

Framing Analysis in Online Media detik.com and tempo.co Related to Hydrometeorological Disasters

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ABSTRACT

As a country with high disaster risk, Indonesia faces the occurrence of hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, and strong winds that dominate more than 90% of disasters every year. In this situation, the media has a role in conveying information to the public. This study provides an overview of how news framing related to hydrometeorological disasters in two Indonesian online media, namely detik.com and tempo.co. Using a quantitative content analysis method, this study analyzes how detik.com and tempo.co framed the news related to hydrometeorological disasters from January 1, 2022, to November 1, 2024, with explores five main news frames from Semetko and Valkenburg. In addition, this study explores the tone of the news towards the government and the actors who become news sources. The results of the 85 articles analyzed show that the attribution of responsibility frame is the most dominant frame in the coverage of hydrometeorological disasters, followed by the frames of human interest, economy, and morality. In contrast, the conflict frame is very minimal. On the other hand, this study also found that the media mostly made the government the primary source of news and was also dominated by a neutral tone towards the government. This research found specific trends in using news frames, tone, and news sources in reporting hydrometeorological disasters. This research offers a perspective on how the media constructs narratives around hydrometeorological disasters while raising critical questions about the role of the press in shaping public understanding of climate-related disasters in Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, is known as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Its geographical, geological, and climatological conditions often cause Indonesia to be hit by natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. Based on data released by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the number of disasters in Indonesia tends to increase yearly. One of the dominating types of disasters is hydrometeorological disasters, contributing to more than 90% of the total disaster events yearly (BNPB, 2023). This places hydrometeorological disasters as one of Indonesia's main challenges in disaster management.

Atmospheric and hydrological phenomena, such as extreme rainfall, floods, landslides, tornadoes, and droughts, cause hydrometeorological disasters. The main causes of these disasters involve global climate change, environmental degradation, and environmentally unfriendly human behavior, such as deforestation or unplanned urbanization. The World Meteorological Organization reports that the impacts of climate change have exacerbated the intensity and frequency of hydrometeorological disasters, including in Indonesia (WMO, 2024). In the local context, BNPB notes that there are more than 2,000 hydrometeorological disaster events each year in Indonesia, with floods and landslides being the most frequent. This data shows the need for serious mitigation measures from various parties to reduce the risks and impacts.

Amidst the increasing number of disasters, the mass media plays an important role in conveying information about disasters to the public. The media is the primary channel for delivering up-to-date information, alerting the public, and mobilizing mitigation and evacuation actions. McQuail (2010) mentions that the media has the main functions of information dissemination, interpretation, and surveillance, all of which are relevant in the context of disaster reporting. However, media coverage is not always neutral. Different media outlets have different approaches and styles in packaging information, which can influence how the public perceives the disaster. Therefore, framing analysis is important to understand how the media shapes certain narratives in disaster news.

In media studies, framing is a form of how information is packaged and presented by emphasizing certain aspects. According to Entman (1993), framing is a process of selecting and highlighting certain aspects of news content that provide context and show what issues are considered important through the use of selection, emphasis, and exclusion. In other words, framing is a process of selection and exclusion of information that can influence public perception. Framing theory was developed from Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw's agenda-setting theory in 1972. Agenda-setting theory suggests that the media not only conveys information but also has the power to "set the agenda" of the public by selecting specific issues for intensive coverage (West & Turner, 2010). On the other hand, framing theory focuses on how the media frames these issues and gives certain meanings to the news presented. Entman sees that framing is related to the selection of certain aspects of an issue to be highlighted while other aspects are ignored. (Entman, 1993). The media will choose an issue that is considered a priority, and then journalists will construct the message conveyed. Therefore, the reality is that

the audience receives results from the media's construction with a certain agenda (Eriyanto & Mulyana, 2002).

There are two approaches to framing analysis: inductive and deductive. In the inductive approach, news analysis is conducted with an open view to try to uncover various frames, while the deductive approach defines specific frames as a variable to verify the extent to which the frame appears in the news (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000). While Entman focused more on how framing can influence public understanding of specific issues through the process of selection and emphasis, Semetko and Valkenburg introduced a more systematic approach to classifying the several types of frames used in the media. Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) developed a framing analysis approach that focuses on identifying five generic frames often used by the media in presenting news, including Conflict frames, which focus on the elements of conflict in a particular issue, such as a dispute between two or more parties. This frame emphasizes the differences of opinion and tensions that exist on an issue. Media often use conflict frames to attract audience attention, as conflict is usually considered more interesting. For example, in disaster reporting, the media may highlight differences of opinion between the government and the community regarding disaster response or mitigation (Kuttschreuter et al., 2011). Attribution of responsibility frames highlights the responsibility of individuals, groups, or governments in solving a problem. In the context of disaster news, this frame can be used to show who should be responsible for the disaster's prevention, handling, and consequences (Bhalla, 2019). This frame is important because it can influence public perception of who deserves praise or criticism. Morality frames analyze issues through the lens of moral values or religious teachings. This frame is often used to evaluate actions based on ethical norms. This element often provides normative guidance or assesses whether an action or event is considered right or wrong. In the context of disasters, moral frames can emerge when the media highlights the moral responsibility of society to help victims or highlights certain ethical violations in disaster management (Thier & Wu, 2024). The economic frame highlights an issue by emphasizing its economic impact on individuals, groups, or society. In disaster reporting, this frame can be used to highlight the cost of damage, the allocation of relief budgets, or the long-term economic impact on communities and governments (Almahallawi & Abdul Rahim, 2022). Human interest frames highlight how the media presents the emotional aspect of an issue, giving a human face to the news and emphasizing the personal impact of an event or problem. This frame is usually used to bring out the emotional side of the news, such as stories about victims, survivors' struggles, or community solidarity (Odoemelum et al., 2021). Humane frames often attract readers' sympathy and are used to build emotional engagement.

Although this generic frame was originally developed to analyze news coverage related to political issues, it is now widely used to examine news frames on various issues, such as health issues. (Adiprasetio & Larasati, 2021), War and political issues (Kim & Wanta, 2018; Stawski & Szews, 2024) and environmental or disaster issues (Brunken, 2006; Kuttschreuter et al., 2011). Semetko and Valkenburg's approach allows for a more in-depth analysis of how news is framed across different media platforms and how these frames can influence public perception.

Identifying different types of frames provides a tool for researchers to understand the dynamics of media communication more comprehensively.

In addition to the frame, news coverage is also characterized by the tone of the news. Some tendencies and stereotypes of journalists influence the tone of the information disseminated, along with the selection and assignment of news by editors. (De Sola Pool & Shulman, 1959). The media can influence sentiment towards government officials, including in times of disaster. Research from Salwen (1995) on the coverage of Hurricane Andrew in America found that the media highlighted government mistakes more than what the government had done in community and national newspapers. In Indonesia, in disaster situations, the government plays an important role as stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007. The government is responsible for protection and management during disaster situations. Considering that the government has a dominant role in disaster management in Indonesia, the government is, therefore, a relevant actor to study the tone of the news. This analysis is important to identify biases or tendencies in the presentation of information, which can affect readers' perceptions of the disaster.

On the other hand, the use of sources also plays an important role in the news frame. Sources influence how journalists frame an issue (Golan & Himelboim, 2016). News sources play an important role in determining the news's credibility and point of view. In the Indonesian context, it shows that online media in Indonesia tend to use only one or two sources in reporting an issue (Adiprasetyo & Larasati, 2021). This research can provide an overview of how the media builds authority and trust in their narratives by analyzing the leading news sources, such as government officials, experts, or affected communities.

In this study, the two media selected for analysis are detik.com and tempo.co. The website detik.com is known as one of Indonesia's largest online news portals, and it stands out for its speed and completeness of information. With a short and concise reporting style, detik.com instantly attracts the attention of audiences who need the latest information (Kurniawan, 2022). In addition, detik.com has many news reports and is the most accessed online media by Indonesians (Statista, 2023). On the other hand, tempo.co is known for its more investigative approach (Asprilla & Maharani, 2019). As part of the Tempo Media Group, it presents news rich in data, expert opinion, and in-depth analysis, making it more attractive to readers looking for substantial information. These two media have different approaches to presenting the news, which makes it interesting to study in the context of framing the coverage of hydrometeorological disasters.

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to provide an overview of how the framing of news related to hydrometeorological disasters in two Indonesian online media, namely detik.com and tempo.co. The research questions in this study consist of:

RQ 1: How is the framing comparison of Hydrometeorological Disaster news on detik.com and tempo.co related to hydrometeorological disasters?

RQ 2: What is the tone and tempo of crisis news coverage on detik.com and tempo.co related to hydrometeorological disasters?

RQ 3: Who are the news sources on detik.com and tempo.co related to hydrometeorological disasters?

By answering these three research questions, this study is expected to provide deeper insights into the role of the media in framing the coverage of hydrometeorological disasters.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a quantitative content analysis research in which researchers analyze content into categories with predetermined rules through coding protocols and use statistical methods to analyze these categories (Riffe et al., 2006). Content analysis has been used in mass communication to describe content. As a research method, content analysis provides new insights, increases the researcher's knowledge of a particular phenomenon, or informs practical action (Krippendorff, 2004).

This research analyzes several news reports related to hydrometeorological disasters from two mainstream online media in Indonesia, namely detik.com and tempo.co, in the period January 1, 2022, to November 1, 2024. The website detik.com is one of the media to be analyzed because it has the most expansive number of news reports and is the online news portal most accessed by Indonesians (Statista, 2023). On the other hand, tempo.co is one of the media that has deep reportage (Asprilla & Maharani, 2019) and firmly states that it will be a media that is impartial and keeps a clear distance from the government and media that has a critical value towards the government (Tempo, 2024). Therefore, researchers want to see how framing relates to hydrometeorological disaster news in two media outlets with different ecosystems.

This research focuses on news that has headlines with the *keyword* "Hydrometeorological Disasters", because *headlines* introduce issues to readers, frame and contextualize issues and give significance to an issue. (MIT Press Reader, 2019). The research data was collected using the *Intelligence Media Analysis (IMA) crawling engine* on detik.com and tempo.co media in the predetermined time period, the result is a total of 85 news articles analyzed in this study.

Coding

There are three categories of frames examined in this study. The *coders* coded each frame in this study, which was compiled in a *codebook* containing an explanation of each category and news coding procedures. On the other hand, *coders* have also been trained and discussed to conduct news analysis in accordance with predetermined procedures. The frame categories include:

Generic frame

Each article was coded with a nominal scale of 0 (if not present) and 1 (if present) for each item of the frame category in a news report. Generic frames were adapted from Semetko & Valkenburg's frames (2000) namely: (1) *Attribution of responsibility frame*, consisting of five category items, namely: news highlights the government can solve the problem, news shows the government is responsible for the issue or problem, news suggests a solution to the problem, news shows a group of people responsible for the issue, and news shows that the issue requires

immediate action. (2) *Human interest*, consisting of five category items, including news showing examples of human faces, news using adjectives, news showing how individuals or groups are affected by issues, news showing the personal lives of individuals, and news containing visual information that can arouse emotions. (3) *The morality frame* consists of three categories: news contains moral messages, news shows how to behave well, and news refers to moral values, God, and religious principles. (4) *Conflict frame*, consisting of three category items: whether the news reflects individual-group-state disputes, whether one side denounces the other, or whether the news refers to the winning or losing side. (5) *Economic consequences* consist of three category items: news refers to issues related to economic consequences, news mentions financial losses or gains, and news mentions costs or the level of expenses incurred.

Tone of news

The tone is examined on a nominal scale to determine the extent to which the media uses words to frame the news. In this context, the *tone* referred to is the *tone* towards the government. *The tone of the news* was coded as whether the news showed the good side of the government (positive), whether the news was more inclined to fail or criticize the government (negative), or whether the news was balanced and showed no inclination towards the government (neutral).

News source

The coding scheme identifies actors who appear as news sources. There are several groups of actors identified, among others: the central government (state institutions at the central level including the president), local government (state institutions at level II or III including governors, mayors, and equivalent), Politicians (legislative-level institutions such as DPR, DPD and DPRD), apparatus (police, military) and parties outside the government such as NGOs (from civil society organizations or the like) and experts or academics (people who are experts in their fields or academic representations from universities). Coding was done simply with a nominal scale of 0 (if not present) and 1 (if present).

Coding procedure

To ensure agreement between *coders*, a reliability test was conducted. Reliability tests are conducted in quantitative content analysis research to obtain consistency between *coders* in applying research protocols according to content categories (Riffe et al., 2006). Two postgraduate students have been trained to do *coding*. In conducting the reliability test, 35 news articles were randomly selected based on the provisions of the assumed level of agreement between coders of 95% (Riffe et al., 2006). The reliability test results were assessed with reference to Krippendorff Alpha and *percent agreement*. Krippendorff Alpha values ranging from 0.80 indicate that the reliability coefficient between coders is well accepted (Krippendorff, 2004). At the same time, *percent agreement* shows the percentage of agreement between two *coders*. The reliability test was calculated using <http://dfreelon.org/utis/recalfront/recal2/> to calculate the reliability coefficient between *coders* for nominal data coded by two *coders*. The results of

the reliability test can be seen in Table 1.

Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive data analysis. In descriptive analysis, researchers present research results in statistical form such as frequency, mean, and standard deviation for each research variable (Creswell, 2017). In this study, the data will be presented in the form of tables or graphs to see the frequency of frames from each media on each news variable.

Table 1. Reliability test results

Variables	Code	Coding category	Percent Agreement	Krippendorff Alpha
Frame attribution of responsibility	ATR1	News highlights the government's problem-solving skills.	86.01%	0.88
	ATR2	News shows the government taking responsibility for the issue or problem.	94.2%	0.94
	ATR3	News shows the group of people responsible for the issue.	100%	1
	ATR4	The news suggests solutions to problems.	91.7%	0.83
	ATR5	News shows that the issue requires immediate action.	94.4%	0.87
Human Interest Frame	HI1	News shows an example of a human face.	94.4%	0.87
	HI2	News uses adjectives.	100%	1
	HI3	News shows how individuals or groups are affected by issues	100%	1
	HI4	News shows the personal lives of individuals.	100%	1
	HI5	News contains visual information that can evoke emotional feelings	97.4%	0.89
Frame morality	M1	News contains moral messages.	100%	1
	M2	News refers to moral values, God	100%	1

Variables	Code	Coding category	Percent Agreement	Krippendorff Alpha
		and religious principles.		
	M3	News shows how to behave properly	100%	1
Frame <i>conflict</i>	C1	News reflects the individual-group-state divide.	100%	1
	C2	News highlights one party denouncing the other party	100%	1
	C3	News refers to the winning or losing side	100%	1
Frame <i>Economic Consequences</i>	EC1	News mentions financial loss or gain	100%	1
	EC2	News mentions the cost or level of expenditure incurred	100%	1
	EC3	News referring to issues related to economic consequences	100%	1
Tone of voice	Tone	The news shows the good side of the government or is balanced or shows the failure of the government.	97.2%	0.92

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data collected from January 1, 2022, to November 1, 2024, when viewed from the number of news reports, there are 31 news articles (36%) from detik.com and 54 news articles (64%) from tempo.co. When viewed based on the news *timeline* (See Figure 1), detik.com tends to cover news related to hydrometeorological disasters in the fourth quarter of each year compared to tempo.co which is quite consistent in covering hydrometeorological disasters as headlines every quarter on January 1, 2022, to November 1, 2024. Although detik.com is the most expansive media, in the issue of hydrometeorological disasters, tempo is more consistent in the number of reports.

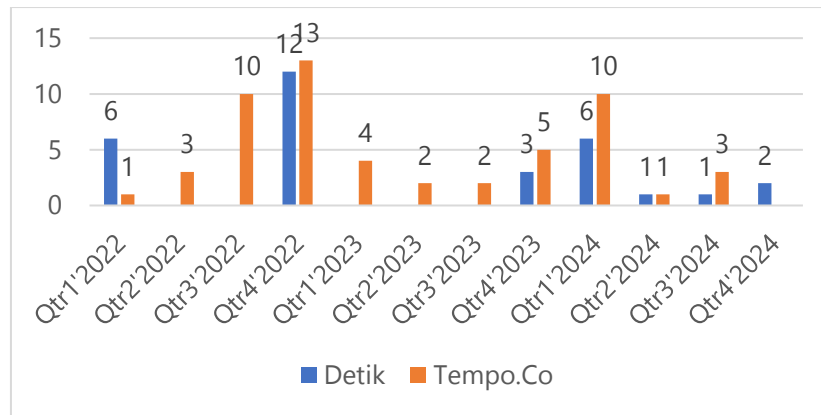


Figure 1. The number of news coverage of hydrometeorological disasters

News Framing (RQ1)

As seen from the framing comparison of Hydrometeorological Disaster news (see Figure 2), overall, the *attribution of responsibility* frame is the most dominant frame with a total of 73 news, after which the most frames are *human interest* with 51 news, followed by *economy* frame 12 news, *morality* 10 news, and *conflict* only two news. The dominance of the *attribution of responsibility* frame with details of 50 news tempo.co and 23 news detik.com, shows that the media tends to build a discourse that emphasizes the party responsible for an event or issue and the actor responsible for resolving it. This finding aligns with Semetko and Valkenburg's study (2000), which found that the *attribution of responsibility* frame is the first frame most widely used by the media. Previous research from Adiprasetyo and Larasati (2021) also shows that this responsibility frame is most widely used in disaster-related news. This framing reveals underlying dynamics within the Indonesian media landscape, suggesting a proclivity to interpret disasters through institutional and bureaucratic lenses and assigning responsibility to state agencies while often avoiding a deeper critique of systemic environmental degradation or policy shortcomings that contribute to disaster risks. Such institutional containment limits the scope of public accountability and depoliticizes structural issues, including deforestation, inadequate urban planning, and insufficient climate action.

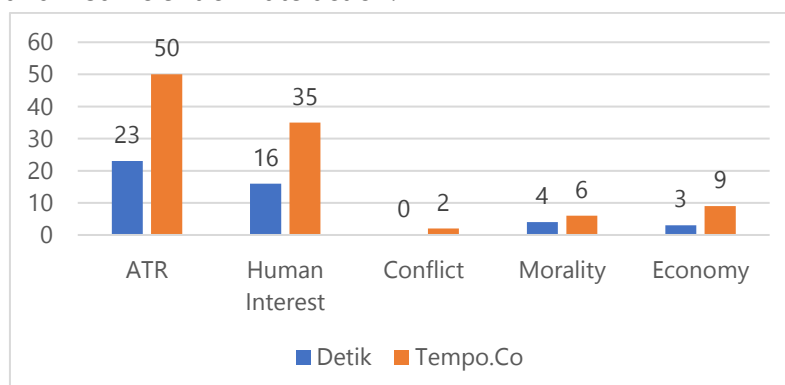


Figure 2. Comparison of framing of hydrometeorological disaster news on media detik.com and tempo.co

In addition, the *human interest* frame is also found quite a lot in the news with details of 35 news tempo.co and 16 news detik.com; this shows that the media tries to touch the emotional

side of the audience by highlighting experiences, personal stories or the direct impact of issues on individuals or groups. This finding resonates with previous research which found that mainstream media have a more humanistic approach to disaster-related news coverage (Brunken, 2006). In the news analyzed, the *human-interest* frame mostly shows human visuals or visuals that show the disaster environment. The use of visuals is reflected in the news, including pictures of the conditions where the hydrometeorological disaster occurred. While it has the potential to humanize intricate environmental challenges and enhance public involvement, an overemphasis on emotional narratives can inadvertently obscure the underlying structural drivers of disasters, thereby perpetuating the perception of such events as unavoidable 'acts of nature'.

The *economic frame* also received attention from the media, although not as much as the attribution of responsibility and human-interest frames. The economic frame was used more by tempo.co has nine news articles compared to detik.com, although the frequency remained low overall. The media did not highlight the economic impact in the coverage of hydrometeorological disasters. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the media tended to use economic frames to highlight the economic consequences that may arise from hydrometeorological disasters as well as the costs required for handling such disasters. This illustrates that the media put more emphasis on the economic risks associated with hydrometeorological disasters, including potential financial losses and the expenditure required for mitigation and post-disaster recovery. While this reflects an important dimension of disaster impact, the media's relative neglect of the economic frame could signal a missed opportunity to link environmental risks with socio-economic vulnerability and inequality as the key concerns in disaster governance debates (Tierney, 2019).

The *morality* frame also does not get much coverage, although the difference in the number of frames between the two media is not so far, with a tempo.co breakdown six news and detik.com 4 news. The results of our analysis found that instead of trying to provide moral messages in the news, the media offered more ways to behave well. One of the news reports from detik.com, for example, emphasized that the community must be more prepared and responsive to hydrometeorological disasters by cleaning the channels in each neighborhood to minimize the occurrence of disasters (Mutaqqin, 2023). This shift from moral evaluation to behavioral suggestion reflects a form of individualization of responsibility, which subtly shifts attention from institutional accountability to personal conduct.

The *conflict* frame is very minimal in the news related to hydrometeorological disasters. This frame was only found in the tempo.co news with two reports, one of which showed a party criticizing the government's role in a series of hydrometeorological disasters in Indonesia (Lahur, 2023). In this case, tempo.co tries to provide a more balanced side by presenting a more critical frame. Even so, the lack of *conflict* frames in the news shows that the media describes hydrometeorological disasters as a result of natural phenomena alone, thus paying less attention to the conflict aspect which is actually quite relevant, considering that hydrometeorological disasters are also influenced by human intervention, especially through the climate crisis caused by human activities (Hidayat, 2024).

Tone of the News (RQ2)

Overall, the news related to hydrometeorological disasters is dominated by a neutral tone, with 69 news articles, 46 news articles from tempo.co, and 23 news articles from detik.com (See Figure 3). This shows that the media is more likely to present information descriptively, without including elements of opinion or strong emotions, thus trying to present balanced news. This neutral tone is generally found in the news about explaining hydrometeorological disasters, providing technical information related to weather forecasts related to hydrometeorological disasters, and appealing to the public to remain vigilant.

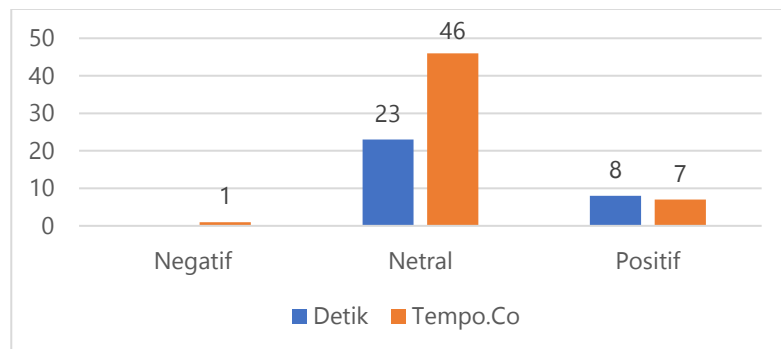


Figure 3. The tone of Hydrometeorological Disaster News on detik.com and tempo.co media

Positive tone appeared in 15 news articles, with details of 8 from detik.com and seven from tempo.co. This positive tone in the news highlighted the government's efforts in dealing with hydrometeorological disasters, such as handling disasters and trying to provide solutions and mitigation measures, to government appeals that were shown directly to the community. In addition, a negative tone only appeared in 1 news from tempo.co. The news highlighted other parties who criticized the government and saw the cause of hydrometeorological disasters and its negligence in running its program. The news shows that tempo.co is still trying to emphasize the criticism aspect of the government by showing other parties who have different views.

The dominance of this neutral tone is different from Salwen's research (1995) on disaster-related news in the United States, which highlighted government failures rather than more descriptive and balanced news. Based on the findings, the predominance of neutral and positive tones in the coverage of hydrometeorological disasters, while superficially objective, points to a discursive narrowing: disasters are framed as events to manage, not problems to interrogate. The absence of critical and diverse tonalities weakens the media's role as a watchdog. It limits society's capacity to understand and address the complex political-ecological roots of these recurring disasters. This could stem from journalistic cultures shaped by past authoritarian legacies, current regulatory pressures, or the dominance of click-driven newsrooms that prioritize volume over investigation (Adiprasetyo et al., 2024).

News Actors (RQ3)

The results of the mapping of news sources that have been carried out show that the government is the most dominant source in the news, with a total of 54 central governments, 30 local governments, and one regional legislator (See Figure 4). This shows that the media relies more on government institutions as the primary source of information when reporting disaster issues. The central government is often quoted for its statements related to policies, disaster information, and disaster management at the national level. One of the most quoted central government sources is the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), which often provides information about the potential for extreme weather in various regions in Indonesia and explanations related to hydrometeorological disasters. In addition, there is also BNPB, which issues statements related to disaster mitigation and disaster management. This is understandable as the central government has the authority to explain the situation at large. Other research also shows that the government still dominates as the most quoted and mentioned actor in disaster-related news (Adiprasetio & Larasati, 2021).

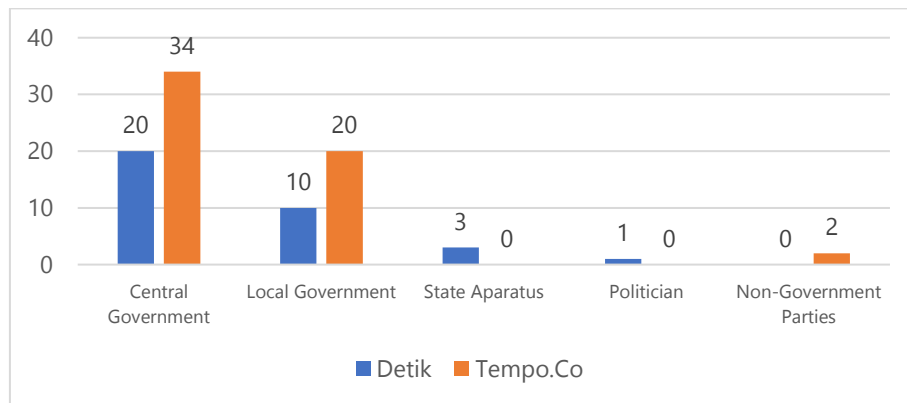


Figure 4. Sources of hydrometeorological disaster news in detik.com and tempo.co

On the other hand, the local government was quoted 30 times, with details of 20 news from tempo.co and 10 news from detik.com, showing that the media framed the news of hydrometeorological disasters in certain areas. This can be understood considering that hydrometeorological disasters usually occur in several regions with different time spans. For example, many media reports highlighted the occurrence of hydrometeorological disasters in the coastal areas of Java. They warned of the potential for extreme weather in some areas, which were also delivered directly by representatives of the BMKG regional office. The relatively high number of local government sources suggests that both media platforms attempted to contextualize national narratives with area-specific developments.

An interesting finding is how the authorities are quoted, although not as much as the central and regional governments. The apparatus was quoted 3 times in the detik.com media, with news that focused more on the frame of how the apparatus participated in the field in handling hydrometeorological disasters or mitigation steps taken by the apparatus. The apparatus is one of the vital sources considering that in disaster conditions, the safety of citizens also needs to be a concern. Meanwhile, legislators only appeared once as sources, showing the

lack of representation of the legislature in disaster news. This may be due to the legislature's limited role in direct disaster management compared to the government.

Another finding is that two news reports from *tempo.co* quote other parties outside the government, namely one expert and one civil society organization representative. In the news, the expert's statement focused more on how the climate crisis caused hydrometeorological anomalies resulting in various disasters, while the civil society organization representative criticized government programs as one of the causes of a series of hydrometeorological disasters in Indonesia. This news framing shows that *tempo.co* tries to be a media that remains critical by presenting other points of view outside the government (Hidayat, 2021). These perspectives added valuable depth by linking the disaster to broader environmental and climate-related issues and highlighting public expectations around state accountability. Coordinated involvement of government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and local communities plays a vital role in disaster communication strategies. Such a multi-stakeholder model helps ensure that the information delivered is reliable, trustworthy, and accessible across different segments of society (Aziz et al., 2025). While not dominant, the inclusion of these alternative voices shows that *tempo.co* made some effort to incorporate different viewpoints beyond official sources.

CONCLUSION

This study found that in reporting hydrometeorological disasters in two major online media, namely *detik.com* and *tempo.co*, there are specific trends in the use of news frames, tone, and news sources. The most common frame found in both media is the attribution of responsibility, which shows that the media emphasizes those responsible for disaster prevention and management. After that, the frame is also widely used in human interest, which shows that the media tries to frame news by touching the audience's emotional side through visuals or explaining the direct impact of disasters on individuals or groups. The economy, morality, and conflict frames get a smaller portion, indicating that the media has not paid enough attention to raise other viewpoints, such as criticism of certain actors. The media can be more critical by highlighting the conflict side, for example, by presenting a discourse on the responsibility of those who contribute to the climate crisis so that people better understand the root causes of disasters and the importance of more sustainable behavior and policy changes.

Regarding the tone of the news, the dominance of news with neutral tones and the lack of negative tones indicates a more cautious media approach in reporting hydrometeorological disasters. The media is more focused on delivering useful information to the public without overemphasizing the emotional or controversial side. However, this indicates that the media is less critical in exploring the root of the problem and the parties responsible, so the news tends to be informative rather than critical analysis.

On the other hand, both media still use the government as the primary news source. The central government is often quoted for information and policies on a national scale, while local governments provide more specific descriptions of conditions in the regions. However, non-

government sources are rarely quoted in the news, even only appearing in two tempo.co news, this shows that tempo.co seeks to provide an alternative perspective.

This research shows that the two media have similar findings but still different approaches. The media detik.com is more focused on delivering actual and descriptive information, focusing on news sources from the government. Meanwhile, tempo.co is more consistent and critical in framing the news, as seen from the news that still highlights critical aspects with alternative sources. This finding is important to encourage the media to be more critical and provide other perspectives related to disasters, especially in educating the public regarding hydrometeorological disasters in Indonesia.

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