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G20 Summit Coverage on Television Media: Quantitative Framing Analysis on Three National Television News Programs

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Abstract

Indonesia for the first time in history became the chairman and acted as the host (presidency) of the *Group of* 20 (G20) cooperation forum which was held in November 2022. As the holder of the G20 presidency, Indonesia's role was highlighted and received full attention from various mass media, both national and international. The media with its hegemonic interpretation can create a positive or negative image of the government and the state. In the production and dissemination of news, the media represent countries, regions, and continents by constructing concepts, images, and identities as conveyed by the selected news source. This study aims to explore how television coverage in Indonesia represented by three national news televisions (TVOne, Metro TV and Kompas TV) chooses news sources, *framing*, and determines the tone of news for the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia. The method used in this study is *comparative content analysis* with the Chi-Square test to determine whether there are significant differences among media in the use of news sources, framing, and news tone. The results showed that most of the news broadcast by the three national television media was *frameless*, which was 52%, while the most widely used frame was conflict and attraction in the same percentage at 15%. Most of the news content from the three television media about Indonesia's leadership in the G20 was delivered in a positive tone, and there was no significant difference between the three media in terms of news content.

Keywords: representation, western media, Indonesia, news, G20 summit

Introduction

Indonesia hosted the 17th G20 Summit in Bali from 15 to 16 November 2022. Its position as the holder of the rotating presidency of the G20 that year was seen as a test to showcase its diplomatic attitude, as several members of the G20 forum were feuding following Russia's

invasion of Ukraine. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine is a test for Indonesia's leadership in the G20 (Saptohutomo, 2022). This military conflict in eastern Europe has made G20 members divided into two camps. One camp is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member states that oppose Russia's invasion: the United States, Germany, France, Canada, Britain, Japan and Turkey. China and India are providing support to Russia. This situation is quite difficult for Indonesia to maintain the solidity of the G20 due to the influence of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

As the presidency and host of the G20, of course, Indonesia is the center of world attention, especially international media. The media possesses the capacity and expertise to adjust to the evolving digital landscape (Rona et al., 2022). However, various studies show that the way the media construct reality tends to be less objective (biased) i.e. by defining and interpreting reality and singling out certain parts of an event as evidence to legitimize their interpretation and definition (Brookes et al., 2004). By creating reality and constructing *images* and identities usually attached to certain symbols, news media establish their versions of norms and common sense towards people, communities, institutions, and the world around them to promote their views or ideologies (Fürsich, 2010). Media representation creates and distributes ideologies by connecting or associating certain symbols and images with various specific groups of society (Ahmed & Matthes, 2017).

This study investigated how national television media determined sources of events and issues in coverage of the G20 Summit in Bali in November 2022, led by Indonesia and marking the seventeenth meeting of the Group of Twenty (G20). This study also examines the framing and tone of news used by national television media in representing Indonesia as the chair (presidency) of the G20 Summit. Three national news television stations namely Metro TV, TVOne and Kompas TV were selected as samples. This empirical study analyzes the content of national television media coverage of the G20 summit by Indonesia.

Based on the description above, three research questions can be formulated as follows: 1) How does the national television media represent the Indonesian government in leading the G20 Summit in Bali? Based on the formulation of the research question above, the research objectives can be formulated as follows: This study aims to find out how national television media represent Indonesia in leading the G20 Summit in Bali?

Media representation refers to how the media creates certain images and concepts of a country, place, community, or individual so as to produce an identity construction, and then conveys that identity repeatedly (Gabore, 2020). In practice, media representation provides a definition and interpretation of an event accompanied by evidence with the aim of promoting, reinforcing, and legitimizing the given interpretation (Erjavec, 2001; W. a Gamson et al., 1992).

The media constructs *images* of events using certain perspectives to popularize and strengthen interpretive hegemony in the social and political fields (Brookes et al., 2004). Western media organizations with their hegemonic interpretations often create negative and stereotyped images of those perceived as outsiders or 'others' (Saeed, 2007). For example,

western global media tend to be biased towards developing countries and report developing countries as *others* negatively (Huang & Leung, 2002).

By giving a certain picture to a community and country, the media has a very strong influence in promoting, affirming and strengthening the identity to be built (Iwashita, 2006). The particular perception built towards a group is, in many cases, dependent on the way the media constructs the concept of the group (Wright, 2002).

Literature Review

Representation Shaper

The first is the source that is chosen; the second is how an incident or problem is framed; and the third is the news's tone, which refers to whether the media delivers its report in a favorable or unfavorable light. One of the main forces behind media representation is the determination of information sources (media *sourcing*) who have an important role in influencing news disseminated by media organizations (Hermida et al., 2014a). Through the determination of sources, the media provides certain individuals to present their version of explanations and provide evidence of arguments and exclude explanations from other sources.

Framing is an additional method utilized by the media that plays a role in determining representation. According to framing, the image and representation of reality are the end products of a process in which the media select and display aspects of truth to the public. According to (Iyengar & Kinder, 1987), the perception, representation, and construction of reality depend on the fact that individuals and the media interpret and explain problems in the same manner they are presented in the news. According to (Lecheler & de Vreese, 2010), the media presents information to emphasize certain aspects of a topic while downplaying others. In other words, the public's mind needs information in order to construct an accurate picture of reality.

News source (Sourcing)

In order to make news, journalists collect information about various events and situations from a variety of sources. In determining the aspects to be highlighted from an event or issue and also in constructing and conveying messages, the resource person will determine reality (Reich, 2011). This is because 'news is not what happens, but what someone says has happened or will happen' (Sigal, 1987). In practice, reporters and editors in addition to choosing the aspects to highlight an event or issue, constructing and presenting it as news, they also decide who will be involved or excluded as a source of information based on the credentials they have such as expertise, segments of society represented, and position (Hermida et al., 2014b). Media and journalists have a preference for sources so that not all organizations, communities, groups and individuals are treated equally as news sources.

(Carlson, 2009) believes that the determination of sources is not just an effort to find and obtain information because certain individuals or groups are more privileged in providing information. In the process of assessing what happened and giving evidence, the media excludes certain sources in order to give others the authority and validity that they deserve. The content of the messages that are produced and conveyed by the media is significantly influenced by the news sources that are utilized. According to research conducted by (Berkowitz & Beach, 1993), sources wield a greater amount of influence than journalists. This is due to the fact that sources have the ability to mold information, decide how events and topics are presented, and influence how the general public perceives the world (Hermida et al., 2014b).

According to the findings of this investigation, there are two distinct types of news sources: (1) official sources, and (2) unofficial ones. Official sources include government officials, heads of public relations, and many related activities such as press conferences, press releases, and so on. Official sources might be considered elites in the political, economic, social, or cultural spheres. According to (Brown et al., 1987) and (Sigal, 1987), non-official sources are regular people who do not hold positions of authority inside recognized institutions or organizations. Unofficial sources include professionals who are not employed by established institutions and do not have offices of their own.

Framing

In media reporting, *framing* functions like a frame around a painting or image where people's attention is focused on what is in the frame i.e. things that are considered important and relevant while other things are ignored because they are outside the field of view (Johnston & Noakes, 2005). Framing refers to the phenomenon that explains how the media selects, emphasizes, manages and presents messages to the audience. In this process, journalists select certain parts of reality, focus attention on the selected part, choose the desired words (language) and tone of the news, arrange the placement of facts and supporting evidence, and provide values and norms in the news (Ford & King, 2015).

The media organizes information into news stories using a technique called framing. These reports contain desired storylines (W. A. Gamson & Modigliani, 1989) that interpret a problem or an occurrence (Schuck & de Vreese, 2006). In this instance, framing is used to explain two different things: first, it explains the management and presentation of communications by the media, and second, it explains the cognitive process that the audience goes through in order to perceive and interpret particular events (Chong & Druckman, 2007).

Different framing patterns can show the same event differently. This is because the media selects, emphasizes, interprets, excludes, arranges, and presents parts of an event differently (Borah, 2011; Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000). Research by (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000) analyzed 2,601 newspaper stories and 1,522 television news stories during the period surrounding the meeting of European heads of state in Amsterdam in 1997. The results of the study produced five news frames that are widely used as references as follows:

1. Conflict frames. This frame emphasizes conflict between individuals, groups, or institutions as a means of capturing the interest of audiences to follow the news. (Byrne & Neuman, 1992) also found that the media use conflict frames to report various events, problems and issues that arise in society.

2. Frame human *interest* or human attraction. This frame presents a human face or emotional angle in presenting an event, issue or problem. (Byrne & Neuman, 1992) describe this as a frame of "human impact", and, in addition to conflict, consider it an important frame in the news.

3. Frame of economic consequences. This frame reports events or problems in terms of economic consequencesto individuals, groups, institutions, regions, or countries.

4. Frame of morality. This frame places events, problems, or issues in the context of religious teachings or moral teachings. Journalists often refer to moral frameworks indirectly through quotations or conclusions, for example—by asking others to question an event or issue in a moral perspective (Byrne & Neuman, 1992).

5. Frame responsibility. This frame presents an issue or problem in such a way and shows who is responsible for the emergence of the issue or problem. The media uses the attribute of responsibility to bring forward who is the cause or party that can provide a solution to a problem whether government, individual or group.

The media frames by providing clues, interpretations, evaluations, or suggesting decisions (Scheufele et al., 2006) emphasizing a particular part of a problem (Schuck & de Vreese, 2006) removing or silencing certain parts of reality (Stauffacher et al., 2015) and favoring one aspect over the other (Entman, 2007, 2010). Framing affects audience perception (Stauffacher et al., 2015) and judgment (Iyengar & Kinder, 1987) by emphasizing reality.

Framing can be done against three groups: media, audiences, and elites (Scheufele et al., 2006). Thus, framing shapes elite reality, journalistic selection, and audience cognition and attitudes as part of culture and society (Matthes, 2012).

Research Method

This study analyzes the representation of the Indonesian presidency in leading the G20 Summit in Bali in November 2022. This study uses the assumptions of the positivistic research paradigm with a quantitative approach because it refers to the deductive process by first preparing categories based on theory or previous research, namely analysis of news sources, framing and tone of news. In this study, the analysis was carried out by concentrating on how the national television media, which was represented by three news television stations, namely Metro TV, TVONe, and Kompas TV, determined the sources, framing, and news made concerning the convening of the G20 Summit.

Techniques and methods of content analysis are carried out to achieve the following goals: (1) to test the strategy of determining sources used by national news television in representing Indonesia in organizing and chairing the G20 Summit; and (2) to examine the

framing, sources, and tone of the news in organizing the G20 Summit. Both of these objectives are related to the representation of Indonesia at the G20 Summit.

In this analysis, a number of news storiesbroadcast during the G20 summit will be studied. Data collection was carried out starting at the opening of the summit, implementation until closing. A number of news broadcast by three Indonesian national television news, namely TVOne, Metro TV and Kompas TV, during the G20 Summit will be analyzed. The three television stations were chosen because they are the three largest national news television stations in Indonesia so that they can be considered as representatives of all national television stations in Indonesia. All three television media have news editorial offices in Jakarta and throughout Indonesia and already have special news sites namely tvone.com, metrotv.com and kompastv.com.

In this study, the unit of analysis was news articles. This study used five *coding instruments* consisting of news sources, framing, and news tone. News sources consist of 5 categories (Western official channels, Western non-official channels, Indonesian official channels, Indonesian unofficial channels, and other sources); Framing consists of five categories as proposed by (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000) consisting of: responsibility, conflict, human attractiveness, economic consequences and morality; News tones have three categories (positive, negative, and neutral tones) and; The name of the media consists of three categories (Metro TV, TVOne and Kompas TV).

Each one is tagged so that it can be determined whether or not coding instruments like news sources, news frames, and news ones are actually employed by the media or not. For example, code 0 which means the source is not used and codes $1 - 5$ for each category of source used. To determine the occurrence of frames in the news, the absence of *frames* is given a code of 0 which means the frame does not exist, and a code of $1 - 5$ for each presence of the frame category used. To measure the presence of each news tone, the code 0 means the tone does not exist and codes $1 - 3$ represent each category of news tone.

Results and Discussion

The gathering of information took place throughout the two days of the G20 Summit in Bali, which took place from November 15 to November 16. The three televisions media already have their own specialised news websites, which are named tvone.com, metrotv.com, and kompastv.com. The collection of data is accomplished by reading the news stories that are published on the three websites that are owned by the three televisions media. Data collection resulted in 38 news originating from the three national televisions media that have covered G20 activities, namely Metro TV as many as 17 news, TVOne (6 news) and Kompas TV (15 news).

Based on the analysis of the news frame used, out of the total 38 news, as many as 20 news (52.6%) are news presented frameless while the rest using certain frames, namely conflict frames and human attraction frames in the same percentage (15.7%). The number of stories

framed using the economic consequence frame was four news stories (10.5%) while the responsibility and morality frames were only one news each (Details See table 4.1).

Statistical tests using Chi-s quare were conducted to determine whether there were significant differences between the three national television media in terms of framing the news content of the G20 summit. The results of the Chi-square test showed no significant difference between the three media in terms of *framing* the content of the news aired. The Chi-square independence test was performed to test the relationship between television media and framing. The relationship between these variables shows insignificant results, X^2 (1, N = 10) = 10, p = 0.073. This means that there is no difference in terms of framing carried out by the three television media in reporting the G20 Summit (Details see table 4.2).

Table 4.1: Framing analysis results

Media	Conflict	Kons. Economics	Attraction	Tg. Answer	Morality	Frameless	Sum
TVOne	1	0	2	1	0	2	6
Metro TV	1	1	1	0	1	13	17
Compass TV	4	3	3	0	0	5	15
Sum	6	4	6	1	1	20	38

Table 4.2: Chi-Square Test News Frames

Expected value

Station	Conflict	Kons. Economics	Attraction	Tg. Answer	Morality	Frameless
TVOne	0.947368421	0.631578947	0.947368421	0.157894737	0.157894737	3.157894737
Metro TV	2.684210526	0.447368421	2.684210526	0.447368421	0.447368421	8.947368421
Compass TV	2.368421053	1.578947368	2.368421053	0.394736842	0.394736842	7.894736842

(O-E)2/E

Station	Conflict	Kons. Economics	Attraction	Tg. Answer	Morality	Frameless
TVOne	0.002923977	0.631578947	1.169590643	4.49122807	0.157894737	0.424561404
Metro TV	1.056759546	0.682662539	1.056759546	0.447368421	0.682662539	1.835603715
Compass TV	1.123976608	1.278947368	0.168421053	0.394736842	0.394736842	1.061403509

Chi-square = 17.06181631, df = 10, *p*-value = 0.073007285

In addition, the analysis carried out on the content of the news presented by the three media is mostly positive *tone* which shows support for the leadership of Indonesia and the conduct of the meeting of the heads of state. Of the total 34 news stories collected related to news tone analysis, more than half (55.8%) displayed *news* about the G20 summit in a positive or neutral tone (15%) and none of the television media studied presented news in a negative tone (For details on the tone of this story, see table 4.3). The Chi-square independence test was conducted to test the relationship between television media and the *news tone* used. The relationship between these variables showed insignificant results, X^2 (4, $N = 34$) = 14.53, p = 0.057. This means that there is no difference in the tone of news among the three television media in reporting the G20 summit (Details see table 4.3).

Analysis of the news sources used by the three television media in delivering news shows that the use of official Indonesian sources and unofficial sources is equally numerous. Of the total 34 news stories analyzed, four news (11.7%) used official Indonesian news sources and four news (11.7%) used unofficial news sources (Details see Table 4.4). The Chi-square independence test is conducted to test the relationship between television media and the news source used. The relationship between these two variables showed insignificant results, X^2 (6, $N = 34$) = 56.85, $p = 1.95$. This means that there is no difference in the tone of news among the three television media in reporting the G20 summit (Details see table 4.4).

Table 4.3: Chi-Square Test News Tones

Observed value (O)

Station	Negative	Positive	Neutral	Sum
TVOne	0	4	0	4
Metro TV	0	3	12	15
Compass TV	0	12	3	15
	0	19	15	34

Expected value (E)

Station	Negative	Positive	Neutral
TVOne	0	2.235294118	1.764705882
Metro TV	0	8.382352941	6.617647059
Compass TV	0	8.382352941	6.617647059

(O-E)2/E

Station	Negative	Positive	Neutral
TVOne	0	1.393188854	1.764705882
Metro TV	0	3.456037152	4.377647059
Compass TV	0	1.56130031	1.977647059

Station	Official source RI	Official source of BRT	Unofficial sources	Unsourced	Sum
TVOne	0	0	0	4	4
Metro TV	1	0	2	12	15
Compass TV	3	0	2	10	15
Sum	4	0	4	26	34

Table 4.4: Chi-square test of news sources

Expected

Station	Official source RI	Official source of BRT	Unofficial sources	Unsourced
TVOne	0.470588235	0	0.470588235	3.058823529
Metro TV	1.764705882	0	1.764705882	11.47058824
Compass TV	1.764705882	0	1.764705882	11.47058824

(O-E)2/E

Station	Official source RI	Official source of BRT	Unofficial sources	Unsourced
TVOne	0.595588235	0	4.970588235	26.13574661
Metro TV	0.864705882	0	0.031372549	0.188536953
Compass TV	2.831372549	0	2.831372549	18.40392157

Chi-square= 56,583, df = 6, *p*-value = 1,956

The results showed that most of the news presented by the three television media did not experience a framing process which in this study used the framing p from Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) which It consists of five categories: responsibility, conflict, human attractiveness, economic consequences and morality. The absence of framing used suggests that television media prefer to present facts as they are. This indicates that the media does not want its audience to be focused on what is in the frame, specifically things that the media considers to be essential and relevant (Johnston & Noakes, 2005). The media does not intentionally want to select, emphasize, manage and present a particular message to the audience. The media does not show an agenda to select certain parts of a reality, focus attention on selected parts, choose the desired words (language) and tone (tone) of the news, regulate the placement of facts and supporting evidence, and provide values and norms in the news (Ford & King, 2015).

This study found no evidence that television media in Indonesia has an agenda that wants to regulate information in the news reports it delivers, as stated by (W. A. Gamson & Modigliani, 1989). The results showed that there was no dominant particular framing p because most news was presented frameless so that all reported events had similarity in terms of content. This similarity in news is because the media has no pretensions to select, emphasize, interpret, exclude, organize, and present parts of an event differently (Borah, 2011; Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000).

The results of news content analysis also do not show any attempt by television media to carry out various techniques in an effort to frame such as: providing certain instructions, interpretations and evaluations or suggesting certain decisions (Scheufele et al., 2006) nor is there any indication that the media gives particular consideration or emphasizes a particular part of an issue (Schuck & de Vreese, 2006) or favors one aspect over another (Entman, 2007, 2010).

According to the findings of this investigation, there are two distinct types of news sources: (1) official, and (2) unofficial. The results of this study show that the selection of resource persons is carried out in a balanced manner so that (Carlson, 2009) view states that the determination of sources is not just an effort to find and obtain information because certain individuals or groups are more privileged in providing information. Thus, the three television media studied did not show partiality and privileged certain sources in their coverage. When determining events and giving proof, the media makes no attempt to give specific sources more authority and validity than other sources, and they do so to the exclusion of other sources. Previous research (Berkowitz & Beach, 1993) has demonstrated that sources can exert a stronger influence on news than journalists can; nevertheless, in regard to the coverage of the G20 summit, there is no evident influence of sources on the content of the news. According to (Hermida et al., 2014a), there is no evidence to suggest that the sources utilized can influence information, determine how events and concerns are presented, or determine how the general public understands the world.

Conclusion

The results showed that most of the news broadcast by the three national television media was *frameless*, which was 52%, while the most widely used frame was conflict and *human interest* in the same percentage at 15%. Most of the news content from the three television media about Indonesia's leadership in the G20 was delivered in a positive tone, and the Chi-square test conducted showed no significant difference between the three media in terms of news content. Analysis of the news sources   used by the three television media in delivering news shows that the use of news sources   is balanced because of the use of official Indonesian sources and unofficial sources are just as numerous. The Chi-s quare difference test conducted showed no difference in the three issues examined by the three media, namely framing, news tone and news source.   Thus, the representation of the three national television media towards Indonesia's leadership and the holding of the G20 Summit is very positive and conducive.

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