this education system is not yet feasible to implement, especially if it distracts children from spiritual education.

Thematic Structure

The writing at the beginning of the first paragraph, was written by the author to lead the reader to think that this policy does not yet cover the interests of all parties, is still unsatisfactory, because it is as if education only learn about science. Even though spiritual education for children also has a major influence on character strengthening. If the policy is forced to be implemented, it will have the potential to undermine Islamic teachings that should be obtained by Muslim children in Indonesia.

Sulton's opinion as a Sociology lecturer at NU University was included in the seventh to ninth paragraph, The problem was not the students, but the policy on an education system that was always changing by the Minister in charge. This inconsistency makes education in Indonesia unable to compete internationally. Sulton's advice was also included, which suggested that the government should evaluate existing policies in the education system in an ideal time period. By writing opinions and suggestions from people who are considered credible in terms of religion, and also people who are directly involved in the world of education, readers are given a picture, education system policies that are always changing is not a good policy to implement.

Rhetorical Structure

In the rhetorical structure, an illustrative picture is drawn depicting the recitation conducted at the mosque, the picture supports the statement made by the Chairperson of PBNU, children still need spiritual education and guidance which is usually done in the afternoon at a qualified religious institution.

The word 'forcing' and 'silting' seems to give the reader an image that the Full Day School policy is not good to apply because children are forced to go to school for a longperiod of time, and children can be spiritually dry because they do not get time to study religion.

7.1.2 Article 2

Title: Education Reform is expected not to overhaul learning hours

Analysis and Interpretations

Syntax Structure

Title wand Lead writing in this article goes in the same direction, a policy that changes the lesson hours is not something that should actuallybe applied in the education system in Indonesia.

The source cited was taken from credible sources in the eyes of the public to support the Title and Lead, namely Sutan, as Chairman of the Commission X of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, and Sulton, as Chairman of PBNU.

In the element of 'statement/opinion', the author gives an overview to the reader in the form of writing, the policy that will be implemented by the Minister of Education and Culture is still under

consideration because it reaps the pros and cons from many groups.

As an element of 'closing', the author emphasized the objection statement of PBNU Chairman, he wanted the government to end the tradition which had a negative impact on the education system, namely changing policies according to who the minister was at that time.

Structure of the Script

The 'what' element in the script structure is the Full Day School policy that can be said to be still inappropriate to be applied. The 'who 'element in this article, is a credible source in the eyes of the public; Sutan Adil Hendra, Chairman of the House of Representatives Commission X and Muhammad Sulton Fatoni, Chairman of NU. The press conference held by the Chairman of the House of Representatives Commission X in the Indonesian Parliament Building and the written statement given by Sulton to Republika became an element of "how" in writing this article. News elements 'what, who, and why' became the core to writing scripts.

Thematic Structure

The writing from paragraph to the next paragraph further strengthens the reasons for the two speakers in this article to express their objections to the policies issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Religion, economy, and facilities as stated by the speaker, Sutan, were written so that readers could see the weaknesses of the policy from various aspects. Also, the speaker, Sulton, as one of the Islamic religious leaders, was also included in the writing of the article as a reinforcement to Sutan's statement, because Indonesian people had a strong religious influence in their decision making.

Rhetorical Structure

The words "pros and cons", showed that various groups have not fully agreed this policy. Therefore, the Full Day School policy still seems unfit to be implemented in the 2017-2018 school year. The word "far from feeling fair" illustrates that the policy is still full of its own interests, without considerations of other parties. Moreover, the word 'siltation' of Islamic teachings, is a word that really illustrates to the reader, the five-days a week school policy can make children's knowledge of Islamic teachings decrease significantly.

7.1.3 Article 3

Title: MUI: Students Have the Right to Get Religious Education

Analysis and Interpretations

Syntax Structure

The title in the article reported, MUI said students had the right to get religious education. In his lead, the author emphasized, the Deputy Chairperson of MUI, Zainut Tauhid, all students in schools have the right to get a religious education, and religious education should be obtained from formal and informal schools.

With the title and lead in the article, the reader can grasp the impression that the policy of removing religious education from formal school subjects is not the right policy, because students have the right to get a religious education in formal schools.

Structure of the Script

In the script structure, this article meets the 5W + 1H element. The main topic is that MUI objected to religious education is removed from the curriculum of subjects in formal schools. To strengthen the topic and to make its contents influential to the reader, a credible source who has an important position in the MUI is sought, namely Zainut Tauhid as Deputy Chairperson of MUI. With the 'why' element in the last paragraph, the Ministry of Education and Culture will eradicate religious education as a subject in formal schools, making it the reason for MUI to object to the policy.

Thematic Structure

In the thematic structure, from the paragraph to the next paragraph, the author gives the reader an overview of the new education system policy which is considered too sensitive to be implemented because as a religious country, it is inappropriate for religious education to be removed from formal education subjects. Also, it will also cause a commotion, because people in Indonesia, for the most part, hold strong religious principles.

The suggestion given by Zainut Tauhid is contained in paragraphs, the policy of the education system should focus more on the problems of education, educators, the problems of the National Examination, the implementation of 2013 curriculum which is still unstable, and much more. So that it is not necessary for an education system policy to eliminate the subject curriculum, which students should get.

Rhetorical Structure

In the rhetorical structure, there is this sentence; 'things that are very sensitive and potentially cause commotion', indicating that the policy that the Ministry of Education and Culture wants to apply in relation to religious education is very sensitive to be used as a policy material, and if there is a misunderstanding with the community, it can cause commotions, not only in school but throughout the

community, because this policy applies in all schools in Indonesia.

7.2 MediaIndonesia.com

7.2.1 Article 1

Title : Kalla: *Full Day School* Policy Cannot Be Decided By The Ministry

Analysis and Interpretations:

Syntax Structure

The writing of the title and lead in this article showed Jusuf Kalla gave Full Day School's policy statement that it cannot be decided by the Ministry alone, this policy can only be decided after being discussed together first. Accompanied by reason, this policy will have an impact on 50 million school students. Jusuf Kalla also gave a simple example which is the reason for this policy to be considered again, namely logistical needs, where not all schools, especially schools in the village, can provide for their students. With the statements made by Jusuf Kalla, this policy is still too immature to be implemented and may not be in accordance with the situation of the education system and the facilities provided. Therefore, Jusuf Kalla stated, this policy needs to be considered first.

Structure of the Script

In the script structure, it provides an overview, the Full Day School policy need to be evaluated and reconsidered and discussed together in a limited meeting, which will be decided by the President. The element "Who" in this article is Jusuf Kalla who seems to disagree with the enactment of this policy, because it is considered not in accordance with the situation of all schools in Indonesia.

Thematic Structure

In the thematic structure, the author shows that in each paragraph there is an affirmation from Jusuf Kalla, according to him, the Full Day School policy needs to be reconsidered and reevaluated. For this reason, the policy cannot be decided by the Minister, but a limited meeting must be held first, which will be decided by the President. The statement is accompanied by one example that should be considered, such as student's logistical need which may not be fulfilled by all schools in Indonesia.

Rhetorical Structure

In this article, there are some idioms which reveal that the Full Day School policy really must be properly considered and reevaluated because the impact will be related to children who attend school in Indonesia.

Good education will give birth to a good future generation in the hope of advancing and promoting the name of the Indonesian state in the eyes of the world. Therefore, a policy in the education system must be thoroughly thought out, so that later there will be no error in educating.

7.2.2 Article 2

Title: Eight Questions Regarding Full Day School

Analysis and Interpretations:

Syntax Structure

The title and lead in this article mentioned that the Full Day School policy must answer the eight questions that were asked before they are implemented. The source quoted, Ferdiansyah revealed that the problem of education is a crucial problem that cannot only be considered from one aspect, but policies related to education must involve many parties so that their goals can be achieved in accordance with idealism. Then, the writer in this article also gave his statement and opinion, the issue of education cannot be seen partially, especially those which will affect the fate of many people, in this policy, 55 million students will be affected.

The writers described this policy as very immature to be implemented, there are still many things that need to be considered and reevaluated, because the contents of the policy do not seem to consider the impacts that will arise from their students. Moreover, the implementation also seemed to be unclear because there are no exact details in the contents of the policy.

Structure Script

In the structure of the script, the author of the article takes the element "what", which is the submission of eight questions conducted by Ferdiansyah, as the Deputy Chairperson of the House of Representatives Commission X to the government regarding the policy of Full Day School that has been launched. The reason for submitting the question is contained in the "why" element, which stated that, because of the Full Day School policy that was announced in the Ministry of Education and Culture on June 9, 2017, the contents are still considered to be too general, there are no details, and it seems that the consequences of the policy have not been considered well .

From the elements that have been described, the article writer describes to the reader, the Full Day School policy does not meet the criteria for launch because of the reasons that have been stated by the speakers who are considered understandable and

credible regarding government policy. Writing in the article also shows clearly that the policies in Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation only think about some aspects, but do not see other aspects and the impact that will occur later as a consequence of the implementation of policies towards the target audience.

Thematic Structure

In the thematic structure, from one paragraph to the next paragraph further explains the reasons for the eight questions submitted by the Deputy Chairperson of the House of Representatives Commission X to the government related to the Full Day School policy, and the assessment of the vice chairman, and reminds the things that must be considered before the policy really applies.

The composition of paragraphs written in the thematic structure shows the reader the logical reason why the policy did not meet the criteria. Also, the speaker also reminded that education in Indonesia is not yet equal to all, which is a fact the public has realized that. With this writing, the author takes the reader to see and understand, the Full Day School policy does not meet the good criteria to be applied as a policy.

Rhetorical Structure

The partial word and eight questions, which are in a rhetorical structure, showed that the Full Day School policy has only considered some aspects, and not detailed enough to be formalized as a policy, let alone related to education, where the field is quite sensitive and needs to be considered well, because education for Indonesian students will be closely related to the progress of the Indonesian nation and state in the future.

7.2.3 Article 3

Title: Ministry of Education and Culture synergizes full day school with the Ministry of Religion

Analysis and Interpretations:

Syntax Structure

The title "Ministry of Education and Culture Synergizes Full Day School with Ministry of Religion" in this article conveyed, the Full Day School policy in Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation was approved by the Ministry of Religion so that the Ministry of Education and Culture would establish productive cooperation with the Ministry of Religion.

It is different from what is conveyed in the lead. In the lead, this article seemed to convey that this Full Day School policy is compulsory to be

implemented. Therefore President Jokowi will issue a Presidential Regulation to replace the Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation Number 23 of 2017 concerning School Day. Then, in the next sentence, it is explained that it is still in the discussion efforts carried out by the Ministry of Education and Culture with some related parties.

The source cited, there was a statement from the General Chairperson of MUI, KH Ma'ruf Amin, who expressed his support for character education efforts, where the steps would later be considered so that the application of character education in the school environment would be well received by the community. Therefore, he hoped that the Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation could be raised to Presidential Regulation so that in its implementation, the policy is actually implemented and put to practice.

From the source quoted above, the Full Day School policy has the support of one of the largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia, the Chairperson of MUI, with the support of the figure, showing that the character education that the Ministry of Education and Culture wants to make is a good program for the community, moreover, he also hoped that the Minister of Education and Culture can be increased to a Presidential Regulation, so that later it can actually be implemented properly.

Structure of the Script

In the structure of the script, the author in this article writes the element "What", the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation on School Day is being discussed to be made into a Presidential Regulation. Because character education is considered important in schools.

The "Who" element as the resource person in this article is people who have positions that are quite influential in the eyes of the public and support Full Day School policies, such as Hamid Muhammad, Director General of Primary and Secondary Education in the Ministry of Education and Culture, Chatarina Girsang, Special Staff of the Minister of Education and Culture-Regulation Field, KH Ma 'ruf Amin, General Chairperson of MUI and Muhadjir Effendy, Minister of Education.

This article includes elements of "How", this Minister of Education and Culture Regulation is being discussed with parties such as Islamic organizations, Ministry of Religion, and Ministry of Home Affairs, to be made into a Presidential Regulation. Those related parties are considered to have influence and are related to the application of character education in schools.

Thematic Structure

The linking from one paragraph to another paragraph further emphasizes the statement, the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation regarding School Day will be raised into Presidential Regulation, compared to the discussion on the Ministry of Education and Culture's synergy with the Ministry of Religion. The statement regarding the discussion of the synergy between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion seemed only to be a supporting statement in the discussion carried out to raise the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation into a Presidential Regulation.

Rhetorical Structure

At the beginning of the first paragraph's sentence, the word "will issue" the Presidential Regulation as a substitute for Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation Number 23 of 2017 concerning School Day, as if stating to the reader, the Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation was approved to be made into a Presidential Regulation by President Jokowi. Even though the Ministry of Education and Culture is making efforts to make Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation into a Presidential Regulation. Although there is an explanation after the beginning of the sentence in the next sentence, in the first paragraph,the impression that was obtained has already been formed, the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation has been approved by President Jokowi to be made into a Presidential Regulation.

The word "synergy" means building productive cooperation and a harmonious partnership between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion. With the word "synergy", the article conveys to readers, the character education whose rules are held by the Ministry of Education and Culture has the support of the Ministry of Religion, which means that character education is in accordance with religious teachings, considering that Indonesian people have strong religious principles.

8 CONCLUSIONS

1. There are differences regarding reporting news between Republika.co.id and MediaIndonesia.com,

2. The difference is seen in the way they categorize the issue, Republika.co.id tends to support the rejection of FDS because it eliminates the moral and character education of students. While MediaIndonesia.com tends to answer and eliminate public concerns about the negative aspects of FDS.

3.a. The Republika.online News Frame

Republika.co.id's reports on FDS issues is more than 14 articles. This prominence gives an interpretation, Republika.co.id saw this as an important problem and is needed by most readers. The FDS issue arouses some Muslim communities. Republika.co.id tried to present the news of Muslim interests. In its reporting, this media tends to disapprove, FDS should not be applied to all schools in Indonesia. To interpret the rejection, this media quoted many speakers from Ulama, PBNU, and other figures who assessed the many weaknesses of FDS. The argument of rejection is based on FDS eliminating the opportunity for students to learn religion as the basis for moral formation and human character.

3.b. MediaIndonesia.com News Frame

This media only ranked 3 FSD issues in June 2017. This showed that this issue is less important for its readers. Issues highlighted was that the community do not need to worry about FDS program. MediaIndonesia.com tried to answer and eliminate these concerns by raising the issue of the Ministry of Education and Culture in synergy with the Ministry of Religion in implementing FDS. The figures used as sources are figures who tend to agree and support the implementation of FDS. The promised argument, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion will work together to address community concerns about the lack of moral education and character in the FDS. MediaIndonesia, com is a media that promotes democracy in the Media Indonesia group. The manager of MediaIndonesia.com is partly affiliated with the National Democratic political party, one of the political parties supporting the government. Government policy naturally has the support in reporting.

For subsequent research,The media should serve the community's curiosity by presenting factual events complete with their explanations.The media should be impartial by taking a neutral and objective attitude in reporting events.

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