

TOWARD INDONESIAN ISLAMIC NEWS MEDIA FRAMING ROLES ON INTERNATIONAL DEHUMANIZATION ISSUES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine how Indonesian Islamic media frames international dehumanization issues. The researcher involves qualitative descriptive methods in order to summarize the data analysis through Goffman's media framing theory approach by studying the typology of prophetic and provocative narratives. The data is collected from any Indonesian Islamic media platform. Based on the credibility of the media, researchers have found 50 sites that fulfill the eligibility as Islamic media. The results imply that of the research, 18 sites have prophetic narratives. It is clear from these 18 sites that the narratives employed in prophetic pieces typically present the news in a way that does not elicit strong feelings from readers while offering adaptable and non-threatening pictures and descriptions, 19 sites have provocative headlines. It had extremely strong opinions about the issue, suggesting it to be either compulsory or haram. Aside from that, this section of news media is neither provocative nor prophetic because its articles combine elements of both. Under the right conditions, future researchers should be able to explore other significant effects of media framing through journalistic typology.

Keywords: Islamic, News Media, Media Framing, Dehumanization.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji bagaimana media Islam Indonesia membingkai isu dehumanisasi internasional. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk merangkum analisis data melalui pendekatan teori *media framing* dari Goffman dengan mengkaji tipologi narasi profetik dan provokatif. Data dikumpulkan dari berbagai platform media Islam di Indonesia. Berdasarkan kredibilitas media, peneliti menemukan 50 situs yang memenuhi syarat sebagai media Islam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 50 situs tersebut, 18 situs memiliki narasi profetik. Dari 18 situs ini, tampak jelas bahwa narasi yang digunakan dalam tulisan profetik biasanya menyajikan berita dengan cara yang tidak membangkitkan emosi yang kuat dari pembaca, serta menyajikan gambaran dan deskripsi yang fleksibel dan tidak mengancam. Sementara itu, 19 situs memiliki judul yang provokatif, dengan opini yang sangat kuat terhadap isu yang dibahas, bahkan menyatakan bahwa suatu tindakan wajib atau haram. Selain itu, terdapat pula bagian dari media yang tidak sepenuhnya bersifat provokatif maupun profetik, karena artikelnya menggabungkan elemen dari kedua jenis narasi tersebut. Dalam kondisi yang tepat, peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan dapat mengeksplorasi dampak-dampak penting lainnya dari *media framing* melalui tipologi jurnalisme.

Kata kunci : Islam, Media Berita, Media Framing, Dehumanisasi

INTRODUCTION

International conflicts presented by the mass media trigger the effects of social dehumanization. The outbreak of genocide news, such as the massacre in Palestine and the Rohingya case then only becomes a spectacle and public chatter. Meanwhile, headlines and hashtags are easily discovered by people to what is popular right now due to mainstream media algorithms. It caused people to only see the news as what and numbers without leaving a trace of humanitarian essence.

The media has an intervention to drive public opinion, including in separating dehumanization (Samantha, 2021). The mass media has a surefire tactic to attract public attention by providing the news headline that can trigger pros and cons. Discussion of public opinion usually centers on the distribution of opinion on how many are for, how many are against and how many are undecided. That has become a reason why the mass media are so fascinated about public opinion (Maxwell, 2021).

In fact, mass media has indeed mobilized several groups to delivered the voice of justice with the hashtag #freepalestine #savepalestine or even use the Palestine symbol. Various countries became aware that there was a human massacre for reasons of territorial struggle and others. Besides, the boycott movement of a number of products becoming an action to against genocide in Palestine (Jana Jevtic, 2023). But, the more people who access the news, through cyberspace, the more they can not completely stop the immoral tragedy that took place in Palestine.

Apart from this, The Rohingya ethnic refugees who are facing a housing problem were also covered by a number of Indonesian Islamic news media. There was a confrontation a while back between the Aceh citizens and refugees from Rohingya, who have been reported to be a cause of several issues regarding ethics, culture, behavior, and environmental issues.

Rohingya refugees who were supposed for a crossing or stopover in Aceh instead requested to reside and be granted citizenship rights. According to The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, Mahfud MD dismissed the option and said that Indonesia is not a signatory to the United Nations (UN) Refugee convention and not bound by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Therefore, helping Rohingya immigrants is carried out by Indonesia on humanitarian grounds. (BBC Indonesia, 2023).

This international dehumanization issue has been highlighted by Islamic mass media in Indonesia with various pros and cons. However, both Palestine and Rohingya issues involving the Muslim community within Indonesia are ranked as the first-muslim majority in the world. Hence, the Islamic news media has an enormous impact in delivering the news message with an islamic frame packaged to Moslem community in Indonesia. Islamic news media in Indonesia has a distinctive feature as a medium for da'wah. This media is used to spread Islamic values sourced from the Qur'an and Hadith and explore the phenomena that occur using Islamic analysis (Aziz, 2017). In terms of framing the phenomena to the Islamic framing news, Islamic news media in Indonesia has its own distinctive style on each media platform.

The existence and contribution of Islamic media in Indonesia is not determined in a single face. They deliberately do stereotyping and then perceive it to the public. This leads to ideological orientation in the practice of journalism in Islamic media in Indonesia (Mahfud,

2017). Concerning humanity and religious solidarity, a large number of Indonesian Islamic news media expressed disappointment for the action. In contrast there is also a number of press supporting the Citizen and asking the government take on the issue.

The framing of Islamic news caused a reflection effect to determine the Indonesian Moslem opinion about international dehumanization issues. This Islamic framing mobilized the Moslem community to do something based on religious bond. They conducted fundraising for Palestine and called for protests and also boycotted products that were allegedly providing ceasefire funds to Israel or pro-Israel. In fact, MUI as an assembly of Muslim scholars in Indonesia gave fatwa No. 83 of 2023 that supporting the Palestinian struggle against Israeli military aggression is mandatory.

Dehumanization has become a widespread phenomenon on online news platforms. According to Google trends, news about Palestine and Israel is currently the most discussed and trending about dehumanization among the public. (Google trends data, 2024) the kind that is widespread, this ought to have a noteworthy effect on solving issues. Whereas, online campaigns and news headlines have elicited a range of responses from internet users.

The term "social justice warriors" came up on the Internet and used to describe the group of people who fight for equality, environment, and gender. Because their progressive morals radically differ from the predominant values (Hartanto, 2020) up to the point of feeling overly defensive, appear to be justified but actually have opposing views.

Various campaigns' interests are reflected in comments on social media and mainstream media, which raises a range of arguments. Due to massive news framing in the media, people are easily exposed to canceled culture and biased judgment if they indirectly have opinions that differ from the majority of people. One of the impacts is due to the release of Israeli-affiliated product brands without verification of correct data on the Internet, which has a negative impact on the economic sector in Indonesia (mediaIndonesia, 2023).

Indonesian Islamic news that highlights cases of international dehumanization, such are Islami.co, NU. Online, Muhammadiyah Online, Mubadalah.id, Portal Islam, Sabili.id, Eramuslim and others. Each Islamic media has their own segmentation to deliver the news.

In fact, the different types of Islamic categorization media caused different public responses. Public opinion is then divided by assuming that those who do not do the same thing in defending certain groups are considered as counter parties. The spirit of prophetism in the Indonesian Islamic media then leads to things outside of religious and humanitarian dakwah.

However, the purpose of this research is to examine how Indonesian Islamic media frames international dehumanization issues. The researcher involves qualitative descriptive methods in order to summarize the data analysis through Goffman's media framing theory approach by studying the typology of prophetic and provocative narratives.

RESULTS

INDONESIAN ISLAMIC NEWS MEDIA

The presence of mass media cannot be separated from information that people need. Mass media occupies a strategic position that is required to be able to adapt to the times, if in the past information was obtained through print media only such as newspapers, but now the media can also be accessed online anytime and anywhere (Nur, 2021). The functions of the mass media are listed in Indonesian Press Law number 44 of 1999 that the functions of the mass media are to inform, educate, entertain and as social control, supervisors of public and ruling behavior (UU No.44:1999).

In today's vast media constellation, mass media is then categorized into several aspects, one of them is Islamic media. The word Islam indicates a differentiating identity. The characteristics of a media in order to be categorized as Islamic media are, first the media is owned by Muslims, or if the ownership of the media is collective then the majority of the ownership shares must be Muslims. This is certainly related to the interests to be spread in the Islamic media itself. Second, the media must have a purpose or mission to preach, glorify Allah, and spread the values of Islamic teachings. Media containing dakwah content does not necessarily then only contain a collection of sermons, but the realization of the mission of dakwah. Third, Islamic media have to apply Islamic ethics and values in running their business. This means that in running the company's business and editorial activities, media

owners and their staff uphold and apply Islamic values. Islamic ethics and values that must be applied here include how the business is run and aspects related to the editorial side.

Fourth, If there is news that defames Islam, then the Islamic media becomes the front guard in providing information on what and how it should be in Islam. Fifth, Islamic media contains dakwah and Islamic values. It means the Islamic media is forbidden to make content that is contrary to Islamic law (Aziz, 2017).

Based on the categorization, many online media platforms have been founded.

The following list is the 50 Indonesian Islamic media platforms that can be found.

No	Situs	No	Situs
1	nu.or.id	26	dusturuna.com
2	bincangsyariah.com	27	fahmina.or.id
3	islami.co	28	asysyariah.com
4	muslim.or.id	29	khotbahjumat.com
5	rumaysho.com	30	dakwatuna.com
6	alif.id	31	rumahfiqih.com
7	portal-islam.id	32	voa-islam.com
8	islampos.com	33	kiblat.net
9	dalamislam.com	34	bacaanmadani.com
10	alamanhaj.or.id	35	pwmu.co
11	eramuslim.com	36	suaraislam.id

12	konsultasisyariah.com	37	mui.or.id
13	hidayatullah.com	38	ahmadiyah
14	dutaislam.com	39	mubadalah
15	ibtimes.id	40	jurnalislam.com
16	muslimahdaily.com	41	santrinews.com
17	bangkitmedia.com	42	salafy.or.id
18	muhammadiyah.or.id	43	lirboyo.net
19	radiorodja.com	44	harakutuna.com
20	salafy.or.id	45	muslimoderat.net
21	sabili.id	46	kajian.net
22	iqra.id	47	pecihitam.org
23	laduni.id	48	muslimmedia.news
24	bersamadakwah.net	49	islamkaffah.id
25	minanews.net	50	belajarislam.com

The research conducted by Choirul Mahfud (2014) found that there are two types of Islamic media typology in Indonesia. The first one is prophetic journalism typology. Indonesian Islamic media with the prophetic journalism category leads to peace building- oriented idealism with polite, peaceful, friendly, soothing and dialogical characters. The quality of news content is more emphasized than the ideology of Islamism. Media with this category builds a narrative of a plural and multicultural society while voicing progressivism and anti-radicalism.

The second type is provocative journalism. This type can be understood from its provocative, intimidating and anti-dialogical narrative characteristics. The Islamic character and ideology side of the news is more extremist and contains calls for hatred. (Mahfud, 2017). Two most dehumanization issues that included moslem community are Palestina issues and Rohingya issues. These two keywords were used to search the article from Islamic media. Based on 50 Islamic media sites above, researchers have found 17 Islamic media sites about the dehumanization of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the Rohingya that had provocative headlines. Henceforth, Provetic news headlines are available on 20 Indonesian Islamic media sites.

News headlines from NU Online, one of Indonesia's Islamic news sites, and two other media mostly use both framing typology techniques. Nonetheless, it is exceptional for the nine Islamic news websites to feature news headlines neither provetic nor provocative.

The way the Indonesian news media playing on framing create various narratives undoubtedly affects how the audience interprets their content when it comes to the dehumanization issue.

In Goffman's groundbreaking work, the concept of framing media initially surfaced. The underlying assumption was that how communications are organized influences the thoughts and behaviors that follow (Goffman,1974). Henceforth, Some people have defined framing in a variety of ways. It is simply stated as the manner in which the interpretation is influenced by the delivery of a message.

Nonetheless, It involves affecting how an audience perceives a given topic, event, or people by emphasizing key characteristics and changing their interpretation. By persuading readers to interpret a problem or occurrence from a particular point of view, media framing serves to mold public opinion, construct narratives, and reinforce specific stereotypes.

As it happened, widespread reporting about demands for a boycott of products thought to be affiliated with Israel led readers to assume that the movement was about banning registered brand names that were widely publicized without any verification checks.

Media narratives have the ability to arrange stories to advance a particular goal or message. The way news or stories are put together by mass media frequently reflects the editorial beliefs and values. It is necessary to define and operationalize media framing in light of social life. The mass media actively sets the frames of reference that readers or viewers use to interpret. (Tuchman, 1978)

Most people tend to ignore irrelevant or uninteresting content. The frame suggests what the controversy talks about the issue. (Scheufele, 1999) Viewing media or news frames as necessary to turn meaningless and non-recognizable happenings into a discernible event, as Tuchman explains about news frame organizing everyday reality and the news frame is part of and parcel of everyday reality. (Tuchman, 1978)

Reported by World Population Reviews, Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim community in the world, Islamic media platforms have become part of people's lives in Indonesia. Islamic media Indonesia serves to provide religious articles reporting on the latest issues, including issues related to international dehumanization conflicts. The news written on Islamic media platforms often link humanization and ideology, some of the focus of Islamic media coverage in Indonesia not only tells about the reality of dehumanization conflicts, but also how the news can lead the readers' narratives.

Media framing is carried out by one of the news released by the Indonesian Islamic media through the Eramuslim platform on November 26, 2023 released with the headline "Boycott Impact? Unilever's Sales Decrease, Three Directors Resign" news released by Erramuslim with the keyword "Boycott", can make the emergence of public opinion about the news there is a link to the campaign to boycott Israeli products, even so the facts that exist PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk (UNVR) was again abandoned by its director. Towards the end of October 2023, Unilever Indonesia President Director Ira Novianti resigned for personal reasons. (Eramuslim.com, 2023)

On the other hand, the major Islamic media in Indonesia, NUOnline, on November 7 2023 released news with the headline "List of Products Threatened with Boycott Due to Israeli Attacks on Palestine" (NU.or.id, 2023) The framing used in this news makes several products that are suspected of being affiliated with Israel a target for people in Indonesia. so that, it

can give public opinion that these products are supporters of the dehumanization movement. Online Islamic media messages, with the assumption that when the media reports religious conflict events, basically what is done is to construct reality with text as the medium. In this position, the media can be seen as an active agent in constructing reality (Rusmulyadi, 2013).

DEHUMANIZATION

The term of dehumanization emerged in English around the turn of the 19th century. Dehumanization is the opposite of humanization. The de- affix in the dehumanization term comes from Latin which means separation, privatization, or negation. The Oxford dictionaries gives dehumanization meaning is the act of making somebody lose their human qualities such as kindness, pity, and exactra. (Oxford online dictionary, 2024)

Dehumanization happens when people are depicted, regarded, or treated as not human or less human. What being human determines as a part of dehumanization varies, is often idealized, and is rarely about an easy-to-capture matter (Maria Kronfeldner, 2021). Dehumanization process is very linear with the alienation experienced by humans. Capitalization has led to the birth of robot humans and secularization leads to spiritual alienation.(Muhibbin, 2020)

Despite the fact that the phenomenon of dehumanization has had a long presence in human history, scholars in psychology started to investigate dehumanization only in the last 15 years (Miranda, 2012). Dehumanization is a complex, rational and subjective phenomenon. There are three parts to the dehumanization component. First, elements. Second, characteristic and third, dimension (Maria Kronfeldner, 2021).

Dehumanization is thus present in ways of thinking, feeling, and acting. The phenomenon is embedded in language (e.g. insults and propaganda), emotions (e.g. anger, compassion, indifference), ideology (e.g. Nazi pseudoscientific ideas of Aryans as a superior race and Jews as subhumans), psychological conditioning (e.g. using views of a non-human other to justify abuse), behavior (e.g. beatings, exclusionary attitudes that marginalize someone or a group), laws (e.g. the Nuremberg laws of 1935 that limited the rights of Jews

under the Third Reich), and the various institutions of society (i.e. family, religion, government, education, and the economy) that affect interpersonal relations (e.g. Dower, 1986; Hiebert, 2008; Müller, 2007; Scheck, 2006; Luna, 2015).

Nowadays, dehumanization also penetrates into cyberspace. Dehumanization in virtual media is shown by using dehumanizing words as a representation of hatred such as using animal names, body parts, and other nouns with negative connotations related to objects, professions, activities, and kinship. (Hira, 2023) Within the various social media platform, we can find many public discussions in open spaces as well as in comment sections that write hate speech as a form of dehumanization.

DISCUSSION

GOFFMAN FRAMING ANALYSIS THROUGH PROPHETIC AND PROVOCATIVE NARRATIVES

A. Prophetic Narratives

Prophetic narratives on the dehumanization issues in Islamic media have been found in 19 sites from 50 sites that listed before. Prophetic narratives in these 19 sites can be found through the headline and media content analysis. The characteristic of prophetic narratives is that the media does not use the intimidation language, propaganda language, and invites readers to *tabayyun*. The sites are listed in the following table:

No	Website	No	Website
1	islami.co	11	khotbahjumat.com
2	muslim.or.id	12	pwmu.co
3	rumaysho.com	13	ahmadiyah

4	alif.id	14	jurnalislam.com
5	islampos.com	15	lirboy.net
6	dalamislam.com	16	harakutuna.com
7	dutaislam.com	17	ibtimes.id
8	fahmina.or.id	18	mediaislam.id
9	minanews.net	19	bangkitmedia.com
10	muhammadiyah.or.id		

The Islamic framing that is highlighted refers to news headlines and media content analysis that are not provocative. The following is a summary of the findings:

1. Palestine Issues

a. Explains the Palestinian Issue by Focussing on The Historical Conflict Side.

It can be seen from the article headlines on islami.co. platform, November 3, 2023, under the title of *"Palestine is a matter of humanity not only followers of certain religions"*. Another islamic article founded with the same concept on muslim.or.id, 20 October 2023, platform under the title Straightening out misconceptions about Israel and Palestine. Furthermore, the article on ibtimes.id, 11 December 2023, contained the same news construction. The headline of the article is Palestine-Israel not a religious war but a crime against humanity.

This article's explanation provides a historical side of the war. It can be concluded that the war between Israel and Palestine is actually a humanitarian conflict. In some of these articles, it loudly gives indirectly a point of view for readers that the genocide in Palestine is all about the dehumanization side.

b. Exploring the Issue of Palestine in The Fiqh Frame.

The islamic article, rumaysho.com, explains the different perspective about Palestine by giving the *“whether the ghaib prayer for Muslim brothers in Palestine is prescribed”* as the headline of the article. The article narration refers to a salaf book with various considerations of the 4 Madzhab.

Besides, the fiqh analysis also used on the alif.id article platform under the title *“Dissects how the concept of solutive jihad in the modern era as a form of concern for fellow Muslims”*. This concept perspective is not by joining the armed war to Palestine but also dissects the political fiqh study of genocide in Palestine.

c. Initiate the Fundraising Action in the Name of Humanity for Palestine.

Various islamic media platforms did the fundraising for Palestine. One of which was reported in Muhammadiyah.or.id that among the positive impacts of supporting Palestine on social media was the active participation of the community wherever they were to contribute funds to Palestine until 13 M was collected.

d. The New Positive Perspective How other Muslims defend Palestine.

The description of how Palestine is defended in the UN international forum, figures who defend Palestine with art works such as Faruq Juwaidah, and how other countries defend Palestine on humanitarian grounds. Contrary to the statement that *“if Palestine becomes independent, will the end of the world come soon?”*. On the Islamic.co page whose article was published on October 19, 2023, with the headline *“Is that true, if Palestine becomes independent, the world will end?”*. The similar Islamic article narrative is also found on the lirboyo.net page under the article title *“Is Palestine's independence means doomsday?”*.

In both articles discussed in terms of hadith interpretation about *Al Ardhul Muqaddasah*. The article shows the historical side of the hadith and the context

of the hadith. The interpretations text then provide a positive narrative to readers. This can be seen from the comments column of the article.

In addition, it should be noted that on the TikTok social media platform, there has been a case where the defense of Palestine includes bringing closer to its independence and also bringing closer to the Day of Judgment in Islam. The article gives a clear explanation of that.

e. Providing a Middle Stance Towards the Boycott of Products that Are Allegedly Pro-Israel.

The boycott phenomenon is undeniably providing pros and cons from various sides. However, in terms of social economy, the Muslim community is also affected by the boycott. On the rumaysho.com, November 9, 2023, under the title *“Friday Khutbah: Boycott Zionist supporting products or not?”*, it is explained that the original hokum of boycott is mubah, it means not necessarily obligatory. However, we have to take a look at various aspects because it involves the problems of many people.

Furthermore, these narratives also conduct solutions that Muslims should prioritize using Muslim products and buy them at stalls owned by Muslims.

These narratives are considered more preventive division and avoiding the social justice warriors phenomenon.

Besides, on the alif.id platforms, Nov. 1, 2023, under the title *“Considering boycotts as a form of protest against the Israeli-Palestinian conflict”*. This page explained that there are those who state that boycotting products is necessary and those who state that it is useless. However, what is more highlighted is that we should not justify other people just by small responses. Such as, judging people who giving likes to Gal Gadot , an Israel-American model and actresses, and then being considered pro-Israel. These Justifications are divisive and need to be avoided.

2. Rohingya issues

The issue of rohingya is not widely covered in Indonesian Islamic media sites. This is due to Palestinian issue dominating public attention more than the rohingya issue. The ethnic Rohingya issues in some prophetic islamic media is classified as ordinary news without much intervention of Islamic vibes in it. The Islamic frame that founded on the rohingya issues are summarized in the following statement:

- a. The Rohingya Issue Discussed by The Islamic Media Emphasizes That The Rohingya Are Oppressed and Weak.

Islamic media give the discussion topic the Rohingya issue and highlight that the Rohingya ethnic need help from all aspects, in December, 29 2023, there was an expulsion of Rohingyas who landed in Aceh by Acehnese students. On the one hand, this was justified, but not a few criticized it. For instance, on the alif.id platform, December 30, 2023, which highlighted the incident, it was then explained that the expulsion was inhumane and gave a statement that what should be done is to dialogue and *tabayyun*.

- b. History and Rohingya Ethnic Suffering and Why They Have Nowhere To Go
The ibtimes.id website describes the history of how the Rohingya ethnicity was formed and why the Rohingya had to be expelled from their place of origin. However, many of Islamic media focus only on the historical side of the Rohingya ethnic.

- c. Providing Advice on How to Behave as Fellow Muslims Towards The Rohingya Ethnic Conflict.

Numbers of Islamic media shows that the conflict of Rohingya ethnic categorized as an ethnic conflict, although almost all Rohingya refugees are Muslims. Solidarity as fellow Muslims needs to be put forward. Help them as much as we can without violating the principles of state law and humanity.

2. Provocative Narration

Provocative narratives on the dehumanization issues in Islamic media have been found in 18 sites. the sites are listed in the following table:

No	Website	No	Website
1	bincangsyariah.com	10	dusturuna.com
2	portal-islam.id	11	voa-islam.com
3	almanhaj.or.id	12	suaraislam.id
4	eramuslim.com	13	mui.or.id
5	konsultasisyariah.com	14	mubadalah
6	hidayatullah.com	15	salafy.or.id
7	muslimahdaily.com	16	pecihitam.org
8	salafy.or.id	17	islamkaffah.id
9	belajarislam.com	18	sabili.id

The researcher discovered 17 significant Islamic news media platforms that employed headlines with provocative concepts in their investigation of how Islamic media frames news in Indonesia about the issue of international dehumanization. The substance of the title, the content itself, and the usage of expressions that frequently encourage readers to take action are taken into consideration when evaluating the indicator of the type of framing typology.

Provocative news has been emphasized by researchers using the following classification towards both issues

1. Palestina Issues

a. Encouraging Readers to Take Part in The Conflict

The news articles about the dehumanization of Palestine and the Rohingya refugees on the 17 media platforms discuss the morality of community actions taken in response to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, issue a haram fatwa regarding the use of products allegedly connected to Israel, denounce those who do not support Palestine and require Moslems to engage in acts of jihad fi sabilillah by warfare in the conflict.

One of the researchers found on headlines and news articles that gives controversial headlines comes from belajarislam.com, A news article titled *"Dr. Neezar Rayyan's Last Sentence Before His Shahid InsyaAllah in Gaza"* details the final letter of Dr. Neezar's passing away. An excerpt from the article includes the following quote: *"Thus, for the benefit of this ummah, you ought to get up and inform them of the veracity of this route. You have to inform them about the victory of jihad and this conflict."* It appears that encouraging people to take part in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Further than that, reported by Sabili.id on December 28, 2023. there is a headline entitled *"Ya Rasulullah, Is This a Revelation or a War Strategy? This is a War Strategy!"* on the headlines, elucidating the strategic analysis of the Gaza Fighters in this piece as though to sway public opinion against the International Red Cross's neutrality in rescuing the captives, as we can see from the news quote. *"However, who can ensure that the billions of people who watch the event will all be in support of the Palestinian independence that the Gaza Fighters are carrying? Naturally, nobody can make a promise. Thus, "ANTICIPATION" was the appropriate technique and decision."*

Provocative typology was used in reporting on Israel and Palestine issues to influence readers to act, either directly or indirectly, as well as influencing public opinion by expressing the writer's perspective on international humanitarian organizations.

- b. Provide a Narrative Concerning the Society's Need to Boycott, Using Elements of Religious Doctrine.

Most of Islamic news sites release news about compulsory of boycotting products Furthermore, the news stated loaded *"Muslims are also urged to avoid as much as possible transactions and use of products affiliated with Israel and those that support colonization and Zionism"* in the headline *"MUI Fatwa on Palestinian Independence: The Law is Obligatory"* on bincangsyariah.com tends to compel Muslims to liberate Palestine and boycott products that are suspected of being affiliated with Israel. Products that are said to promote Israel are under question because, as of yet, there has been no official statement on the issue at hand. This causes a variety of damages, particularly for Indonesia's economy.

Numerous brand names are circulated across the community without any data validation. In order to demonstrate their disassociation from McDonald's Israeli business, McDonald's Indonesia, for instance, issued a statement; *"McDonald's Indonesia is also an entity that operates independently and is not affiliated with Israeli McDonald's"* operations. Society has created a wild narrative as a result of this provocative news without conducting any data verification, the community compactly boycotts products based on dualistic norms, which negatively affects brand image and contributes to economic instability.

- c. Contains News Narratives of Alignment

Mubadalah.id reported on January 11, 2024, that the news quote *"The issue of Palestine is about where our feet stand between haq and bathil (right and wrong)"* in the headline *"Defense of Palestine is Absolute Not an Option"* from various media listed in the list also instructs readers to support the Palestinian camp in the name of religious ideological justice.

Therefore, the defense of Palestine is unwavering. According to the headline and news article, readers are expected to support Palestine; if they do not, they will be labeled as being against humanity.

2. Rohingya Issues

Considering public attention is currently focused more on the Palestinian crisis than the Rohingya issues. In certain proactive Islamic media, the thnic Rohingya issues are categorized as common news with minimal Islamic influence. The following remark encapsulates the Islamic framework upon which the Rohingya concerns were founded:

a. Pressuring People Who Are not Standing for the Rohingya Ethnic Minority

The Rohingya people in Aceh were the subject of controversy due to media coverage, which raised a number of issues. Provocative headlines were used to generate a lot of media attention, which encouraged the spread of misinformation. It was believed that the contentious news narratives circulating on social media regarding the actions of refugees who were not in line with the relevant rules were the main trigger of the conflict between college students and Rohingya refugees.

Media framing of public opinion is seen in provocative online strategies that are circulating. One such example is the headline *"Habib Rizieq: BEWARE OF CAMPAIGNING AGAINST ROHINGYA MUSLIM REFUGEES!"* on the news site eramuslim.com. The situation worsened as misinformation about the Rohingya issue began to circulate on social media. Acehnese preachers denounced the conduct of those who opposed the presence of refugees by using arguments derived from Islam. Hidayatullah.com on December 30, 2023, published news concerning this disinformation. Using press releases as *"The provocations that are happening now, according to Akmal again, have really exposed the fact that Muslims in Indonesia are not accustomed to upholding intellectual traditions properly."*

Since the Rohingya Muslim refugees are fellow Muslims, it is requested in the news that we can not be offended and racist towards refugees and should be relocated, and helped put in a proper and safe environment.

b. Considering People Who do not Defend the Rohingya Ethnic to be Traitor

The majority of controversial media coverage creates readers a viewpoint on ethnic Rohingya issues. Hateful narratives against the regime in Myanmar are also making their surface appearance, as if we, as a muslim, had an obligation to defend

and offer shelter. As an illustration of how news pertaining to ethnic Rohingya issues should be framed, the article *"Silence is Betrayal of Rohingya"* states that *"Silence is a betrayal of Rohingya... there are at least 3 attitudes taken there are at least 3 attitudes taken by Muslims towards the humanitarian tragedy in Rohingya."*

The way the issue was framed, it appears that the Islamic community is to blame for its lack of involvement in the Acehnese Rohingya crisis. In contrast, Mahfud MD, The Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, rejected the idea in a statement, claiming that Indonesia is not obliged by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) since it is not a signatory to the UN Refugee Convention. in order for the aid provided to the Aceh people to be undertaken only out of caring for humanity.

Beside the prophetic and provocative narratives on Indonesian Islamic Media, there is a non prophetic and provocative narrative media. It caused, there is a part of the article media platform conducting the prophetic narratives and another part conducting the provocative narrative side. The Islamic Media that categorized on this non the prophetic and provocative narratives are nu.or.id, radiorodja.com and bersamadakwah.net.

On November 10, 2023, after the issuance of MUI fatwa number 83 of 2023, the NU online platform gave the suggestion to the public to follow the fatwa. However, before the press release about the fatwa, several articles in the NU online platform were very massive in voicing the defense of Palestine through campaigns on social media. This is the same as encouraging public opinion to do the same. On the other hand, some NU online articles also use prophetic language. It can be found on the discussion narrative defense of Palestine from the historical and humanitarian side. There are 2,420 articles on Palestine in NU online.

On radiorodja.com provides a narrative that refers to the rules of Islamic conservative. Entering the keyword of *Palestine*, the articles that could be found also discuss the Jews. This can direct public opinion that the Palestinians are people

who are cruelly oppressed by the Jews. Every keyword of palestina is entered, articles will appear about israel, bani israel and Jews.

Meanwhile, on bersamadakwah.net platform, the provocative narrative is found in the frame of the obligation as fellow Muslims to fight against Palestine. This platform, in the keyword Palestine, displays several articles that show the courage of the Palestinian mujahideens to fight against Israel. On the other hand, the prophetic narrative is shown in several articles that provide an explanation of how Palestine is called the city-holy land.

In this situation, many groups took advantage of Islamic media coverage of the dehumanization conflict to campaign and glorify religious dogma, which serves as a means of community as well as a political platform. In terms of resolving this issue, barely anything significant has changed.

As the Islamic media in Indonesia is undoubtedly underrepresented in comparison to the global media, Islamic media platforms in Indonesia have the opportunity to come together and create a genuine movement towards addressing the issue of dehumanization.

In the present situation, the researcher suggests for future research in order to comprehend the significant effects of media framing through journalistic typology, comparable to this research. The scope of how the Indonesian Islamic media frames public opinion to determine the direction of public opinions and its policies.

CONCLUSION

This research solely focuses on framing analysis based on typology, with the research object is 50 Islamic news sites in Indonesia which explore issues of international dehumanization issues, particularly as they relate to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the ethnic Rohingya refugees in Aceh.

In this circumstance, we can draw from our finding that, based on 50 platforms for Islamic media news, there are two types of narrative news framing; The article reports several news articles that incites and provokes the public to take extreme actions in the name of religion and calls on them to act in concert to discredit particular groups and determined

people who seemed to have ignored the circumstances were breaking religious laws and ought to be disregarded by society.

In contrast, Islamic media coverage in Indonesia also offers a variety of news options that clarify the issue of reconciliation, provide an explanation of difficulties and obtain history to offer other approaches to the problem of dehumanization.

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