

Framing Analysis of Raja Ampat Nickel Mine News on Indonesian Online Media

Tafuzi Fauriana¹, Guruh Ramdani²

¹ Digital Communication and Media, IPB University, Indonesia; tfaurianafauriana@apps.ipb.ac.id

² Digital Communication and Media, IPB University, Indonesia; guruh.r@apps.ipb.ac.id

Received: 24/05/2026

Revised: 18/07/2026

Accepted: 01/08/2026

Abstract

Online media play an important role in shaping public understanding of environmental issues through news *framing*. The issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat has attracted public attention because the area is known as a conservation region with high biodiversity value. This study aims to analyze how Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com construct reality regarding the conflict between ecological interests and natural resource industrialization in Raja Ampat. This study uses a qualitative approach with Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's *framing* analysis. The data consist of news articles related to nickel mining activities in Raja Ampat published by Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com. The analysis focuses on syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures. The results show that Mongabay.co.id emphasizes environmental damage and ecological crisis through evaluative language and dominant environmental perspectives. Meanwhile, Kompas.com presents the issue in a more balanced and contextual way by combining social, policy, and governmental perspectives. The study concludes that differences in media *framing* influence public understanding of environmental damage, ecological crisis urgency, and the position of Raja Ampat as a conservation area.

Keywords

environmental issues; *framing* analysis; online media; nickel mining; Raja Ampat

Corresponding Author

Tafuzi Fauriana

IPB University, Indonesia; radentfaurianans@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology and digital communication media has brought significant changes in various aspects of modern society's life from pre-oral, oral traditions, writing, print, and mass media. In the digital era, information can be disseminated quickly and accessed by the public without space and time limits through various platforms and makes the process of delivering information take place in more (Rahardja , 2025) *real time* than conventional media. Online media (Shanaz & Irwansyah , 2021) then developed into one of the main sources of information for the public in obtaining information about various social, political, economic, cultural, and environmental issues. (Kusnanto *et al.* 2023)



The characteristics of *online* media according to them are, fast, easily accessible, and have a wide reach. This causes the media to have the ability to influence public perception through the content of the news, and the way they frame information ultimately shapes the perspective of an event (Aprilian & Iqbal, 2026). The process of conveying information on *Squirt* (2024) *online* media is basically influenced by the viewpoint, editorial policies, and characteristics of each media in compiling news, and results in the media having a strategic position in building public understanding of social reality. (Science *et al.* 2023)

Online media reporting does not fully represent reality in its entirety because the media selects facts, uses language, placement of sources, and highlights certain aspects in news texts. This process shows the existence of (Haerul , 2024) *framing* in media reporting (Putri, 2025). *Framing* is used by the media to construct a construction of reality through the emphasis on certain aspects of an event so as to affect the way the public understands the issue being reported. (Damarrosydi , 2025)

Media framing also has a great influence on the reporting of environmental issues, *framing* can and does have a significant impact on the way people understand and respond to complex issues such as environmental crises. The media can determine which issues are considered important, urgent, and worthy of public attention, The use of language, the prominence of facts, and the preparation of information in news texts cause the media to be able to establish a different level of urgency to an environmental issue. This condition shows that the media has the ability to build visibility of ecological damage and shape public perception of the level of environmental crisis (Fatmarahadi, 2024). (Wibowo, 2024) (Debbie) *et al.* 2025) (Laughter) *et al.* 2025)

As stated, environmental issues are one of the topics that often show differences in Rose Rose *et al.* . (2025) *framing* between *online media* because they are related to conflicts between economic interests, development, and ecological sustainability. Especially related to mining activities which is one of the environmental issues that has received great attention, because it has a direct impact on ecological conditions and the lives of the surrounding community. One of the environmental issues that has been highlighted is related (Lestari *et al.* 2025) to nickel mining in Raja Ampat.

Several previous studies have examined environmental issues related to nickel mining activities in Raja Ampat in the context of framing online media. Siregar (2025) explained that news about the Raja Ampat nickel mine is widely developed in online media and shows that there are differences in the construction of reality in the presentation of information. A number of media tend to highlight the threat of ecological damage and environmental impacts (Rosadha, 2025), while other media emphasize aspects of government policy evaluation, supervision of mining activities, and social response to these issues (Harys, 2025). These differences show that the media has a different framing tendency in interpreting mining issues in the Raja Ampat conservation area (Nasution *et al.*, 2024).

The difference in framing can be seen in the news Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com. Putri and Khotimah (2022) explained that Mongabay.co.id as a media that focuses on environmental and conservation issues tends to build framing that highlights ecological threats due to mining activities, such as environmental damage, threats to marine ecosystems, and long-term impacts on the ecological sustainability of Raja Ampat. The use of evaluative language shows the media's efforts in building a high level of urgency of the environmental crisis (Wardani & Subrata, 2023). On the contrary, Kompas.com as a national mainstream media tends to present more moderate and contextual news by presenting various perspectives from the community, the government, and other related parties (Syukron, 2025). The Kompas.com news emphasizes more on aspects of government policy evaluation and social response to the Raja Ampat nickel mine issue (Dewantara, 2025).

Although much media framing research related to environmental issues has been conducted, most of the previous research still focused on differences in media perspectives in reporting social and environmental issues in general (Siregar, 2025). Research on how online media constructs Raja Ampat's position as a conservation area in the conflict between ecological interests and nickel mining activities, particularly through regulating the visibility of ecological damage and the urgency of environmental crises, is still relatively limited.

Based on these conditions, this study has novelty in the analysis of online media framing on the position of Raja Ampat as a conservation area in the midst of conflicts between ecological interests and nickel mining activities. The study also highlights how the media builds visibility of ecological damage and the urgency of environmental crises through online media reporting. The analysis was carried out using the framing model of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki through syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures to identify the construction of reality constructed by Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com on the issue of the Raja Ampat nickel mine.

Based on this background, this study focuses on how framing the news of the Raja Ampat nickel mine is built by Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com, as well as how the two media build the visibility of ecological damage and the level of urgency of the environmental crisis in their reporting. This study aims to analyze the construction of media reality on the issue of the Raja Ampat nickel mine through the difference in framing in Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com using the framing analysis model of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki.

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a framing text analysis method to examine how *online media* frames the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research focuses on the meaning of news texts and the process of constructing reality formed

through media reporting. Framing analysis (Light *et al.* 2026) is used to identify how the media performs fact selection, highlighting certain aspects, and the use of language in building meaning for the audience (São Paulo & Stuttgart, 2023).

The framing *analysis model* used in this study is the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki model. This model was chosen because it is able to systematically identify the structure of news framing through four main elements, namely syntactic structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure. These four elements are used to see how the media compiles facts and shapes the construction of reality in news texts.

The object of the research is in the form of news texts about the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat published by two *online media*, namely Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com. The selection of media was carried out by *purposive sampling* based on the characteristics of the news of each media. Mongabay.co.id were chosen because they had a strong orientation on environmental issues, while Kompas.com were chosen as mainstream media that tended to present information in a more moderate and balanced manner. The analysis unit in this study consists of two news articles that discuss the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat.

The research data uses secondary data in the form of news documents obtained from the official websites of the two media. Data collection was carried out through documentation techniques with several stages, namely news search using keywords related to the Raja Ampat nickel mine, news selection based on topic relevance and depth of content, and document collection for further analysis. The research is also supported by literature studies sourced from scientific journals, books, and previous research that is relevant to *framing analysis* and media reality construction.

The main instrument in this study is the researcher himself (*human instrument*) which plays a role in collecting, interpreting, and analyzing data.

Data analysis was carried out in stages by reading the news text in depth, identifying *framing* elements, and then categorizing the findings based on Pan and Kosicki's framing structure. Syntactic structure is used to analyze the arrangement of facts in news, script structure is used to see the presentation pattern of 5W+1H elements, thematic structure is used to identify the development of ideas and the consistency of the theme, while rhetorical structure is used to analyze the use of language, diction, metaphors, and other elements of meaning emphasis. The results of the analysis were then interpreted to understand the difference *in framing* between Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com in reporting the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on the analysis of two news articles that discuss the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat. The first news came from a Mongabay.co.id titled "Raja Ampat Nickel Mine, Damage Will Not Be Repaired" which was published on June 8, 2025. The second article comes from a Kompas.com entitled "The Community Asks the Government to Conduct a Thorough Evaluation of Mines in Raja Ampat" which was published on June 9, 2025.

The Mongabay.co.id news features a strong focus on ecological impact with an emphasis on the potential for permanent environmental damage. The fragmentation of sentences in the media shows the use of diction that is absolute and leads to serious long-term consequences. This emphasis creates the impression that mining activities have an irreparable impact. Kompas.com news shows a more diverse approach to the presentation of information. The content of the news presents various views, including statements that the government needs to evaluate and the differences in findings between institutions.

The difference in title, content focus, and composition of the speakers shows a difference in *framing* orientation from the beginning. Mongabay.co.id tend to emphasize environmental impacts directly and consistently, while Kompas.com present the issue in a broader context by presenting various points of view. The analysis was further conducted using Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing model to identify how the two media construct the construction of reality through news texts.

3.1. Mongabay Framing Analysis

Table 1. Framing Analysis Mongabay.co.id

Yes	Structure	Analysis Indicators	Empirical Findings	Framing Implications
1	Syntax	Headline	The use of the phrase "Raja Ampat nickel mine, damage will not be recovered" is absolute, final, and does not provide alternative possibilities	Forming an initial perception that environmental damage is permanent and irreparable
		Lead	Direct leads highlight environmental impacts without providing a neutral introduction to the policy context	Directing the reader's attention early on to negative consequences
		Background Information	The information is focused on ecosystem damage, potential biodiversity loss, and environmental threats	Reinforcing the construction that the main issue is the ecological crisis
		Resource Persons	Dominated by environmental activists,	Produce a homogeneous and

2	Scripts	<i>What</i>	researchers, and those critical of the mine Environmental damage due to mining activities	unbalanced perspective Impact is made the center of the main narrative
		<i>Who</i>	Environmental activist and researcher	Critical perspectives dominate
		<i>Where</i>	Raja Ampat as a high biodiversity area	The location is symbolically valued as an area that must be protected
		<i>When</i>	Actual news time	Adds a sense of urgency
		<i>Why</i>	Mining activities as the main cause of natural damage	Causes of singular locking
		<i>How</i>	Not technically explained or operational details of the mine	Reduce the complexity of issues, focus on consequences
		<i>Details</i>	Each paragraph emphasizes the ecological impact on a recurring basis	Locking the reader into a single interpretive framework with no alternative perspective.
3	Thematic	Coherence	Linear narrative without contradictions or alternative points of view	Linear narrative without contradictions or alternative points of view
		Sentence Forms	Many use evaluative and implicit sentences contain judgments	Forming a one-way narrative pattern
		Pronouns	Not used to present a balance of perspective	The narrative remains locked to a single point of view
		Lexicon	Words like "damage", "threat", "not recoverable" are used repeatedly	Reinforcing the emotional effect and urgency, encouraging the reader to accept <i>the framing</i> affectively.
4	Rhetoric	Graphics	Visuals support an overview of environmental impact	Amplify the visual <i>effects of framing</i>
		Metaphor	Leads to <i>irreversible conditions</i> and destruction	Forming fatalistic perceptions

¹ Author's analysis based on Mongabay.co.id (2025)

The syntactic structure in Mongabay news shows that the framing of reality has been built from the earliest element, namely *the Headline*. The use of phrases such as "*irreparable damage*" has an absolute, final, and non-existent meaning. The choice of words not only serves as an attention-grabber, but also as a *framing device* that directly directs the reader to a certain conclusion before reading the content of the news in its entirety. The phrase "*will not recover*" implies an *irreversible* condition that confirms that the impact is permanent.

The news lead continues the *framing direction* by placing ecological impact as the main focus. The presentation of information does not begin with the general context or policy background, but directly highlights the consequences of mining activities. This pattern suggests that syntactic structures are used to speed up the process of forming reader perceptions. The first sentences tend to contain pressure of meaning, for example through the depiction of threatened or damaged environmental conditions, so that the reader is directly directed to a certain point of view.

The background information in the news strengthens the construction by emphasizing aspects of environmental damage, potential biodiversity loss, and threats to marine ecosystems. The presentation of context is not directed at the complexity of the issue as a whole, but rather focused on the negative impact. This pattern indicates the existence of reality selection, where certain aspects are highlighted while other aspects are not given equal space.

The composition of the speakers is an important indicator in the syntax structure. The dominance of resource persons from environmental activists and researchers shows a selective tendency to choose information sources. The quotes that emerge tend to reinforce the narrative regarding the dangers and negative impacts of mining. A relevant example of a piece can be a statement that emphasizes that mining activities have the potential to damage ecosystems or threaten environmental sustainability. The absence of balanced representation from the government or industry causes the perspectives presented to be homogeneous.

The script structure shows a disproportionate distribution of 5W+1H elements. The *elements of What* and *Why* get a dominant emphasis. "Environmental damage" as the main event is constantly repeated in various parts of the text, while "mining activity" is consistently positioned as the single cause. The *How* element is not explained technically or in detail, so the process that occurs in the field is not the main focus. This pattern shows that reality is constructed by simplifying the cause-and-effect relationship.

The thematic structure shows a very strong consistency in the development of ideas. Each paragraph serves as a reinforcement of the main theme, which is environmental damage. There was no deviation in theme or attempt to present an alternative perspective. The narrative develops linearly without any contradictions. This pattern creates a strong *framing effect* because the reader is not given

the space to see the issue from another perspective. The form of sentences used in news tends to contain evaluative elements. Sentences convey facts and contain implicit judgments. The use of words with negative connotations reinforces the direction of the narrative. Pronouns aren't used to create distance or balance of perspective, so text stays locked into a single point of view.

The rhetorical structure shows the use of language as the main tool in strengthening *framing*. Dictions such as "*damage*", "*threat*", and "*not recovering*" appear repeatedly and build a sense of urgency. The choice of words has a strong emotional content and is able to influence the reader's affective response. The metaphors used tend to lead to conditions of irreparable destruction or loss.

Visuals or graphic elements serve as narrative reinforcements. Images that show environmental conditions or mining activities can reinforce the visual impression of the impacts that occur. The combination of text and visuals creates *a more intense framing effect*.

The overall structure shows that Mongabay builds a strong and consistent *framing*. Each element in the text supports each other to lead the reader to one dominant interpretation, which is that mining activities are a serious threat to the environment.

3.2. Framing Kompas.com Analysis

Table 2. Framing Analysis Kompas.com

Yes	Structure	Analysis Indicators	Empirical Findings	Framing Implications
1	Syntax	Headline	"The community asks the government for a thorough evaluation...." is descriptive without assessment	Doesn't form initial perceptions directly
		Lead	Explaining the context of the community's request for mining evaluation " <i>needs a thorough evaluation of mining governance</i> "	Provides a neutral initial understanding
		Background Information	Combining social, policy and field conditions	Demonstrate the complexity of the issue
		Resource Persons	Combining social, policy and field conditions	Creates a balance of perspective
2	Scripts	What	Mine evaluation request	Focus on social dynamics
		Who	Society and government	Diverse representation of speakers
		Where	Raja Ampat	Location context

3	Thematic	When	Actual context	Demonstrate the relevance of the issue
		Why	Concerns about the impact of mining	Not locked to a single cause
		How	Conveyed through the aspirations of the community	Social processes explained
		Details	Information is presented in stages and contextual	Provide a comprehensive understanding
	Rhetoric	Coherence	Paragraphs are logically interconnected	Systematic narrative
		Sentence Forms	Descriptive and informative	Not forming a direct opinion
		Pronouns	Used to maintain objective distance	Demonstrate neutrality
4		Lexicon	Formal, neutral language, minimal emotional words. There is no dramatic emphasis such as "evaluation", "demand", "policy"	Maintain an emotional distance between the text and the reader. Neutral and unemotional
		Graphics	Informative	Support understanding
		Metaphor	Almost unused	Doesn't build bias

2Source: Author's analysis based on Kompas.id (2025).

The syntactic structure in Kompas.com news shows a different approach to constructing meaning. *The headlines* used are descriptive and do not contain judgment. Phrases such as "*the public asks the government to evaluate*" function as a conveyor of information without providing specific interpretation directions. The choice of words shows that the media tried to maintain neutrality from the beginning.

News leads provide context regarding events that occur in an informative way. The presentation of information is carried out in stages, starting from an explanation of the community's request, then followed by the background and conditions behind the issue. This pattern allows the reader to understand the issue more comprehensively without being directed to a specific conclusion.

The information background includes various aspects that are interrelated, such as community conditions, government policies, and mining activities. The presentation of a broader context shows that the media seeks to present the complexity of the issue. There is no overemphasis on one particular aspect, so the reader can see the issue in a more balanced way.

The composition of the speakers shows a diversity of perspectives. Quotes come from a variety of parties, including the public, the government, and other related parties. Statements that appear tend to

reflect social dynamics, such as requests for evaluations or concerns about the impact of mines. The diversity of these speakers serves to create a balance of information.

The script structure shows a proportional distribution of 5W+1H elements. Each element is presented in its entirety without any significant dominance. The *What* element not only explains the event, but is also connected to the *Who*, *Why*, and *How* elements in a balanced way. This pattern results in an informative and unbiased narrative.

The thematic structure shows that the issue is developed dynamically. The theme is not locked in one specific direction, but rather covers a variety of viewpoints. The narrative develops through the relationship between society and government, as well as through ongoing policy processes. The coherence between paragraphs is well maintained so that the flow of information is easy to understand. The sentence form used is descriptive and informative. The sentence does not contain an explicit assessment. The use of pronouns serves to maintain distance between the author and the content of the news, so that objectivity is maintained.

The rhetorical structure shows the use of neutral and formal language. Dictions such as "evaluation", "request", and "policy" do not have a strong emotional charge. Metaphors are hardly used, so the text does not build a dramatic impression. This style of language creates an emotional distance between the text and the reader. Visual elements, if any, are used to support the understanding of information, not to reinforce emotional effects. The combination of text and visuals remains in the informative corridor.

The overall structure shows that Kompas.com build a *framing* that is moderate or weak in nature. Text serves as a conveyor of information that provides space for the reader to form interpretations independently. There is no dominance of perspective that consistently leads the reader to one particular conclusion.

3.3. Differences between Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com Framing

Table 3. Comparison of *Mongabay.co.id* and *Kompas.com* Framing

Yes	Structure	Analysis Indicators	Mongabay.co.id	Kompas.com	Meaning of Difference
1	Syntax	Headline	Using evaluative diction: "Damage will not be repaired"	Using descriptive diction: "the community asks for evaluation"	Differences in the formation of the reader's initial perception
		Lead	Directly emphasizing environmental impact	Provide context gradually	Differences in how to direct the reader's focus

2	Scripts	Background Information	Combining Focus on ecological damage	Combining social and policy aspects	Differences in depth and balance of context
		Resource Persons	Dominated by activists and researchers	Diverse (community, government) Evaluation Request	Difference in perspective balance
		What	Environmental damage		Differences in the main focus of events
		Who	Activists and members	Society and government	Differences in actor representation
		Where When	Raja Ampat	Location context	
3	Thematic	Why	Mining as the main cause	Concerns about impacts	Differences in cause emphasis
		How	Not explained in detail	Explained through social processes	Differences in depth of explanation
		Narrative Pattern	Consistent one-way	Comprehensive multi perspectives	Differences in interpretation space
		Coherence	Linear and repetitive	Varied and contextual	Differences in narrative dynamics
		Sentence Forms	Evaluative	Descriptive	Differences in opinion formation
4	Rhetoric			Neutral, informative "evaluation", "policy" maintain an emotional distance between the text and the reader. Neutral and unemotional	Differences in language intensity
		Lexicon	Emotional, persuasive "damage", "threat"		
		Language Style	Persuasive	Informative	Differences in communication goals
		Metaphor	Leads to permanent destruction	Minimal metaphor	Dramatic effect differences
		The Power of Framing	Very Powerful	Relatively Weak	Differences in the intensity of reality construction

³Source: Author's analysis based on Mongabay.co.id (2025) and Kompas.id (2025)

The comparison between Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com shows fundamental differences in the way the two media construct reality through framing structures. Analysis based on Pan and

Kosicki's model shows that each textual structure functions as a news constituent element and a device that determines the direction of readers' interpretation.

Syntax structure is the most decisive starting point in framing formation. Mongabay.co.id use *Headline* with evaluative diction that is absolute. Phrases like "*irreparable damage*" directly lock the meaning before the reader enters the content of the news. *The headline* contains strong claims and does not leave room for other possible interpretations. Kompas.com use a different approach by presenting *descriptive* headlines such as "*the public asks the government to evaluate*". The choice of words does not contain judgment so the reader is not directed to a particular conclusion from the start.

Leads in both media show different ways of directing readers' attention. Mongabay immediately puts environmental impact as the main focus. The information is compiled without a neutral introduction so that the reader is immediately exposed to negative consequences. Kompas.com build a *Lead* in stages by providing context about the event. Readers are given space to understand the issue before arriving at a certain interpretation.

The background of information in Mongabay tends to narrow down to the aspect of ecological damage. The information presented repeatedly leads to environmental impacts, thus reinforcing one key theme. Kompas.com provides a broader information background by combining social, policy, and societal aspects. The presentation of a more diverse context shows that there is an effort to present the complexity of the issue.

The composition of the speakers is an important indicator in distinguishing the strength of *framing*. Mongabay.co.id is dominated by speakers from environmental activists and researchers. The statements quoted tend to reinforce the narrative about the dangers of mining. Kompas.com presents more diverse speakers, including the community and the government. The variety of speakers creates a balance of information and reduces the dominance of one perspective.

The structure of the script shows the difference in the distribution of news elements. Mongabay.co.id place the *What* and *Why* elements as the center of the narrative. Environmental damage is the main focus, while mining activities are positioned as the sole cause. The *How* element is not explained in depth so the process is not the main concern. Kompas.com arrange the 5W+1H element in a more proportional manner. Each element has a relatively balanced portion so that the narrative develops informatively.

The thematic structure in the Mongabay.co.id shows a very strong consistency. The narrative develops linearly without any variation of viewpoints. Each paragraph serves as a reinforcement of the main theme that has been determined. Kompas.com show a more flexible thematic pattern. The theme is not locked in one particular direction, but rather evolves according to the dynamics of the issue. Readers are given space to see different perspectives.

The form of sentences used in Mongabay.co.id tends to be evaluative and contains implicit judgments. The sentences used are to convey facts and build opinions. Kompas.com use descriptive sentences that are informative. The delivery of information is carried out without giving pressure to a certain meaning.

Rhetorical structure is the most visible differentiator in the intensity of *framing*. Mongabay.co.id use emotional diction such as "*damage*", "*threat*", and "*not recover*". These words build an impression of urgency and crisis. The use of metaphors that lead to destruction reinforces the dramatic effect. Kompas.com use neutral and formal language. The diction used does not have an emotional content so it does not lead to the reader's affective response.

Differences in language styles indicate different communication goals. Mongabay.co.id tend to use a persuasive approach that leads the reader to one particular interpretation. Kompas.com use an informative approach that provides space for the reader to form an understanding independently.

The overall comparison shows that Mongabay.co.id build strong *framing* through consistency and intensity of use of text structure. Kompas.com build weaker *framing* with a balanced and open approach. These differences emphasize that *framing* is a process of reality construction that is influenced by media orientation, the selection of sources, and the use of language in news.

3.4 Discussion

Framing in the news of the Raja Ampat nickel mine shows that *online* media has an important role in building a construction of reality on environmental issues. The results of the study show that Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com present different realities through the selection of facts, the use of language, the preparation of narratives, and the placement of sources in news texts. This difference shows that media coverage is not completely neutral because each media has its own way of interpreting the conflict between ecological interests and the industrialization of natural resources in the Raja Ampat conservation area.

Mongabay.co.id build a strong *framing* by placing ecological damage as the main focus of the news. The syntactic structure in news is used to form the reader's initial perception through *Headlines* that are evaluative and absolute. The use of phrases such as "irreparable damage" shows that the media builds environmental construction in conditions of crisis and permanent threats. The choice of diction results in high visibility of ecological damage because the reader is directed to understand mining activities as a serious threat to the sustainability of the Raja Ampat conservation area.

The prominence of the environmental impact on Mongabay.co.id shows that the media plays a role in building the level of urgency of the ecological crisis through *framing* of news. The script and thematic structure show the consistency of the narrative that continues to place mines as the main cause

of environmental damage. Narratives that are constructed in a linear and repetitive manner result in a strong emphasis of meaning on ecological threats. This condition shows that *media framing* affects how the public understands the level of danger and the position of environmental issues in the public space.

Raja Ampat in the news Mongabay.co.id constructed as a symbol of a conservation area that is in a threatened condition. The presentation of information about marine biodiversity, ecosystem damage, and threats to environmental sustainability shows that the media builds the identity of Raja Ampat as an ecological area that must be protected. The *framing* strengthens Raja Ampat's position as a representation of the conflict between environmental conservation and the exploitation of natural resources. The media then functions as a space that shows how ecological interests are opposed to the interests of mining industrialization.

Kompas.com build a more moderate *framing* through the presentation of more contextual and balanced information. The syntactic structure in news shows that the media does not directly lead the reader to one particular conclusion. The *headline* and *lead* are arranged descriptively by emphasizing the aspects of policy evaluation and social dynamics in the Raja Ampat nickel mine issue. This presentation resulted in a lower level of urgency for the environmental crisis than Mongabay.co.id because the media presented various perspectives in the news.

The diversity of speakers in Kompas.com shows that there are media efforts to build information balance. The perspectives of the community, the government, and other related parties are presented simultaneously so that the mining issue is understood in the context of social, policy, and government supervision. *More moderate framing* shows that the media constructs reality more openly and provides a wider space for interpretation for readers.

The framing differences between the two media show that *online media* has the ability to regulate the visibility of ecological damage and the level of urgency of the environmental crisis. Mongabay.co.id construct the construction of ecological crises intensely through the use of emotional language, the dominance of environmental perspectives, and the emphasis on permanent threats to conservation areas. Kompas.com build a more contextual construction by placing the issue of mining in social dynamics and public policy. These differences show that *media framing* affects the way the public understands ecological conflicts and the industrialization of natural resources in Raja Ampat.

The findings of the study show that *media framing* is related to the process of conveying information and is related to the formation of meaning in public spaces. The media has symbolic power in determining environmental issues that are considered important, urgent, and worthy of public attention. *Framing* then becomes a mechanism that shapes the way people understand ecological reality through the highlighting of certain aspects in the news.

The results of this study provide additional contributions through an analysis of how the media builds visibility of ecological damage and the level of urgency of environmental crises in reporting mining issues in conservation areas. This focus shows that *media framing* has a major influence on the formation of public perceptions of environmental conflicts and ecological sustainability.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that *media framing* in the news of the Raja Ampat nickel mine forms a different construction of reality in Mongabay.co.id and Kompas.com. These differences can be seen through the use of syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures in the preparation of news texts. Mongabay.co.id build a strong *framing* by placing ecological damage as the main focus of news through the use of evaluative language, emphasis on environmental threats, and the dominance of environmental perspectives in news narratives. Kompas.com build a more balanced *framing* by presenting mining issues in the context of social, policy, and government oversight through more descriptive and balanced language.

The results of the study show that *media framing* affects the way the public understands the level of environmental damage and the urgency of the ecological crisis in Raja Ampat. Mongabay.co.id build intense visibility of ecological damage by placing mining activities as a threat to the sustainability of conservation areas. Kompas.com build a more contextual construction through the presentation of various perspectives and policy dynamics on mining issues. These differences show that the media has a large role in determining how the conflict between ecological interests and the industrialization of natural resources is understood by society.

Raja Ampat in the media reports is constructed as a conservation area that has a high biodiversity value and is under pressure from mining activities. The framing of the media then formed the position of Raja Ampat as a symbol of ecological conflict in the public space. This shows that the media has symbolic power in building the level of urgency of environmental issues through the prominence of facts, the use of language, and the preparation of narratives in the news. *Media framing* is related to the different viewpoints of news and the process of forming meaning on environmental issues in the digital public space reinforces the importance of media literacy in understanding the construction of reality in reporting environmental issues, especially in the conflict between ecological conservation and natural resource industrialization.

REFERENCES

Anjuma, K. W., & Mukaromah, K. (2025). Al-Misykah: Environmental Degradation In Raja Ampat And

- The Reforestation Initiative Of Jerhemy Owen: A Qur'anic Perspective On The Dialectic Of Corruption And Restoration In QS. Al-A'raf: 56. *Journal of Qur'an Studies and Tafsir* 6(2), 343-364.
- Apriliana, N. D., & Iqbal, M. (2026). The role of tapal kuda television journalists association in transforming university students into competent journalists. *Journal of Communication Studies* 6(1), 45-56. <https://doi.org/10.37680/jcs.v6i1.9346>
- Cahya Aulia Ramdhani A, Bahfiarti, T., & Sultan, M. I. (2026). The construction of social reality on local cultural issues in online media reporting in Indonesia. *NUSANTARA: Journal of Social Sciences*, 13(1), 378-391. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id/index.php/nusantara/article/view/23176>
- Damarrosydi, A. A. (2025). Media framing in reporting intimidation of journalists. *Adijaya Multidisciplinary Journal*, 3(02), 241-248. Retrieved from <https://e-journal.naureendigiton.com/index.php/jam/article/view/1777>
- Devita, Gultom, Y. C. V., Safitri, N. J., Muhammad, M., & Doho, Y. D. B. (2025). The role of the mass media in shaping public opinion on government policies. *LOKAKOTA Journal of Communication Studies*, 1(01), 61-70. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.lokakota.id/index.php/jkk/article/view/6>
- Fatmarahadi, S. S. (2024). Semiotic Analysis of Roland Barthes' Model on the Meaning of Praise of the Purwa Ayu Mardi Utama Group (PAMU). *Journal of Communication Studies*, 4(2), 20-30. <https://doi.org/10.37680/jcs.v4i2.6421>
- Haerul, Z. A. (2024). *Framing of educational news writing on online media* Tuturkata [Undergraduate thesis]. IAIN Parepare.
- Hidayat, R., & Prasetyo, F. H. (2023). Robert N. Entman's framing analysis on the news of the 2021 homecoming ban in the media Detikcom and Kompas.com. *Journal of Communication Lens*, 2(2), 1-11. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.uic.ac.id/Lens/article/view/174>
- Isroyati, Laga, B. U., Septiano, A. B., Ahmad, R. A., & Nugroho, D. S. A. (2025). Literature review on the use of ineffective sentences in mass media news texts. *Journal of Educational Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(6), 604-612. <https://doi.org/10.71282/jurmie.v2i6.522>
- Kusnanto, K., Gudiato, C., Manggu, B., & Vuspitasari, B. K. (2023). The influence of the internet and conventional media on public perception of social issues. *Sebatik*, 27(2), 690-698. <https://doi.org/10.46984/sebatik.v27i2.2390>
- Kusumaningsih, R. (2024). The role of the media in influencing public opinion about law and justice. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3(1), 27-40. <https://doi.org/10.57248/jishum.v3i1.459>
- Lestari, S. A., Amalia, R., Septiawan, B. D., Windi, W., Riani, A., Ilmah, N., Iskandar, A., & Nasarudin, N. (2025). Identify the impact of mining activities on environmental problems in Pelambua Village, Pomalaa District, Kolaka Regency. *Geosphere: Journal of Geography Research*, 4(1), 108-117. <https://doi.org/10.37905/geojpg.v4i1.31918>
- Putri, N. D. F. (2025). Crisis communication model in relational conflicts between corporations and local communities. *Journal of Communication Studies*, 5(2), 434-455. <https://doi.org/10.37680/jcs.v5i2.8888>
- Rahardja, Y. S. (2026). Digital transformation and changes in public communication patterns in the era of social media. *SENADA (National Seminar on Management, Design and Application of Technology Business)*, 9, 95-104. Retrieved from <https://eprosiding.idbbali.ac.id/index.php/senada/article/view/1054>
- Ratnasari, T., & Putra, H. D. (2025). Criminal law enforcement in an effort to restore the ecological impact of nickel mining in Raja Ampat. *Lex Generalis Law Journal*, 6(11). <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v6i11.2076>

- Rosadha, S. A., Putri, R. D. M., Putri, T. A., & Ahmad, N. (2025). Representation of environmental issues in Indonesian mainstream media: An analysis of critical discourse. *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research*, 5(2), 3731–3738. <https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v5i2.18838>
- Shanaz, N. V., & Irwansyah, I. (2021). The use of Instagram social media in citizen journalism activities and its implications for conventional media. *Journal of Business Information Technology and Systems*, 3(2), 373–379. <https://doi.org/10.47233/jteksis.v3i2.257>
- Sianturi, H. R. P. (2023). The gatekeeping process in news production in online media. *Journal of Politikom Indonesiana*, 8(1), 24–45. <https://doi.org/10.35706/jpi.v8i1.9407>
- Siregar, R. K. (2025). Media Trends in the Raja Ampat Nickel Mine Polemic: (Analysis of Kompas.com news frame). *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Communication (SENAKOM)*, 2(2). <https://senakom.budiluhur.ac.id/sk/article/view/248>
- Srg, R. A. M., & Usiono, U. (2024). The role of digital media in increasing public engagement and participation: Communication transformation in the information and social age. *Journal of Science Student Research*, 2(6), 506–513. <https://doi.org/10.61722/jssr.v2i6.3008>
- Urbanization, & Simanjuntak, I. N. C. (2025). Downstreaming, corporations, and ecological crises: Reorganizing contemporary business law in the Raja Ampat Islands. *Journal of History Education and Social Research in the Humanities*, 5(2), 311–324. Retrieved from <https://ejournal.penerbitjurnal.com/index.php/humaniora/article/view/1316>
- Wibowo, N. (2024). Framing analysis in reporting on environmental crises in the mass media: A comparative study between newspapers and online media. *Journal of Media and Communication (MEKAS)*, 1(2), 79–82. <https://doi.org/10.69688/mekas.v1i2.40>