CONTENT ANALYSIS STUDY OF THE JAKARTA POST IN REPORTING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

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LETTER OF AGREEMENT

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

CONTENT ANALYSIS STUDY OF THE JAKARTA POST IN REPORTING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

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It has been approved by the thesis supervisor to be tested and defended in front of the thesis committee.

Date: 15 September 2022

Thesis supervisor,

Holy Rafika Dhona, S.I.Kom., M.A

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AGREEMENT SHEET

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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It has been defended and has been validated by the Thesis Committee of Communication Science Department in Faculty of Psychology and Social-Cultural Science of Islamic University of Indonesia

Date: 15 September 2022

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STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC ETHICS

Bismillahirahmanirahim

Signing below, I:

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Through this letter I stated that:

1. During the process of accomplishing this thesis research, researchers did not perform academic frauds in any kind of form, such as plagiarism, involving others in making the thesis, or any other kind of violations which are contradicting the academic ethics highly upheld by Islamic University of Indonesia.
2. Therefore, this thesis is a pure form of my scientific work as a student and a researcher, and not involving other people/parties.
3. Should there be any occasion, after I graduate from the Communication Science Department in Faculty of Psychology and Social-Culture Science of Islamic University of Indonesia, which states that this thesis has strong evidence of being a plagiated work or conducting academic frauds, I will be responsible for all the consequences and academic sanctions that has been set by Islamic University of Indonesia.

Hence this statement is truly sincere

Yogyakarta, 11 October 2022

Stating,



Arie Muzaiyin Falakh Cahya

MOTTO

"Nothing's perfect, the world's not perfect, but it's there for us, trying the best it can. That's what makes it so damn beautiful."

Roy Mustang in the Fullmetal Alchemist Brotherhood

DEDICATION

The writer express special thanks and gratitude's to Allah SWT for the blessing and grace so that the writer can finish this thesis on time which is dedicated to:

Mr. Yohanes and Mrs. Fadilah my beloved parents

My supportive sister Yola

My dearest Mbahkung and Mimih

All of my precious best friend

All of my friends in International Program Communication of 2018

All of my friends in Islamic University of Indonesia

Thanks for all the support and help

PREFACE

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

In the name of Allah SWT, the most beneficent and merciful**.** Praise God Almighty Allah SWT, for the presence of grace and wisdom so that the writer can complete this thesis entitled "Climate Change in Media: Study of The Jakarta Post in Reporting Climate Change Issues" in feasible time. This thesis is prepared to obtain a bachelor degree of Communication, Faculty of Psychology and Socio Cultural Science in Islamic University of Indonesia.

On this occasion, the writer want to say thanks for all the party that gives morality support and also material support which allow the writer to finish this thesis. Appreciation and sincere thanks to:

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Yogyakarta, September 2022

Arie Muzaiyin Falakh Cahya

TABLE OF CONTENT

LETTER OF AGREEMENT ..... **ii**

AGREEMENT SHEET ..... **iii**

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC ETHICS ..... **iv**

MOTTO AND DEDICATION ..... **v**

PREFACE ..... **vi**

TABLE OF CONTENT ..... **viii**

LIST OF TABLE ..... **ix**

ABSTRACT ..... **x**

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION **1**

A. Background 1

B. Research Question 5

C. Research Purpose 5

D. Research Benefit 6

E. Theoretical Framework 6

F. Methodology 10

CHAPTER II RESEARCH OBJECT **19**

A. General Description 19

CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSION **21**

A. Coding Book and Categorization Analysis 23

B. Discussion 59

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION **64**

A. Conclusion 64

B. Research Limitation 65

C. Suggestion 65

REFERENCES **66**

LIST OF TABLE

Table 3.1 Every Sample of News Release..... 21
Table 3.2 Source..... 25
Table 3.3 Scope..... 37
Table 3.4 News Type..... 42
Table 3.5 News Tendency..... 44
Table 3.6 Content..... 58

ABSTRACT

Climate change has become one of the major issues around the world. Consequently, the urgency of information about climate change also increased which forced the media to take a role in serving the adequate information. The media often publish their news based on several steps that they choose which are usually in line with their values. Hence, the media has its own interest while covering the issue. The Jakarta Post which is considered a major media in giving news to the public feels the responsibility in responding to the issue of climate change. Hence, this study compiled the data from climate change news that has been published on The Jakarta Post sites from January until December 2021.

This study aims to describe the reporting that The Jakarta Post has done in their news about climate change. This study focuses on how the news about climate change is specifically being covered by The Jakarta Post in order to influence the public, especially in the period 2021. By using quantitative content analysis, this study found out that The Jakarta Post has done a decent performance in covering climate change news throughout 2021, especially with the frequency of news that reached 200 in total publications. In terms of content, the content about weather events is the most covered content in the climate news produced by The Jakarta Post.

Keywords: Climate change, The Jakarta Post, content analysis, quantitative

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In this digital era, the dependence on accessing media has increased rapidly amongst the public. Accessibility and flexibility become the main reason for the public to use media because it provides quickness and convenience. The majority of the public utilizes the role of the media in gaining some information whether local, national, or even international occurrences. This is because the public sometimes does not have access to or knowledge regarding current issues, and the information they seek is not always directly available in their surroundings. For example, the news about climate change that nowadays becomes an important issue to be demanded, due to the lack of common knowledge that is known by people which caused the media to be active in airing this type of information. Wilson (1995), in his study, stated that the public generally accesses climate change information through the role of media. It shows that the vital contribution of the media in giving detailed information has truly affected the public dependence on media coverage. Media not only becomes the source of domestic output but also international scope or global issues that can attract people to read it. Recently, climate change has become a major issue all over the world, including in Indonesia. As one of the developing countries, Indonesia has an estimated 270 million population. To sustain this major population, the government constantly created a program that gives significant development to achieve a wealthy class society. Consequently, the rapid growth of development caused Indonesia to be the fifth world's largest greenhouse gas emitter in 2020 according to the World Resource Institute (WRI). The reason is mainly due to the deforestation and conversion of carbon-rich peatlands. According to the data from the country's disaster mitigation agency, BNPB, the current trend towards disaster especially regarding the intensity of floods and droughts has increased in the past five years, from 1,967 national cases in 2014, to 3,721 cases in 2019 (Jong, 2020). Moreover, a shocking study also stated that Jakarta will likely be the most affected city by climate shifts in 2050 with the probability of drowning. It already started in early 2020 and 2021 when the intensity of rainfall reached its peak in the last decade, causing a severe flood in Jakarta. Reflecting on these phenomena, it is unwise if

the only one to blame is mother nature without evaluating the deeds that humans do to the environment. As Boykoff and Roberts (2007) stated that all humans are involved in the contribution of global climate change because human activities are always related to the environmental impact, sadly not all people have the awareness of preserving nature. To build awareness, it needs the role of the media is to inform the public about these concerning problems. As uttered by Boykoff and Roberts ``*Media can be an actor to spread awareness about climate change"*. In these terms, the media hold an important role to disseminate information regarding climate change. Cox (2013) even stated that: *"The media has become an intermediary in disseminating information and is becoming a platform for obtaining information about environmental problems"*. The most common way of disseminating information is through text such as articles and newspapers. However, nowadays the trend is already shifting. According to Oxford Digital News Report (2020), online sites are number two the most sources of gathering information. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, online sources are placed number three as the most visited way of accessing information.

The media coverage of climate change has significantly elevated in the past decades, especially at the international level. The United Kingdom media are widely acclaimed for their effort in providing information about climate change. Numerous news media in the UK (United Kingdom) such as The Guardian and The Suns are the vocal ones in informing about climate change. Specifically, The Guardian is the leading news outlet in spreading the coverage of climate change or environmental issues on its agenda. The title published 44,116 articles on the subject since 2004 according to MeCCO (more than any other UK outlet tracked) – including one every three hours on average in 2020 according to its data. It just shows how strong the commitment of The Guardian is to take a stance toward climate change. For comparison, in Indonesia, there are two media that are relatively known for covering the news about climate change, Media Indonesia and Kompas. According to Irwansyah (2017), the activity of Media Indonesia and Kompas is still very low with only 75 in total for both media. Hence, this study, it can also show that climate change has not become the primary interest of the media. In terms of framing the news, most of the media in Indonesia still put a lot of attention on politics and economics. As a result, the coverage of environmental issues becomes less priority compared to other

topics. Lack of effort from the Indonesian media also contributes to the awareness of people who knows about the issue of climate change. The limited coverage and weak framing of climate change by Indonesian mass media, has resulted in the climate change issues not being noticed as important in the perspective of the public.

Based on the previous study by Irwansyah (2017) and Agustina (2020), in terms of framing the news, most Indonesian media tend to use the perspective of the government as their main reference. Indonesian media coverage of climate change issues is focused exclusively on scientists' work and government policy. The attention toward climate activists or NGOs is considered less priority to become the source of information. As one of the global concerns, climate change coverage needs to involve the local community, therefore the role of the media in putting a variety of sources in their news is important to place many contexts and also increase the significance of climate change.

Wahyuni (2017) stated that the coverage of climate change issues faces some obstacles, both internal and external. The dynamic of the media journalism process (i.e. some unique characteristics of climate change issues versus the credo of journalism and problems of coverage on scientific issues) is considered as internal factors whereas external factors (i.e. mediated politics and the politics of climate change). The perception of Indonesian media is inclined to favor the condition of social and political circumstances where it happens constantly and it affected how journalism works. Consequently, the assumption of climate change issues weakens because the Indonesian social and political atmosphere does not consider climate change as a relevant issue. This study also argues that climate change in Indonesia is less popular in comparison with the international agenda. One of the reasons is that relevant actors fail to transfer this issue into a more local context. The inability to find the interconnection of local issues with climate change is one of the major factors that happen in Indonesian media. This situation contributes further to the difficulties of sharing and understanding the approaches and encouragement of mitigation of climate change concerns.

Compared with the situation of the UK and Indonesia, it seems that each of the media in both countries has different views on covering the news about climate change. Although Indonesia is one of the highest nations with natural sources, the media is found to be lacking in covering the scope of climate change. Meanwhile, the UK media has more

awareness in informing the issue even though their nation is not richer in terms of natural sources. Reflecting on this concern and the increasing number of disasters, it is important to know whether it correlates with climate change. How the media play their roles in shaping the public agenda, whether they will connect it with climate change or not. According to MeCCO (Media and Climate Change Observatory), in 2021 which coincided with the 2021 United Nations climate change conference in Glasgow, Scotland—global media coverage was also the highest it's been since November and December 2009, when the same annual conference took place in Copenhagen, Denmark. The diction of climate change is also changing, with more variety and also intense words and phrases being used in the news to describe the phenomenon, such as "climate catastrophe" and "climate emergency," according to data collected by MeCCO and language learning platform Babbel from 2006 to 2021. In addition, across the full year of 2021 media attention increased by 55% from 2020. This was somewhat of a rebound in attention from 2020 which saw coverage 23% lower than in 2019. 2021 coverage was more than double the amount of coverage in 2016, 2017, and 2018, and 90% up from 2015. In fact, 2021 was the year with the highest amount of coverage of climate change or global warming since our global-level monitoring began 18 years ago in 2004. It just shows the concern of climate change issue has significantly increased, especially in 2021.

In Indonesia, several major news companies also produce news about climate change such as Kompas, Media Indonesia, Detik, etc. However, their scope is usually limited only to the national level. Climate change is a global issue that encompasses a problem across the globe. In 2021, The Jakarta Post become the major media in reporting climate change news. The evidence is it become the only Indonesian media that was used as a sample of data by MeCCO study in 2021. MeCCO considered The Jakarta Post as the leading media in keeping the goals of climate change awareness, especially in Indonesia where the issue is still far from being well presented to the public. In this case, The Jakarta Post is chosen to be the object of this research since it is one of the leading English-language media in Indonesia (Eklöf, 2003). The Jakarta Post also contains an international context in its scope of news because they have to match its target market which is foreigners, expatriates, and middle-class Indonesian households. Their coverage of climate change issues minimally has the same kind of global context as foreign media. The Jakarta

Post is also considered one of the most active news media in covering the issue of climate change. It is interesting to explore whether The Jakarta Post media have specific approaches to informing the public about environmental concerns.

B. Research Question

In line with the background, the important thing to know is how the media position themselves in informing the news about climate change. The media has responsibility for contributing to the information access that can be received by the public. Thus in order to successfully implement their responsibility, the media need to play a strong role in effectively educating the public about climate change issues. The effects can be so vital it encourages the framing to be accurate and thorough to give a substantial understanding and awareness of global climate change concerns to the public (Boykoff & Roberts, 2007). In Indonesia, only a few earlier studies have been conducted, or even nothing regarding this context. Thus, it is important to find out how the media in Indonesia portrays climate change news to identify whether the media already contribute to the public in informing climate change. Also to determine what kind of activity is adhered to by the media towards climate change content. . Therefore, how the media present climate change is an important aspect to be researched because the media contribute to the dissemination of climate change information to the general public. Therefore, the research questions will be

1. Has The Jakarta Post already done a frequent coverage of climate change news?
2. What is the content of the news that is presented the most in the news?
3. How the issue of climate change is reported in the news?

C. Research Purpose

The aim of this study is not to focus on the perception of people towards climate change, but more on how the media presents the content about climate change. The representation of climate change depends on how the media choose to report the news. From there, the intensity of media coverage of climate change will be seen and it also shows whether the media already contribute to disseminating climate change information.

D. Research Benefit

a. Academical benefit

- This research hoped to increase and expand the theoretical study about media on climate change issues.
- This research is expected to contribute to the existing research and find the newest explanation for climate change in media.
- It also hopes to become the basis of research for further development

b. Practical benefit

- Giving an overview of the media report on climate change to the people to educate them for becoming more critical in understanding the news about climate change in the media.
- To give an evaluation to the media on whether they already implement a balanced role in managing climate change issues.
- Providing overview materials for the environment activist for understanding the role of media towards climate change.

E. Theoretical Framework

1. Previous research

a. The first literature review has a titled Media Portrayal on Global Climate Change: An Analysis of Malaysian Mainstream Newspapers by Nor Jijidiana Azmi, Nor Azikin Mohd Omar, Safawati Basirah Mohd Zaid, Zanirah Wahab, and Akmah Yusof. This research aims to find out and identify the frequency of Malaysian media newspapers in covering climate change information and what kind of framing the news outlets do in the order they can develop the trend. The content analysis method is being used in this research because the data is obtained from the news that is published by the media. By using content analysis. The researcher can easily determine the specific category such as several words, the themes of the articles, and what kind of unique pattern of Malaysian media in informing the news of climate change. Consequently, it truly helps the researcher in identifying the frame of the news media regarding climate change coverage. The samples are from four of the most prominent Malaysian newspapers. This research found out that the

coverage of climate change issues in Malaysia is relatively good and increases each year. The leading media in this trend is the English-language newspaper, The New Straits Times, due to their focus on global issues. However, this research also found one odd conclusion: the trend of news about climate change is increasing when there are major environmental events in the country. But when there seems to be a lack of major occasions, the news about climate change seems to be flat.

b. The second literature review, entitled What do scientists say on climate change? A study of Indonesian newspapers by Irwansyah. This study examines the media coverage of climate change in Indonesia for over one year which specifically identifies the framing of two major Indonesian media, Kompas and Media Indonesia. The methodology that is used in this research is quantitative analysis in which the data is gathered through all articles on climate change in Compas and Media Indonesia, then the framing pattern can be determined. In the result and discussion, it was found that there were two dominant frames in the media. The first one is environmental and scientific frames and the second one is scientific and governmental frames. For the environmental and scientific frames, it is more into the news coverage of climate change in general. While scientific and governmental are inclined to influence the individuals or organizations concerned with climate change issues. In other words, political figures are being used to deliver the message about climate change to the public. Moreover, primarily the Indonesian context is often to be found in the framing of climate change issues. The main reason might be because Indonesia has encountered numerous disasters such as floods and landslides, hence the scope of domestic news must be intensified. The minus point of this type of coverage is the lack of international exposure or global point of view regarding climate change as a problem of global villagers.

c. The third piece of literature is entitled Environmental Communication in Indonesian Television News Coverage by Anna Agustina, Tribuana Tungga Dewi, Nathalia Perdhani Soemantri, Noman Yaser Qureshi, and Gede Monsanto. This article aims to deliver primary data on environmental information broadcasted on Indonesian televisions media. Data was collected through 63 TV media from July 2017 to June 2018 using indexing theory on Indonesian environmental indicators

concept which are the state of the land, air, and water. Then the content analysis is conducted guided by research questions. The study found that amongst those sixty-three television stations eleven numbers broadcasted 425 programs related to environmental issues. Based on this data, it reveals that only a few numbers of Indonesian TV stations contribute to the development of awareness towards the environmental aspect. This study also found that Indonesian TVs have not been using their role as the public broadcaster on giving adequate information and building educational sense, especially about the environment. Therefore, no wonder that the issues of climate change have not reached the mainstream media quite often.

d. The fourth piece of literature is entitled Mainstreaming climate change issues Challenges for journalism education in Indonesia by Hermin Indah Wahyuni. This study intends to explain the obstacles and struggles of journalism in Indonesia contributing to the educational purpose of environmental studies. People are commonly aware that mass media have the power to increase public awareness of climate change. Hence, the data for this article were collected through newspaper and direct interviews with communication scholars and also document reviews. After conducting the data analysis, some of the prominent findings are: 1.) The climate change topic in Indonesia is still lack of spotlight because most of the mass media is tend to be more active in covering the news about corri\uption, terrorism, and other political debates; 2.) the contribution of Indonesian journalism is very less in mainstreaming the climate change in the media; 3.) Journalism education Indonesia has three major problems at each level, which are macro, meso, and micro level. This problem seems to be the major cause of the development of climate change information in Indonesia.

e. The fifth literature is entitled Balance as bias: global warming and the US prestige press by Maxwell T. Boykoff and Jules M. Boykoff. This research used the content analysis method which analyzed the data from major USA (United States of America) media. The prestige media that have been analyzed are New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the Wall Street Journal, and The Washington Post. by using content analysis, the researcher focused on the balanced reporting of each of the

press media in giving the norm of climate change. This research also found that prestige press devotion to balance affects the biased coverage of global warming and resultant action.

2. Theoretical Framework

A. Climate Change Communication and Environmental Communication

The study focuses on the concerns of the environment and how the dissemination of environmental messages is delivered to the public. Specifically, climate change communication emphasizes the process of communication in delivering the effects of climate change. Therefore, the common messages are intended to give the knowledge to educate the public, so that they can do potential action or respond regarding climate change. To be precise, climate change communication is an act of communication to educate, inform, warn, persuade, and criticize the issues of climate change. Environmental communication concerns how humans communicate about nature.

Environmental communication wants to explore how communication can affect humans in understanding the crisis that happens and the relation between nature and human activity. This study consists of the way or strategy that is involved in the process of communication to deliver different kinds of messages, mainly about the environment, which aims to sustain the implementation of environmental preservation and function. In addition, Robert Cox (2009) stated that environmental communication not only seeks to understand the relation of humans and nature but also how the effective approach of communication can influence every individual, institution, organization, and even culture in understanding and receiving information about the environment. Therefore, environmental framing is focusing on how the media play their role in giving specific patterns to deliver the message of environmental concern so that society can receive it and perceive the phenomena as a crisis event in human civilization. The main goal is of course to increase awareness or on the other hand might be the opposite, to give misleading information against climate change.

B. Content Analysis Media

Mass media does not only include print media but electronic media. Information obtained from various media, ranging from print media and electronic media can be developed and can be used as material for conducting research. Various studies usually use several methods, one of which is content analysis. Content analysis is used to reveal or discuss various kinds of information from various media are presented. However, not only the information obtained from media but information obtained from a text can be revealed by using content analysis. There are several definitions of content analysis described by several experts, among others; First, Berelson suggested that content analysis is a research technique that systematically and objectively, describes the contents of the communication media manifest into the content analysis. Second, Cartwright argued that content analysis is a description of the quantitative description technique of behavior symbolic. Third, Smith reveals that content analysis is a technique for getting information from a media or a text in a systematic and objective manner, by identifying certain characteristics. As for the benefits received by using content analysis, researchers can measure the amount of text in a medium using samples and various codes. Other benefits are can analyze symbols, and text information that is difficult to analyze with ordinary observation (West, et. al, 2008).

F. Methodology

1. **Research Paradigm**

   The research paradigm is *"the set of common beliefs and agreements shared between scientists. about how problems should be understood and addressed"* (Kuhn, 1970). Thomas Kuhn calls a paradigm shift a scientific revolution, namely a way of knowing the social reality that is constructed by a thought (mode of thought) that produces a certain understanding (mode of knowing). Thus he interprets and relates various theoretical examples and methods and instruments in it where the paradigm tends to be increasingly visible over time until the paradigm is replaced with a new perspective on

the world that makes sense according to the researcher. The mindset or point of view of the community in assessing a social reality is what is then referred to as a paradigm. Researchers decide to choose positivism as a baseline. Positivism views reality or phenomena as classified, relatively fixed, concrete, observable, and measurable, and the relationship of symptoms is cause and effect (Hapsari, Mernisa, & Yustiana, 2016, p. 1). The positivism paradigm sees social interaction as a process in which one person relates to another person, provides a stimulus, and influences both attitudes and behavior (Eriyanto, 2002). According to Lincoln & Guba (1988) cited by Creswell, the positivism paradigm from the ontology point of view views reality as something independent of the researcher. Something that can be measured objectively by using a list of questions or instruments (Creswell, 2021).

2. Type of Method

The methodology that will be used is content analysis, a research technique that identifies specific characteristics in a text. This method is very useful for making inferences and examination of the text because the content is coded for certain words, concepts, or themes, and the analyst makes inferences based on the patterns that emerge (Krippendorff, 2004). Originally, making inferences not only limited to the text but also from visual, radio, and television also included the notion that the data must be executed. This research will use quantitative content analysis. The method is used because it has met scientific values, namely, there are concrete or empirical values, rational, objective, measurable and systematic. The quantitative research method is used to examine certain populations and samples to be studied. The data collection process uses statistical data analysis, which has the purpose of testing the established hypothesis. This type of research is descriptive quantitative research. According to Ansori (2017, p. 14), quantitative research is structured research and quantifies the data to be generalizable. The word generalization in question is to form general conclusions on the population researched. Meanwhile, according to

Duli (2019, p. 3), quantitative research is the activities of collecting, processing, analyzing, and presenting data based on the amount
of data that is carried out objectively to solve a problem or test a hypothesis to develop general principles.

3. Data Collection Technique

The data of this research will derive from articles and news published by The Jakarta Post regarding the climate change topic. The news that will be analyzed is the one published from January 2021 until December 2021. The news articles are compiled from online websites through several keywords such as “climate change”, “global warming”, and “climate crisis”.

4. Reliability Test

The measuring instrument in this study is definitely required to be valid and have high reliability (Eriyanto, 2011: 281). Then of course some kind of understanding agreement between coders is needed. Reliability between coders usually reflects independence in observing news in order to draw the same conclusion. This study uses the type of inter-coder reliability, this reliability calculation requires two or more people to coder (Eriyanto, 2011, p. 288). Based on the notion of reliability, measuring instruments are tested by people who are different and should still produce the same results, but the measuring instrument does not always perfect. There is always a difference between one person and another, it is necessary to test the reliability to see the equation and the difference in the results of measuring instruments from each coder. There is a formula to test the degree of reliability between coders of a measuring instrument.

This study uses the Holsti formula which is a formula first discovered by Ole R. Holsti (1969). Holsti's formula shows reliability in terms of approval percentage—how much percentage of inter-coder equality when judging a content (Eriyanto, 2011).

$$\text{CR} = \frac{2M}{N1 + N2}$$

Explanation:

M = the same number of coding (approved by each coder)

N1 = number of coding made by coder 1

N2 = number of coding made by coder 2

In the Holsti formula, the minimum tolerable number of reliability is 0.7 or 70%. If the calculation result is below 0.7 (70%) it means that the tool measure is not reliable, on the contrary, if the calculation results show a number 0.7 (70%) or more then the measuring instrument is ensured to be reliable.

On this occasion in the reliability test, the researcher is being helped by Ilyasa Alvin Abadi as the coder two, one of the fellows in Communication Studies, and also the researcher himself as a coder one. The reason why the coder is picked is due to the proficiency in the English language ability as well as high interest in reading climate change articles. While doing the coding process, the researcher read all the news about global climate change that had been collected and classify the theme and frame by using paragraph-by-paragraph coding. In point 5 below is the explanation of the theme and frame. There are eighteen themes had been identified and the themes are then categorized into 5 major categories.

5. Data Analysis Unit

The unit analysis in this research is the news about climate change issues that the researcher finds through categorizing themes, mainly through the keywords such as ‘climate change ', ‘environmental issue’, and ‘global warming. After the articles are gathered for the sample, all of them will be reviewed with content analysis by matching the coder and validity. The researcher is the primary coder for this research and another coder who is literate in the English Language is selected to be the second coder. The researcher decided to only use two coders for this research so that it would be easier for the researcher to monitor and cooperate with the coder in order to obtain a valid and trusted result. The main unit categorization in this research is divided into four, the source, the scope, the news type, and the content. Moreover, to give a clear framing of the content in the coverage,

generic frames will be used in this research. Hence, to be able to identify framing in the news, there will be some unit categorization implied in the process which consists of :

Sources

Are often to be found in the news as a quotation or it can say where the information of the news is obtained. According to Liebler & Bendix (1996), the tendency of how media presents news based on specific sources can determine the dominant frames that the media uses in publishing their climate change news. Hence, the use of certain stakeholders as information sources may conceal the power relationship between interest groups in defining climate change. The most common parties that are involved in climate change topics are scientists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), policymakers or government, and industry (Andersen, 2009). Hence, the unit for source is:

- Government/IGO - it encompasses all the constituents who contribute to the implementation of climate change policy, whereas it consists of a politician, scientific organizations, and Intergovernmental organizations.
- NGOs - which are widely known as organizations that doing the activity to sustain the agenda of climate change and often provoke the issue to the world government. Examples of prominent NGOs such as Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).
- Industry - parties that are involved directly or indirectly in the contribution of climate change. It usually comes from major big companies around the world such as electronic companies, technology companies, etc.
- Scientists - only have specific intentions of educating the public, releasing information, or even just wanting to clarify the explanation about climate change to the common people.
- Citizens. - public or individuals that are usually affected by climate change and they tried to express their concerns.

Scope

The range of the news encompasses local, national, or even international scope.

- Local is the news that is based on a local event and usually, the information gathered from the domestic area. It can be from the local community or local people that are impacted by the event.
- National is the scale of news that is concerned with the stabilization of a nation. It means that the event is not only influencing the local area but also can become national urgency.
- International news is normally global information that is categorized as a humanity concern. International scale is usually derived from international events, an agenda of various countries around the world.

News type

What kind of news form is presented in the coverage of the climate change topic? The main type of news is divided into hard news, opinion, and editorial sections. Hard news is usually the headlines of news that currently become the main focus. Opinion news is news that contains factual data with the addition of the writer's opinion on a certain topic. Editorial is the type of news that thoroughly compiled the board of the media opinion on specific issues.

News Tendency

The way in which information is placed by the position of the specific discourse (if the information expresses conformity with the issue or clashes with it) will affect the audience in perceiving the climate change issue. These variables, based on the work by Pinuel et al. (2012), allow for an analysis of the way in which themes on climate change are presented by online media. Analysis of these variables also facilitates an understanding of how online media presents information and how the controversy surrounding this issue is communicated to citizens.

Keyframe categorizations:

1. Expresses conformity: News items in which climate change and its consequences are framed with conformity. It means that it is assumed as if

there was not a problem, one which should be rapidly solved, or as if the current actions were enough to solve it.

2. Express confrontation: Unlike the previous category, this includes a news narrative in which either journalists or sources present aggressive tone regard to climate change and its consequences. Usually, the main intention is to encourage people to be more aware.

3. Do not commit to any particular position: These news items only make simple informative reports about the summits or climate change-related topics without any in-depth treatment. There is neither conformity nor confrontation.

Content

In this context, the effects of global climate change can be characterized as any consequences that have to be faced by human beings, plants, animals, and the environment. Therefore, the media must try to cover up the issue of climate change according to the specific theme that wants to be presented to the public. The characteristic of the theme are as below:-

- Weather events - According to National Geographic, the change in the global climate causes extreme weather event that leads to natural disasters such as floods, hurricane, wildfire, the melting of the iceberg, and drought.

- Loss of biodiversity- Apart from natural disasters, global climate change also affected water, plant, animal, and the ecosystem. The warmer climate mainly affected the species which live in colder climates. Plants and animals all around the world have begun to extinct which includes the Adèlie penguin that lives in Antarctica (Isaacson, 2011).

- Human health - Apart from that, global climate change also affects society and human activities. Food supply, human health, and settlement (Kovats & Akhtar, 2011) are jeopardized. The changing of the climate generates many health implications and diseases such as cardiovascular mortality, and respiratory illness which is due to heatwaves1, malaria,

dengue fever, Ross-River Virus in Australia2, and plague3 (Patz et.al, 2005).

- Reduction of food supply and agricultural products - Another implication is on the food supply and agriculture products. It can happen when the Earth's temperature begins to increase and created unstable weather events. The occurrences of a few series of droughts and floods prevent the crops and yields to grow healthily thus it will affect food production.

- Disaster - The effect of climate change that heavily impacted the weather and climate around the world which consequently caused many global disasters. For example, the increasing data of heat waves, floods, and any other disaster that resulted from the significant effect of climate change for creating a massive global influence on the earth's circumstances.

6. Coding Sheet

Coding Sheet

Content Analysis Study of The Jakarta Post in Reporting Climate Change Issues

This research has an intention to find out about the framing and agenda used by The Jakarta Post in presenting the news about climate change. The unit category has been set after going through discussion and can be accounted for academically, including by measuring its reliability.

Fill out a coding sheet that is organized by category unit. In this research, please use the instructions and explanations that will be described in this research code book.

The best way to fill in is in the following order:

- Read the sample of news that the researcher has picked which was published by The Jakarta Post related to climate change issues from January 2021 – December 2021.
- Be sure to know the detailed information such as page numbers and edition date concerned.
- Read the entire content of the news carefully and understand its contents.
- Determine the categorization based on the findings that you have read in the news.

Then, take the coding sheet and fill it out!

Coder: **Date of fulfillment:**

Published Date	
Title	
Source	1. IGO/Government 2. NGO 3. Industry 4. Scientist 5. Citizen
Scope	1. International 2. National 3. Local
News Type	1. News 2. Opinion 3. Editorial
News Tendency	1. Conformity 2. Confrontation 3. Neutral
Content	1. Weather event 2. Loss of diversity 3. Human health 4. Reduction of food supply and agricultural products 5. Disaster

CHAPTER II
RESEARCH OBJECT

A. General Description

1. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia, established in 1983 and currently owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara. The Jakarta Post headquarter is based in the nation's capital, Jakarta. In its early establishment, The Jakarta Post was intended to increase the standard of English language engagement among Indonesian citizens. This idea was planned by Ali Murtopo, the information minister at the time, and politician Jusuf Wanandi. Both of them desired to create a newspaper that could serve an international language but used the Indonesian perspective. The Jakarta Post was expected to become a high-quality English-language newspaper the same as Bangkok Post or The Strait Times.

One of the major reasons for the establishment of The Jakarta Post aside from encouraging English-language media was to gain the attention of foreign citizens in accessing the Indonesian media as well as balancing the global information. To achieve this goal, the government asked for professional and reliable journalists who can work in this type of environment. After obtaining the requirement, PT. Bina Media Tenggara was founded as an independent newspaper institution owned by four major media groups in Indonesia: *Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan,* and *Tempo.* Then, The Jakarta Post has and vision and mission:

Vision

"*Didorong oleh para profesional yang dapat dipercaya, The Jakarta Post adalah mesin informasi di Indonesia yang berusaha untuk mempromosikan masyarakat sipil yang lebih manusiawi di negara yang sangat beragam ini.*"

Driven by trustworthy professionals, The Jakarta Post is the information engine on Indonesia that strives to promote a more humane, civil society in this very diverse country

Mission

a. *Tenaga profesional yang dapat dipercaya* (on trustworthy professionals)
b. *Pengolah informasi tentang Indonesia* (on information engine on Indonesia)
c. *Masyarakat sipil yang manusiawi* (on humane, civil society)

As one of the leading English-language newspapers in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post continued to strive in following the international trend as well as national topics. In this modern times, The Jakarta Post has transformed its conventional medium into an online medium by creating a website, with the domain www.thejakartapost.com.

The official site of The Jakarta Post more or less is the online version of their conventional newspaper. However, along with the development of technology, now the website offers a different experience by providing accurate and up-to-date information in just immediate time. All of this is done for achieving the main goals of the organization to become the major source in serving audiences either local or international. Hence, there are several rubrics that can be used by people when visiting the website such as hard news, opinion, feature, etc. All of this is to make the readers comfortable and easier to choose the specific news. The Jakarta Post online version also includes articles and unique coverage which is not included in the paper edition. Therefore, the scope of news in the online version is way broader than in the paper version.

In terms of climate change coverage, The Jakarta Post is also in line with its mission in covering the issues that become the highlight in international sight. Their effort and attempt to inform people about climate change were quite astonishing. During 1996 - 2010, The Jakarta Post published 2492 news articles about climate change. These numbers were among one the highest Indonesian media which covered environmental issues.

CHAPTER III
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher displays the analysis of the data that has been collected in The Jakarta Post regarding the topic of climate change. The analysis is explained with the categorization determined by the researcher which is related to the coverage of climate change news in The Jakarta Post media. The findings of this study were obtained through an analytical process based on the news found in The Jakarta Post. Throughout the study, researchers found about 200 news coverage related to climate change. The details of the news release in each month can be seen in the following table:

3.1 Every sample of news release

No	Month	Number of News
1	January	9
2	February	6
3	March	6
4	April	11
5	May	6
6	June	8
7	July	9
8	August	19
9	September	14
10	October	31
11	November	64
12	December	18
	Total	200

According to the table, it implied that The Jakarta Post had conducted relatively active coverage of news about climate change. The frequency of the news flow seems to be inconsistent every month but overall The Jakarta Post has covered the climate change news relatively stable throughout the year. With a total of 200 news in 2021, it shows the effort of The Jakarta Post for informing the issue of climate change to the people. From the table, there are several pieces of data that can be concluded. The least amount of coverage is in February, March, and May with only 6 news per month, while the most amount of news is in November with 64 news. During the early year of 2021, The Jakarta Post only served a slight amount of news with less than 10 news per month, then it gradually increased from mid to end of the year with more than 10 news per month. It infers that The Jakarta Post is using momentum in publishing its climate change news. The amount of climate change coverage is increased when there are some important events, disasters, or occasions related to climate and environmental issues.

As proved in the table, from August to December, The Jakarta Post produced a higher coverage of climate change news with more than 10 news per month. The main reason is that previously there was some global catastrophe that happened in various countries as well as the increasing concern of nations in fighting climate change. Hence, the agenda of climate change also become more important to be discussed at the international level as well as National level which encourages Indonesia to push the agenda of climate change. Additionally, the events related to environment and climate also occurred during the period of August until December such as the United Nations Climate Conference in Glasgow and COP26. Indonesia also became a pivotal part in fighting climate change as Jokowi was chosen to be the key figure in the G20 meeting especially related to environmental issues. Therefore, The Jakarta Post seems to sense a key role as a medium to inform about climate change issues. Provenly, The Jakarta Post responded by giving abundant news related to climate change. For example, in October, the news abruptly surged into 31 news. It turned out that the G20 event occurred at the time and the issue of climate change also became a main concern during the event. In November, The Jakarta Post also covered a great number of climate change news with 64 coverage. Seemingly, the United Nations conference on climate in Glasgow and COP26 became the major reason why The Jakarta Post decided to post a lot of climate change news. In conclusion, the frequency of news by The Jakarta Post really depends on the occurrence or event related to climate issues where the agenda of climate change also increases where the condition is due.

A. Coding Book and Cetegorization Analysis

CODING BOOK
CONTENT ANALYSIS STUDY OF THE JAKARTA POST IN REPORTING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

a. Source

Determine the source of the news based on the information in the text. For example:

"According to the UN, the climate change has drastically affected the human population"

   a. On the coding sheet, there are five choices of main points that are: 1. IGO/Government, 2. NGO, 3. Industry, 4. Scientists, 5. Citizen
   b. Circle one of the choices on the coding sheet sheet, which corresponds to a sub-category of the main point type.

b. Scope

Determine the focus of news coverage based on the range of issues discussed in the text. For xample:

The news mainly discussed about the agenda of climate conference in Glasgow

   a. On the coding sheet, there are three choices of main points that are: 1. International, 2. National, 3. Local
   b. Circle one of the choices on the coding sheet sheet, which corresponds to a sub-category of the main point type.

c. News Type

Determine the form of the news according to the section of text that have been categorize by The Jakarta Post. It can be seen on the top left corner of the news.

   a. On the coding sheet, there are three choices of main points that are: 1. News, 2. Opinion, 3. Editorial
   b. Circle one of the choices on the coding sheet sheet, which corresponds to a sub-category of the main point type.

d. News Tendency

Determine the tendency issue about climate change based on the narrative of the text. If the text mostly discusses climate change in the positive way and save narrative then it

consider as conformity. If the text contains many provocative words and negative tone about climate change then it consider confrontation. If the text is only contain about the neutral issue of climate change and not directly discuss the issue based on certain pesrpectives then it consider as neutral.

a. On the coding sheet, there are three choices of main points that are: 1. Conformity, 2. Confrontation, 3. Neutral
b. Circle one of the choices on the coding sheet sheet, which corresponds to a sub-category of the main point type.

e. Content

Determine the content on the text according to the main issue points that talking about climate change in specific topic. The content is divided into five, weather events, loss of diversity, human health, reduction of food supply and agriculture, and disaster. Weather events is talking about the meeting or discussion about climate change in the international events or national events. Loss of diversity is related with the loss of fauna and flora as the result of climate change. Human health is about the effect of climate change to the health condition of human. Reduction of food supply and agriculture is about the effect of climate change in impacting the agriculture field. Disaster is about the considerable impact of climate change that cased serious natural disaster and abnormal natural phenomena.

a. On the coding sheet, there are five choices of main points that are: 1. Weather events, 2. Loss of diversity, 3. Human health, 4. Reduction of food supply and agriculture, 5. Disaster
b. Circle one of the choices on the coding sheet sheet, which corresponds to a sub-category of the main point type.

In this subchapter, the data obtained in research on the Jakarta Post media will be presented according to the coding process of both coders and also the data will be described based on the quantitative content analysis method which is divided into specific unit analysis. The content analysis in this study is viewed from: source, scope, news type, news tendency, and content. On the coding process, the coder one is the researcher itself, a communication science student and currently interested in studying climate change study. The coder two is Ilyasa Alvin Abadi who also a communication science student. He actively read various articles about climate change,

especially in Media Indonesia and The Guardian. In the coding process, coder one and two finished the coding sheet on the spand of one week from 19 September until 25 September 2022.

According to the data collection in the early explanation of chapter 3, it concluded that The Jakarta Post published 200 news articles about climate change throughout 2021. These 200 news then will be classified into the unit analysis that has been set before into 5 major categories. This classification is done by using a coding sheet. The use of a coding sheet is intended to make it easier to conduct content analysis research and to get data that has a good level of reliability. To maintain reliability, the reliability test was carried out using the Holsti formula. Reliability is in the range from 0 to 1, where 0 means none approved by each coder. If it is in the range of 1, it means that the statement is approved perfectly by every coder. The higher the number, the higher the level of reliability.

In the Holsti formula, the minimum tolerable reliability is 0.7 or 70%. If the calculation results show a reliability number above 0.7 means this measuring tool is really valid. However, if the calculation results show a number below 0.7, it means that the measuring instrument (coding sheet) is not valid.

In this section is the presentation of the unit of analysis that has been researched based on each indicator studied:

1. Source

Source	Frequency
IGO/Government	141
NGO	40
Industry	15
Scientists	25
Citizen	9

$$CR = \frac{2M}{N1 + N2}$$

$$= \frac{2.196}{200 + 200}$$

$$= \frac{392}{400}$$

$$= 0.98$$

From the results of the reliability test above, the results obtained are shown 98% from the total 200 which means researcher with coder produce relevant research because the results are above the minimum number that can be said to be relevant that is equal to 70%.

Source is the element of news that is really important to be attached to the text. Related to serious issues like climate change, the use of certain sources can be perceived as a tendency or personal views of the media in responding to the issue. Media often has their own agenda to inform climate change information, whereas experts see it as the act of framing the issue to society. Normally, the common sources of climate change are NGOs, IGO/Government, industry, scientists, and citizens. The Jakarta Post as one of the trustworthy media has proven to be used various major sources in their articles and news. In terms of serving the climate change news, The Jakarta Post has a reputation for citing and referencing plausible sources in their news.

According to the table above, The Jakarta Post has implemented a quite variety of sources in their climate change news. Although, the diversity of sources from each specific source such as NGOs, IGO/Government, industry, scientist, and citizen are not evenly cited according to the table. It seems to have a huge gap between the sources being used by The Jakarta Post. For example, the frequency of IGO or Government as the sources in the news is considerably higher than the use of citizens as the source. It can be implied that The Jakarta Post has put certain sources in a more favorable position than any other sources in covering climate change news.

Based on the table, it clearly shows that IGO/Government is superiorly outnumbered by the other sources, even for the NGOs which are in the second position. IGO is atop the main source with 141 references in the news, nearly quadrupling the amount of NGOs with 40 citations. To be precise, in January and February, this unit obtained 10 citations in The Jakarta Post news. In March, there were 4 news articles containing IGO/Government as references. In April there were 11 references. Then in May got 5 references. In June there were 7 references. In July there were 5 references. The

numbers suddenly surged during the mid-period until year-end. During August there were 19 news cited IGO/Government as the source. In September there were 9 references. In October the news that contains IGO/Government as the source reached 22. In November, it peaked the other month with 41 news articles containing IGO/Government as the main source. Finally, in December, the IGO/Government as the source was reaching 11 news.

IGO/Government appeared as the most cited source in The Jakarta Post climate change news with 141. In the news, the main reason why IGOs and Government emerged higher than the other source was seemingly due to the fact that The Jakarta Post always tried to find statistical information or factual data based on reliable International sources such as United Nations, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, International Energy Agency, etc. Nearly half of IGO sources are referred to the statement or data conducted by the United Nations. Afterward, the government also become a favorite source because it normally has a quick response either from the head of the nation or the ministry organization towards the issue of climate change. Another reason might be because most of the news that was covered by The Jakarta Post mostly talked about the international event which is held by the government across the globe and obviously the members of the United Nations itself. Hence, it is not surprising that IGO/Government is the source that appeared the most in The Jakarta Post news.

NGOs come up in the second place as the most cited source in The Jakarta Post climate change news with 40 references. However, the number seems to be very lacking if it is compared to the IGO/Government which is thrice the number of NGOs source. The reason can be caused by the interest within The Jakarta Post itself which is more inclined to grab the information from the IGO/Government. On average, the source from NGOs is only less than 5 per month, except for November with 12 references. Moreover, the data or statements from NGOs that appeared in the news were mostly a response to the event held by the intergovernmental organization. Among the 40 units, World Wide Fund, Greenpeace and World Resource Institute are the most parties mentioned in The Jakarta Post climate change news. Those organizations were included in the news more often than the others because they were frankly enough to give a bold statement towards the policy of climate change made by the world government. For that reason, generally, the news that

contains NGOs as the sources inclined to have the inducement to provoke the climate change issue where The Jakarta Post headlined the title in a provocative way.

Scientists appeared to be the third most cited source in The Jakarta Post climate change news with a total of 25 references. The voice of experts in talking about climate change is definitely important, especially in discussing sensitive and complicated issues like climate change. However, based on the table, the amount of its representation in The Jakarta Post seems few. The highest number of scientists as the source is 10 in November, while in the other month it only reaches so few. Even worse, from April until August there was no single source comes from scientists. The reason might be because it is not suitable with the agenda or interest of The Jakarta Post itself that more focus on covering events that involve Intergovernmental organizations. Moreover, the weak position of scientists in giving influence to the public also can be the reason why The Jakarta Post only included a small number of their opinions.

The fourth place is obtained by Industry with 15 citations. In the early months, The Jakarta Post does not have any news that used the industrial field as the source. It only comes up in July, August, October, November, and December. Generally, the news related to climate change that contains industrial parties as the source has a distinctive point. One of the very few distinctions is the news talking about the action of the company or business in cooperation with global policy to decrease the climate crisis. For example, the news is talking about the new way or innovation of the company in tackling climate change.

The last one is citizens who only got a very minimum representation with only 9 references. Their appearances in the news are only in February, August, September, October, November, and December. The highest number of citizens as the source is in November with 3 units. The use of citizens as the source is normally when the news is talking about the disaster in certain places. Their voices are used as evidence of the actual situation that happened in their surroundings. Although, it is unclear whether The Jakarta Post really does not put interest in citizens as the source or the citizen itself is not really important in giving the information related to climate change.

To give a more precise explanation, it will be examined each month, so that the details can be read clearly.

- January

In this Month, the source used by The Jakarta Post in total is 11. The most dominant source that appeared in The Jakarta Post is IGO/Government with 5 citations. There was certain news that discussed the role of global countries in fighting climate change. Hence, the source most likely cited United Nations as the main information. For example, in the news entitled “Nations failing to fund climate adaptation: UN”, the major source is coming from United Nations with the notion in the text:

“The UN Environment Programme Adaptation Gap report found that the current finance levels of around $30 billion annually for adaptation fell far short of the annual cost in developing nations of $70 billion”

Another example is from the article entitled “Biden should lead on better climate solution than Paris Agreement” with the statement in the text:

“The UN Climate Panel, the gold standard of climate science, tells us the total impact of climate change in the 2070s is equivalent to an average income reduction of 0.2-2 percent”

NGO become the second-largest source in January with 4 citations. Most of the news that contained NGO as the based information used the encouragement lines in the title such as “call”, “only way”, “hugely exaggerate”. One of the examples of news that uses NGO as the source has the notion in the text:

“Indonesian Forum for the Environment (Walhi) campaigner Yuyun Harmono said that although it was true that developed countries should be more ambitious in their emissions-reduction plans, it did mean Indonesia could simply point the finger at others”

Lastly, January has one othe source which is come from scientists with two citations. The example is from the news entitled Global ice sheets melting at 'worst-case' rates: UK scientists:

“The rate at which ice is disappearing across the world matches "worst-case climate warming scenarios", UK scientists have warned in new research.”

- February

  In this month, the number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is only 7. Very low, but it is in line with the number of news which is just 6. The most dominant is IGO/Government with 5 citations, then continue by scientist and citizen with one citation each. Surprisingly, there is no news that uses NGOs as the source. The Indonesian government and United Nations become the source that appeared the most this month. The example of news that uses IGO/Government as the source:

  "Data from the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) show that Indonesia experienced a rising number of hydrometeorological disasters from 2015 to 2020"

  This is from the news entitled "Indonesia braces for more weather disasters. Climate crisis will make them worse."

  "In 2020, the UN Environment Program (UNEP) announced that, despite a dip in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the pandemic, the world is still headed for global warming of more than 3 degrees Celsius this century."

  This is from the news with the title "Making peace with nature is possible, if we start now"

  From the example above, both news are implying the empirical data that has been collected through research in many years.

- March

  In this month, the number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is also only 7, the same as February with also the same amount of news. IGO/Government is the dominant source with 4 citations, NGO in the second place with 2 citations, and scientist with one. The example of IGO/Government source in the news with the title "Indonesia mulls net-zero emissions target by 2070":

  "Environment and Forestry Ministry Climate Change Management Director General Ruandha Agung Sugardiman said reducing greenhouse gas emissions was a pressing matter as the climate crisis had exacerbated hydrometeorological natural disasters across the country."

- April

  In April, the number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is 11. IGO/Government at the top with 11 citations, followed by NGO with 4 citations. The reason why IGO. The government is dominated due to the content of the news itself that mostly talked about disasters that happened in Indonesia. Hence, BMKG and BNPB are the most cited source during this month. The example that contains in the news entitled “Indonesia’s net-zero climate goal lags behind” and “Indonesia’s climate crisis”:

  “According to the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), as of December 2020 the global average temperature rise was 1.2 degrees.”

  “The BNPB has made its message clear: We are going to see more extreme weather ahead.”

  NGO source of news in this month can be seen on the news entitled “China, US agree to work together on climate crisis”:

  “Li Shuo, senior climate adviser for the environmental group Greenpeace, said China could soon respond to a new US pledge with one of its own, building on the "momentum" of the”

- May

  In May, the total of news is only 5, hence the source that contained is just 6. The highest is IGO/Government with 5 and followed by NGO with 1. Mostly, the news this month is covering the global issue of climate change at the international level of concern. Therefore, the most dominant framing source is United Nations with 4 citations. The example of framing in the text entitled “Forcing climate action through judicial system undermines democracy” and “Reducing net-zero emissions key to climate action”:

  “Across the world, the United Nations now counts at least 1,550 such climate cases in 38 countries, often filed by young people invoking a fear for their future.”

"A report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) warned that the world is on track to warm more than 3 degrees Celsius this century."

- June

In this month, the total number of sources is 10 which IGO/Government as the most dominant with 7 references and followed by NGO with 3. There is 3 news that talk about the disaster in the United Kingdom, hence the source comes from the UK government. Then, International Energy Agency and United Nations were also included as sources in some news. The example of IGO/Government is can be seen in the news entitled "UK, Indonesia lead global efforts to increase sustainable trade and protect forests":

"As part of those global efforts, the UK launched the Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue in February 2021 to try to forge a consensus among diverse nations on a plan of action that both protects forests and livelihoods, that delivers sustainable land use and promotes trade and development."

The example from NGO source can be seen on the news with the title "Indonesia still undecided over 25-year gap in net zero deadlines"

"According to data published by the World Resources Institute (WRI), Indonesia was ranked the 8th worst emitter of greenhouse gases in December 2020, after Brazil."

- July

In July, the number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is 9. The highest number is IGO/Government with 5 citations and followed by Scientist with 4. The most dominant source once again placed by United Nations. The reason is that this month, The Jakarta Post was covered a lot of international concerns and then wants

the news based on the view of global organizations. The example in the text can be seen in the news entitled “The G20 faces three big tests”:

“If COP26 in Glasgow is to be a turning point, we need the same promise from all G20 countries, and from the developing world.”

However, this month, scientists as a source surprisingly have 4 citations. Most of the news that has scientists as the source is talking about the real disaster and impact that already felt caused by climate change. Hence, The Jakarta Post seems to want to report the news based on the knowledge from experts. The example of a scientific source can be seen in the news with the title “On heat deaths, the one-sided climate focus leads us badly astray”:

“Researchers have looked at the natural experiment in the US that happened since 2010 when fracking delivered a dramatic reduction in the costs of natural gas. This news talks about the causes of heat and cold death in line with the climate change policy.”

- August

The number of sources in this month is 22. Once again, IGO/Government still dominates with 16 citations, followed by NGO with 4, then industry with 2 citations. From the 16 citations of IGO/Government, nearly all of them have United Nations or Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as the major information. The Jakarta Post has highly covered the issue of climate change at the global level during this month, hence it is not strange that United Nations become the sources that are frequently cited. The example of IGO/Government in the text is from the news entitled “UN set to unveil landmark report as climate impacts multiply” and “World shudders at 'terrifying' UN climate repor”:

“the UN's climate science panel will unveil on Monday its much-anticipated projections for temperature and sea-level rises less than three months before a crucial climate summit in Scotland.”

"World leaders, green groups and influencers reacted on Monday to a "terrifying" UN climate science report with a mix of horror and hopefulness as the scale of the emergency became abundantly clear."

Meanwhile, from NGO, the framing can be seen in the news entitled "'Heaven to hell': Greek beekeepers lament tradition lost to fire":

" 'The climate crisis is a harsh reality and shows us that forests will become increasingly vulnerable and increasingly valuable for what they provide,' says Dimitris Karavellas, managing director for WWF Greece."

From industry, it can be seen on the news entitled "Electricity 4.0: Powering the New Electric World":

"We are the first generation that truly understands climate change and according to Schneider Electric, we are also able to combat it by applying existing technologies."

- September

In this month, the number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is 15. IGO/Government as the highest with 9 citations, NGO with 3, a scientist with 2, and citizen with 1. From IGO, United Nations and IPCC are dominating the reference of news. All of the news that uses the United Nations as the source is mainly talking about the way of limiting climate change at the International level. For example, the news with the title "Green buildings key in strengthening our resilience to climate change" has the IGO framing in the text:

"The highly anticipated UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report delivered stark warning on climate change, sounding 'code red for humanity'."

From NGO, the example of the text is in the news entitled "Civil society groups say COP26 should be postponed over COVID-19" with Climate Action Network as their source:

"Rising cases, unequal global vaccine rollout and stringent quarantine requirements for some 60 "red list" nations and territories hoping to attend the 12-day UN climate talks mean that 'a safe, inclusive and just global climate conference is impossible,' the Climate Action Network (CAN) said."

The example of a scientist frame can be seen in the news entitled "No Climate Truth?"

"First, Harris – who, according to Wikipedia, is "executive director" of an "international climate science coalition", which, in fact, is a Canadian group of climate change skeptics – mixes some things together."

Citizen frame can be seen in the news entitled "Dark future? Climate change fuels higher heat, flood threats for children". Actually, there are two sources in this news, with United Nations as the primary source. But, citizens are also involved in the statement of this news.

" 'People are suffering, we shouldn't turn a blind eye [...] Climate change is the biggest crisis of this era,' said Anuska, 15, sharing her experience of more heatwaves, intense rain, and crop losses in her country, Nepal."

- October

In this month, the number of sources is 31. IGO/Government still dominates with 22, scientists with 5, NGO with 2, industry and citizen with each 1. IGO is still dominated by United Nations, but this month the involvement of the Indonesian government as the source is increasing. The reason was probably due to the amount of news related to national issues which increased during this month. An example of the IGO/Government frame in the text can be found in the news entitled "Jokowi to attend COP26 in a show of commitment":

"The ministry's director general for multilateral affairs, Febrian Ruddyard, said Jokowi's decision to attend the Glasgow meeting aimed to demonstrate Indonesia's "strong commitment" to advancing climate action."

- November

  In this month, the total number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is 72, the highest number from all months. It is in line with the number of news that reached 64. Not really different from the previous month, IGO/Government still dominated with 41 citations, followed by NGO with 12, a scientist with 10, industry 6, and citizen 3. Many international events were held during November, hence the number of International news that can be covered also surged. United Nations and IPCC still become the favorite sources used by The Jakarta Post. The news entitled "The Glasgow Climate Pact and next steps in safeguarding our collective future" can be the example of IGO/Government frame in the text:

  "They agreed on the Glasgow Climate Pact which will accelerate the pace of climate action – and keep our goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius alive."

  Most of the news that used NGO as the source is an opposed reaction to the world government. For example, it can be seen in the news entitled "Skepticism remains over COP26 carbon market plans":

  "Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) climate campaigner Yuyun Harmono said that while the agreement on Article 6 was a milestone in COP26, such an agreement was "a bad deal" for developing countries given that the bulk of the focus was on regulating a market approach to an international carbon-trading system."

- December

  In December, the number of sources used by The Jakarta Post is 24. IGO/Government is still at the top with 11 citations, followed by NGO with 5, scientist with 4, and citizen 2. The Indonesian government is the most appeared source in December. Whereas, United Nations still dominates the sources at IGO. Example of news uses IGO/Government frame entitled "Climate, land-use change data important for effective flood-mitigation strategy: Expert"

"According to the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) data, 83 floods were recorded across the country in September – the latest available data, killing 11 people and affecting more than 230,000 others."

From the NGO frame, example can be seen on the news entitled "Company climate disclosures jump in 2021 as board pressure builds":

"Yet just 1,054 companies have had their targets signed off by the Science-based Targets Initiative, a collaboration between CDP and other NGOs, and less than 1,000 of the CDP disclosers report the emissions tied to the goods and services they buy and the use of their sold products."

Scientists souce is also one of the news sources that quite get a number in December, the example can be seen on the news entitled "Scientists study climate change at 'end of world":

"Scientists believe the conditions found in the water will appear in other parts of the world in the coming decades, as the impact of climate change mounts."

2. Scope

Scope	Frequency
Local	4
National	52
International	144

$$CR = \frac{2.195}{200.200}$$

$$= \frac{390}{400}$$

$$= 0.975$$

From the results of the reliability test above, the results obtained are 97.5% of the total 200 which means researchers with coder produce relevant research because the results

are above the minimum number that can be tolerated. It also indicates that the most used scope of news is proven to be dominated by international scope.

The scope of news covered by The Jakarta Post related to the issue of climate change is quite diverse, although it is still unfairly distributed. The level of scope can be translated into how far the issue of climate change encompasses the concern of people. At the local level, the news normally has content about the disaster that happens in a specific region in Indonesia. The threat or the attention is focused only on the people who live nearby the location and does not have the potential danger to enlarge further. At the national level, the news generally described the agenda of Indonesia in taking action toward climate change. The news about national disasters related to climate change is also included at this level. The concern at this level merely reaches on domestic phase and mostly the source comes from the Indonesian government. Lastly, at the international level, the news is mostly talking about the international concern on climate change. Obviously, the source comes from global organizations and various nations in the world.

According to the table, the international level is the most common scope discussed in The Jakarta Post climate change news. With a total of 144, it highly surpasses the other scope and even nearly tripled the national scope. In every month, international scope framing was always higher than any other type. Actually, the data is not really surprising because currently the issue of climate change has become a major concern around the world and that is why a lot of media try to disseminate the information regarding climate action, including The Jakarta Post itself as the reputable media among the local and international audience in Indonesia. Clearly, the international scope presenting in the news is the most dominant presented in The Jakarta Post compared to the other scope.

Precisely, the international scale gain a lot of attention from The Jakarta Post due to the fact that the Jakarta Post covered many international events, especially international conferences held by global organizations such as the United Nations as their headline news. Moreover, it is also in line with the number of sources cited by The Jakarta Post that are mostly dominated by international organizations. Hence, the concern of The Jakarta Post seems to be more global and tries to give international perception in serving climate change news to their audiences. It is proven during the period of August until December, the international scope news was drastically increased. In August the international scope news

reaches 18 news. Then on September with 12 news and October 23 news. It is up until their peak point in November with a total of 41 international scope news. Lastly, December with 13 news. The main reason was that during those periods of time, the global concern towards climate change was really high because of the COP26 and Climate Summit which was conducted by the United Nations. Hence, The Jakarta Post seems to be called out by the importance of informing climate change issues to the public.

As one of the reliable media in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post plays a good role in covering the issue of climate change at the National level. It is shown in the table that The Jakarta Post has covered 52 news on the National scope. 52 seems to be very far from the international level, but it is quite a decent number. The peak number of national scope news was in November with 22 news and the less number was in January, March, May, and August with only one produced national scope news. The point that needs to be remembered is that the issue of climate change, global warming, or environmental crisis is still rare enough to be discussed by the Indonesian media as well as the public opinion. Hence, the effort of The Jakarta Post needs to be appreciated because it just shows their commitment to tackling climate change and increasing the awareness of people towards this issue. Most of the national scope news published by The Jakarta Post is explaining the position of Indonesia in dealing with climate problems and what kind of action needs to be executed by the government.

In terms of covering local issues, The Jakarta Post seems lacking in publishing local-scope news. It is proved in the table that The Jakarta Post only made 4 local scope news in one year. To be specific, the news that contains local scope is only in January with 1 news, May with 1 news, and November with 2 news. All of the 4 news is talking about the local disasters that happened in the local region in Indonesia. The main reason is probably due to the rare occasion of the local events that are related to the issue of climate change and also the lack of interest of the people itself in gaining adequate information about climate change. Therefore, The Jakarta Post decided not to publish the news fervently in adding local context.

- January

  In this month, the international scope is at the top with 7 representation, local and national with 1 each. Most of the news in January was discussed the issues at the

international level, for example in the news entitled “Biden should lead on better climate solution than Paris Agreement”. On a national scope, the news is obviously talking about the national topic and the title normally contains “Indonesia” or any words that are closely related to Indonesia. For example in the news entitled “Jokowi’s call for global climate action rings hollow, environmentalists say”. The local scope news in January was the only one that actually really implies the title “‘Underwater stealth bombers’ forced out of Raja Ampat”.

- February

  In this month, the international scope is the highest with 4 then followed by national with 2. The international scope news can be seen in the title of the news “Biden breaks with Trump as G7 tackles climate, Covid recovery”

- March

  In March, the international scope is the highest with 5 and then the second-highest is placed by national with 1. An example of the international scope can be seen in the news title, like “Japan mulls ending support for exporting coal-fired power plants”. Meanwhile, the national scale can be seen in the news with the title “Indonesia mulls net-zero emissions target by 2070”

- April

  In April, the national scope is the highest news with 6 and followed by the international scope with 5. An example of national scope can be seen in the news “Calls for Indonesia to cut coal for net-zero emissions target”. Then, the international one can be seen in the news entitled “China, US agree to work together on climate crisis”

- May

  In May, the international scope news is at the top with 3 news, national and local with each only one representation. An example of international news can be seen in the news “Rising global temperatures 'inexorably closer' to the climate tipping point: UN”. Then, for local, the news entitled “Jakarta ranked world’s most environmentally vulnerable city”

- June

In this month, the international scope news is the highest context with 7 then followed by national scope news with 3. An example of international scope news is on the news entitled “Asia needs bold action on climate change”.

- July

  The international scope news once again prevails against national and local news with 7 news and followed by national with 2. Not quite different from the previous month, international scope news is framed through the title or it can be read from the content of the news. For example, in the news entitled “Countries need to be more ambitious in climate goals: UN”

- August

  In August, the international scope news is the highest with 18 news being served with international content, then followed by national with only 1 news. An example of international scope news “Sports stars press Australia on climate change”

- September

  The international scope news still dominates in this month with 12 news frames. The second-highest number is placed by national with 2 news. The example of international scope news “As climate talks near, pressure grows on Asia to cancel new coal projects”.

- October

  In October, the international scope news still dominates the news frames with 23 and followed by the national news with 7. The international scope news is mostly talking about the preparation for the UN climate conference that was held in November and also the backlash behind it. Meanwhile, the national news is discussing the role of Indonesia ahead of the climate conference. For example, the international scope news can be seen on the news entitled “APRIL Group reaffirms sustainability commitments ahead of COP26”. For the national, the example is “Indonesia steps up fight against climate change”

- November

  In this month, the international scope news dominates the news publication with 40 news then followed by national news with 22 and then local with 2 news. The international scope news mostly explains the agenda of the climate conferences,

hence the intention of The Jakarta Post in presenting international scope can be clearly seen in the news title such as “The Glasgow Climate Pact and next steps in safeguarding our collective future” and “Managing tensions between developing, developed nations post-COP26”. For the national one, the example is the news entitled “Indonesia’s green economy efforts deserve scrutiny, but also support”. For the local's frame, the news is entitled “Recent floods in Kalimantan raises concerns over environmental damages”

- December

  In December, the international scope news still become the highest with 13 news and followed by national with 5 news.

3. News type

News type	Frequency
News	117
Opinion	73
Editorial	10

$$CR = \frac{2.200}{200.200}$$

$$= \frac{400}{400}$$

$$= 1$$

The reliability test just shows that the validity is 1 which means that the researcher and coder produced the same relevancy at 100%. It also simultaneously indicates that the News form of news type is the most news format used by The Jakarta Post in covering climate change issues.

News type is the classification of the news based on the structure of the text. Generally, in this research, the type is divided into three categories: news, opinion, and editorial. Based on the table above, The Jakarta Post has created a relatively fair amount of news types in their publication. Indeed, there is still a big gap between the type, but overall the gap practically makes sense in some way. News is the very common type that mostly

would surpass the other type. The reason is that news is the basic form of journalism where the information relies heavily on primary sources. Meanwhile, opinion is placed second because the information contains in the news often got the personal touch or personal opinion of the writer. It is not uncommon for the media journalist in writing news in opinion form because not all the news must become from sources in the field. Lastly, the editorial type is the form that is directly created by the editorial board of The Jakarta Post where in total it just reaches 10 news. As implied in the table, the result is inclined more to news form where The Jakarta Post produced more of it in comparison with the other news type.

According to the table, the news form type is the highest news type with 117 frequency. In the year 2021, news form type nearly always dominates every month, except in April, in terms of number. The highest number was in November with 34 units and the least number was in April and May with 2 units. In this sense, The Jakarta Post tried to serve the quality of news based on the factual data that they obtained through careful research in gaining reliable sources of information. It is actually in line with the previous unit analysis before, especially on the source where The Jakarta Post really pays attention to the International or Government data. By doing so, The Jakarta Post seems to want to create a frame beneath people's minds that the information contains in their news is always trustworthy. The other reason is that the topic of climate change is still not very common in the mind of Indonesian citizens, thereof The Jakarta Post wants to educate the people through factual information. As it is clear that climate change topic can be quite a sensitive topic, The Jakarta Post try to avoid opinion that could invoke misunderstanding and distortion in Indonesian society. Hence, most of the news that The Jakarta Post produced is made in news form where the content is wholly based on reliable evidence in the field. The main goal is definitely to give basic knowledge first to the Indonesian people then to increase awareness once the general information is already understood by the people.

In accordance with the table, opinion news type is coming up as the second-highest news form produced by The Jakarta Post related to climate change issues. Opinion news basically contains statements based on the personal views of the writer on the issue of climate change. In number, opinion type is generally quite balanced with the news form that stands in the first place. Overall, there are 73 news articles that used opinion types where the highest number was in November with 25 units and the least number was in

December with 0. In December, it is actually interesting that there was no single news with opinion type, while it is clear at the previous month the number of news with opinion was at the highest. The reason why in December there was no opinion type of news is unknown. It is probably caused by the decision within the author in The Jakarta Post itself that chose to be more neutral during December. In most of the news, opinion news type in The Jakarta Post always has an offensive tone where they tend to provoke the issue in order to encourage people or maybe try to attack certain parties to be more concerned about climate change. Specifically, because most of The Jakarta Post is leaning towards the international context, the news articles always talked about climate change as a global concern.

Lastly, the editorial is placed third with only 10 pieces of news. Editorial is basically news that is produced directly by the editorial board of The Jakarta Post. The number is also inconsistent, whereby there are only several months that this type of news would publish by The Jakarta Post. For example, from January to March there was no single news using this type. Then, the news surged in November due to a lot of international events related to climate change topics. Yes, the number was very low, but it is actually not very surprising because editorial news depends on the effort of The Jakarta Post board. It seems that the editorial board does not really interested in making much news because the publication flow itself from the other news type is already a lot. What is interesting from the article that is produced in editorial type mostly explains the response toward climate change and the effort that the Indonesian government can do to minimize the impact. The tone of the news is usually neutral and does not harshly offend the parties which involve in the issues.

4. News tendency

Themes	Frequency
Conformity	8
Confrontation	135
Neutral	63

$$CR = \frac{2.191}{200.200}$$

$$= \frac{382}{400}$$

$$= 0.955$$

From the reliability test it shows that researcher with coder produce relevant research because the results are above the minimum number that it reaches 95%.

The last component of the unit analysis is news tendency. News tendency is basically the component that can determine what kind of tone or narrative that implied in the news. Hence, news tendency is divided into three themes: conformity, confrontation, and neutral. The Jakarta Post as the major media in publishing climate change news has its agenda in reporting the issue. According to the table, The Jakarta Post news is dominated by the confrontation theme with a total of 135 news. Neutral theme news is in second place with a total of 63 news. Then, conformity theme is at the last place with only 8 news. Regardless of the huge gap between each themes, The Jakarta Post has proven to use all of the themes in their news production. It is not strange that media choose what kind of themse they favor more in their publication. In this case, The Jakarta Post put confrontation theme at more preferable than neutral and conformity themes.

The confrontation theme comes as the number one themes that appeared the most in The Jakarta Post news production with 135 news in total. This theme dominates nearly all of the month in 2021, except July, compared to the other themes. The most number was in November with 44 news and the lowest was in July with 3 news. The Jakarta Post presents the news with this theme as more provocative in order to allude to the parties or even try to encourage people. Hence, most of the headlines used offensive and bold words. The content also intended to explain the bad condition caused by climate change and urged countries around the world to take an action as well as educate the people to be more aware of climate change issues. Generally, confrontation theme is always side by side with the opinion type of news because the content that served in opinion mostly means to directly present the impact of climate change to the people. Therefore, it is clear that the framing wanted by The Jakarta Post is confrontation because this kind of tone is mostly intended to increase the awareness of people towards the issue of climate change. By giving an offensive tone on climate change issues, The Jakarta Post expected the people to join side by side in tackling the issue and probably give a real contribution to the environment.

Based on the table, neutral theme is placed at number two with 63 news. This theme actually appeared relatively stable every month although in the early month the number was quite low. Neutral theme's highest number was in November with 17 news while the least number was in May with only 1 news. The Jakarta Post seems to use neutral theme when the news is about basic information about climate change or just brief conditions in the world related to climate situations. The tone of the content that often appeared in the news is also very mild and does not want to criticize deeply on the issue of climate change. Neutral theme is also normally in line with the news type of form where the content is not containing the personal views of the writer. Neutral theme that The Jakarta Post highlight is also based on the source of IGO or Government. Overall, The Jakarta Post performs a really good frame in presenting the neutral theme in their climate change news.

Lastly, the theme that only got 8 total number is conformity. In this theme, the content is more on favoring the climate change issues and considers it not a real threat to the world. The Jakarta Post is seemingly not interested in framing this theme due to the fact that the amount of news using this theme is very few. This theme only appeared in April with 3 news, the highest number of this theme, then May, June, July, August, and September with each of that month only publishing 1 news. Based on the findings, all of the news that used this frame was also use the opinion type of news. Mostly, the news is talking about the conspiracy of the climate change that said the impact of climate change issues is not real and it only exaggerated by the world government in order to gain financial profit. Hence, because the narrative is not really suited to the agenda of The Jakarta Post, the number of news that is using this theme is also very low.

To give more explanations regarding themes in The Jakarta Post news, below here will present the details of data from each month.

- January

  In January, the most themes that appeared in the news is confrontation with 6 and followed by neutral with 3. The example of confrontation can be seen in certain news, for example in the news entitled "Nations failing to fund climate adaptation: UN" and "Biden should lead on better climate solution than Paris Agreement":

"With just over 1C of warming since the start of the industrial era, Earth is already experiencing more intense and frequent extreme weather such as droughts and flooding, as well as storms supercharged by rising seas. "

The text above from "Nations failing to fund climate adaptation: UN", the use of words such as intense and extreme are the signs that this news wants to show to the readers about the threat of climate change. In addition, the text also mentioning about the impact of climate change which is droughts, floods, and storms. By doing so, the frames of the news are certainly wanted to awaken the awareness of people towards the issue of climate change.

"Let's get real. Climate change is a man-made problem. But Biden's climate alarmism is almost entirely wrong."

This second example from "Biden should lead on better climate solution than Paris Agreement", also has the same format from the previous example. The use of phrases "let's get real" and "Climate change is a man-made problem" are indicating the urgency of the situation regarding climate change. The sentence

"But Biden's climate alarmism is almost entirely wrong" is just putting more confrontation to the world government, especially the USA in fighting climate change."

Meanwhile, the neutral example can be examined in the news entitled "Electric cars, fewer cows in New Zealand's climate change plan". After reading the text, This news only talks about how New Zealand implemented its new policy regarding climate change. There are no sentences or words that want to provoke the readers towards the issue of climate change.

- February

  In February, the theme that used the most in The Jakarta Post news is the confrontation with 4 and followed by neutral with 2. The example can be seen in the news entitled "Making peace with nature is possible, if we start now":

"Three environmental crises – climate change, nature loss, and the collapse of nature, and the pollution of air, soil, and water add up to a planetary emergency that will cause far more pain than COVID-19 in the long-term."

The passage, clearly states that the crisis in the environment caused by climate change has caused severe damage to the surrounding environment. The ending statement "will cause far more pain than COVID-19 in the long-term" just add more provocation towards climate change which is intended to be perceived by people that climate change will be far more damaging than a pandemic.

Whilst, neutral theme can be seen in the news entitled "Balancing sustainable development and conservation in the forestry sector in Indonesia". This news only explains the development of Indonesia in dealing with the climate crisis, without a direct attack on alluded the topic of climate change.

- March

In this month, the themes used by The Jakarta Post is equally the same. Confrontation and neutral themes equally appear 3 times in the news. The example of confrontation can be seen in the news entitled "CO2 pollution bounces back to pre-pandemic levels: Report":

"Earth's surface is already 1.1C warmer on average, enough to increase the frequency and intensity of deadly heatwaves, droughts, and superstorms made more destructive by rising seas. "

Based on that, the frames that want to be used is obviously to build up the concern of people regarding the issue of climate change. The word destructive is enough to give an image to the people about the danger of climate change. Even more, the mentioning disasters such as heatwaves, droughts, and superstorms have augmented the argumentation to tackling climate change.

Besides that, the neutral theme can be seen in the news entitled "Rethinking Impact: Investing in the circular economy to fight climate change". This news basically tells the readers about how a country or world, in general, should be wise doing investment towards the environment. The writer tells the readers about what steps

can be done to invest in the correct way. However, there are no words or lines that straightly offend the issue of climate change.

- April

In April, the highest themes that appeared is a confrontation theme with 8 news frames followed by neutral with 3. The example of the confrontation theme can be examined in the news entitled “Indonesia to consider the climate in disaster mitigation after natural disaster surge” and “Climate action for people and planet: The time is now”:

“The worsening climate crisis had made the disasters more intense and frequent over the years.”

In this passage, the use of words such as worsening, intense and frequent are enough to give the conclusion that this news obviously wants to frame this news in provocation tone in order to awaken the concern of people about climate change.

“I encourage young people everywhere to continue to raise their voices for action to address climate change, protect biodiversity, stop humanity’s war on nature and accelerate efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.”

In this passage, the writer directly addresses the issue of climate change by encouraging young people to be more paying attention to environmental matters. Hence, it vividly expresses based on the writer's personal opinion that this news is framed towards confrontation.

Then, for the neutral theme, the news example is “Xi Jinping to attend online Biden climate summit”. This news only mentions the information of mutual relation between the US and China on climate change without giving further explanation. Furthermore, there are no words or lines that are intended to offend the climate change issue the readers throughout the news text.

- May

In this month, the confrontation theme dominates the framed news among the other themes. Confrontation theme has 3, neutral and conformity theme each have 1. This month, the conformity theme first appears on The Jakarta Post news. The example

of a confrontation theme can be seen in the news entitled “Reducing net-zero emissions key to climate action”:

“Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are one of the largest contributors to climate change, and a drastic reduction in GHG emissions is needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.”

This news generally explain the effort in controlling zero emissions as the key factor to climate action. Based on the text, shows the passage wants the readers or even certain parties to be more aware of reducing the use of carbon emissions to avoid the words condition caused by climate change.

Whilst, from the conformity theme, the example can be seen in the news entitled “Forcing climate action through judicial system undermines democracy”:

“It confirms that climate is a problem, but impacts are far from cataclysmic.”

Actually, from the title alone, the readers can understand that this news frame the issue of climate change in more comfortable discussion. If it is based on the text, from the passage it can clearly show that the dangerous impact of climate change is merely not harming enough to cause a cataclysm in the environment.

From the neutral theme, the news example is “Rising global temperatures 'inexorably closer' to the climate tipping point: UN”. This news only displays the impact of the rising global temperatures but with scientific data without giving offensive words against climate change. Hence, this news just wants to share the information regarding the increased numbers of global temperature.

- June

In June, confrontation theme once again become the most used theme in The Jakarta News frames with a total of 5 news. Followed by neutral with 2 and conformity with 1. The confrontation theme can be seen in the news entitled “Asia needs bold action on climate change”:

“Now is the time for bold action. We must commit wholeheartedly to fighting climate change, including meeting the emission-reduction goals under the Paris Agreement—all while promoting economic growth and putting the region’s development on a green path.”

In this news, the frames that want to be presented to the readers can be seen in the opinion of the writers that directly encourage concrete action about fighting climate change. The lines such as “Now is the time” and “We must commit wholeheartedly..” are obvious proved of confrontation theme to provoke people towards the issues of climate change.

Neutral theme example can be seen in the news entitled “Education for climate change, education for sustainability”. This news does not offend any impact of climate change, instead, it just stated the vital role of education in creating awareness to the people.

For the conformity, the news entitled “The net-zero debate turns Orwellian” has the framing towards pleasing the audience regarding the topic of climate change.

> “Yes, climate change is real and man-made, and we should fix it smartly. But we don’t because climate impacts are often vastly exaggerated, leaving us panicked. The UN Climate Panel estimates that if we do nothing, climate damages in 2100 will be equivalent to 2.6 percent of global gross domestic product (GDP). That is a problem, not the end of the world.”

From the passage above, the writer’s opinion is regarded as opposing the idea of climate change as a super threat to the future generation. The line “vastly exaggerated” and “not the end of the world” can be identified as the act of conforming the topic of climate change.

- July

In July, the most dominant themes that appeared is a neutral theme with 5 news, followed by a confrontation with 3, and conformity with 1. An example of a neutral theme is from the news entitled “Restoring mangroves to raise people’s welfare and mitigate climate change”. This news only shared the information regarding the strategy of the Indonesian government in planting mangroves to minimize natural disasters, but it does not explicitly encourage people to take an action towards climate change.

Regarding confrontation, the example is from the news entitled “From China to Germany, floods expose climate crisis”:

> “Deadly floods that have upended life in both China and Germany have sent a stark reminder that climate change is making weather more extreme across the globe.”

This news contains the statement which is intended to provoke the issue of climate change. For example the passage above, the line “climate change is making weather more extreme across the globe.” just give a clear message that climate change is something that needs to be fixed. Hence, the framing of this news is definitely for confronting the issue of climate change.

The conformity theme can be seen in the news entitled “On heat deaths, the one-sided climate focus leads us badly astray”:

> “For now, global warming saves us more deaths than it causes, possibly 100,000 lives each year.”

The whole content of the news is actually talking about the exaggeration of climate change impact in comparison to the other calamity caused by cold death. In the example above, the writer wants the reader to realize that actually there are far more dangerous disasters than the influence of climate change in creating a threat to humankind. Therefore, the writer obviously wants to present the climate change topic to be less impactful.

- August

In August, the number of confrontation theme is highly surpassed the other themes. Confrontation obtained 16 news, neutral got 2, and conformity got 1. The example of confrontation theme can be seen in the news entitled “What IPCC report means to Indonesia: Time to step up” and “'Heaven to hell': Greek beekeepers lament tradition lost to fire”:

> “The extreme weather events that happened around the world should serve as a reminder for all of us that climate change is not only real but also consequential.”

The passage above is containing a provocative tone towards climate change. For example, the line “climate change is not only real but also consequential”. It explicitly explains the consequence of climate change is leading to extreme weather across the world.

Meanwhile, from the neutral, the example is from the news entitled “Sports stars press Australia on climate change”. This news does not directly encourage readers to take action towards climate change and it only wants to give information. Moreover, the news only wants to explain the contribution of Australian sports stars in fighting climate change.

The conformity theme example is from the news entitled “Climate-related death risk has declined”:

> “The tragic flooding in Germany and Belgium are similarly blamed on climate change. But the data doesn’t support that river floods have increased. Globally, a large study of more than 9,000 rivers shows that while some rivers see increasing flood trends, many more rivers see decreasing flood trends. This is also true in Europe, where the new UN climate panel report tallies all rivers and find most flood less.”

This news is actually explained about the over-exaggeration of climate change death around the world. The writer provided some data, one of them is the passage above, which explains the misleading information of climate change that causes impactful disasters which leads to thousands of death. The truth is climate change is not really dangerous. At least from the point of view of this writer.

- September

In this month, confrontation once again appeared as the most dominant themes. Confrontation gets 8, neutral gets 5, and conformity 1. The example of confrontation is from the news entitled “Jokowi’s green agenda needs green reform”

> “For Indonesia, climate change is no longer remote. It is getting closer to our archipelago. Extreme weather is becoming more normal, and it is a matter of time before the country suffers more severe flooding and droughts.”

From the passage above, the mention of extreme weather is enough to show that this news definitely wants to frame the news in provoking climate change. The addition of flooding and droughts also indicated the narrative of the climate change that needs to be addressed.

Whilst, neutral theme can be seen in the news entitled “What can central banks do to address climate risks?. The tone of this news does not directly trigger the notion of climate change, instead, it just summarizes what kind of contribution the central bank can do to minimize the climate crisis.

From the conformity theme, the example is from the news entitled “No climate truth?”:

“When the United Nations speaks of “climate truth”, it cannot and does not claim absolute truth. It just claims that an overwhelming amount of scientific data point to an extremely high probability that human activity is influencing the climate in a way that will seriously endanger humankind within a few decades.”

From the passage alone, clearly states that the author of the news wants to show the people that the climate change truth is doubly reliable. The line “It just claims that an overwhelming amount of scientific data point to an extremely high probability that human activity is influencing the climate in a way that will seriously endanger humankind within a few decades” very opposing the discussion of climate change at the international level that always encourage people to be more concerned with the environment.

- October

In October, the themes that appeared the most is the confrontation with 22 news followed by neutral theme with 9 news. In this month. The Jakarta Post clearly wants to frame the issue of climate change to be more encouraging to the people, hence the confrontation theme is needed to increase the awareness of people about climate change. This month also needs to be remembered that the event of climate conference and G20 were held. Considering those facts, the issue of climate change was in high demand and highlighted due to the condition of the period at the time.

The example of confrontation theme can be seen in the news entitled “A new momentum in transforming agrifood systems in the march to ending hunger”, Indonesia struggles to meet COP26 targets: A lost opportunity?”, and “Education is a powerful enabler to mitigate the climate crisis”:

> “At the same time, 14 percent of the food we produce is lost, and 17 percent is wasted. Combine this with other stressors — such as pests and diseases, natural disasters, loss of biodiversity and habitat destruction, and conflict — and you can see the magnitude of the challenge we face in meeting the world’s growing food needs, while simultaneously reducing the environmental and climate impact of our agrifood systems.”

In this news, the narrative of climate change is inclined to a negative tone. It is proved with the mention of several impacts and disasters that can happen due to climate change for example biodiversity loss, natural disasters, and even food problems. It adds to the fact that the impact of climate change is severely damaging the agricultural and environmental conditions that can lead to massive chaos in the agrifood system in the future.

In terms of neutral theme, the example can be seen in the news entitled “Indonesia prepares carbon-trading rule ahead of COP26”. This news only summarizes the step and plans of the Indonesian government ahead of COP26. There are no words or lines that provoke the issue of climate change and also no lines that want to encourage people to realize the danger of climate crisis.

- November

  In this month, the confrontation theme once again becomes the highest themes used by The Jakarta Post with 47 news then followed by neutral theme with 17. In November, the event of climate conference really influenced the number of news, especially towards the framing of the news itself. The Jakarta Post wants to increase the awareness of people, hence the use of confrontation theme is the most effective way to do that. The example of confrontation theme can be seen in the news entitled “COP26 summit and Indonesia’s regional climate leadership”, “Climate ambitions: Net-zero is not zero” and “COP26 sees push to speed up carbon-cutting vows”:

"The climate science shows very clearly that such an increase in the global temperature, despite looking small, would lead to extreme weather, rising sea levels and would displace populations at an unprecedented scale. In Indonesia, rising sea levels and floods have been one of the biggest threats to major cities on the coast."

The passage above contains some lines that triggered the topic of climate change. The mention of increased global temperatures and rising sea levels are examples of the lines that intended to frame climate change as a potential threat to the environment. This news clearly wants to remind people of the real danger of climate change by giving factual data as well as the future image that what will happen if there is no solution to climate change.

"Specifically, the rights, lives, and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities must be at the core of any climate solution. That means listening to these groups, and taking their practices and proposals seriously. Strengthening and securing their land rights is one of the most effective ways to protect ecosystems, biodiversity, and the climate."

In this second news example, the threat of climate change is being compared to the livelihood of the local community. How the impact can severely harm the local people and the importance of seeking the right solution. The last sentence in the passage above also encourages people to be more careful about the ecosystem.

"With science warning that only swift action can avoid cataclysmic global warming, countries already feeling the lash of climate change are demanding that the timetable for updating national carbon-cutting pledges be radically accelerated."

In this third news example, the message is clear that global warming is a real threat to humanity and encourage various countries to avoid the more unprecedented situation. It is shown in the line "only swift action can avoid cataclysmic global

warming, countries already feeling the lash of climate change" about the urgency of finding swift solutions in tackling climate change.

Meanwhile, the neutral theme example can be seen in the news entitled "US, China vow to enhance climate cooperation at UN talks". This news only talks about the future steps of the US and China in tackling climate change, but there is no line that indicates the offensive tone towards climate change. There is also no other explanation or even encouragement line that can awaken the point of view of people about climate change. Another example is from the news entitled "Hitachi Energy advances sustainable energy future for all". This news just informed about the new implementation of the Hitachi policy in supporting the environment.

- December

In this month, the most dominant themes is once again held by confrontation theme with 10 and followed by neutral with 8 news. The example of confrontation theme can be seen in the news entitled "14 dead, 70,000 displaced in Malaysian floods" and "Disastrous year-end":

> "Global warming has been linked to worsening floods. Because a warmer atmosphere holds more water, climate change increases the risk and intensity of flooding from extreme rainfall."

The passage has offensive words like "worsening" and "risk". Those words are intended to show the current situation of climate change that really affected the environment. Furthermore, the mention of floods and extreme rainfall just adds more negative frames to the issue of climate change.

> "Rising temperature as a result of climate change has warmed the atmosphere, which consequently holds more water. In a nutshell, climate change increases the risk and intensity of flooding from extreme rainfall."

The passage has the notion that climate change very affecting the temperature of the earth. Consequently, creating more water to holds which then increases the intensity of rainfall. The frame of climate change is clearly to make people realize

the harmful effects of climate change that has significantly risen the global temperature as well as rising the potential disasters.

In terms of neutral theme, the example is from the news entitled “Yearender 2021: Govt waffles on forestry stance in Indonesia’s climate pledge”. This news only informs about the current stance of the Indonesian government in fighting climate change but does not explicitly encourage readers to fight climate change.

5. Content

Content	Frequency
Weather event	117
Loss of diversity	12
Human health	7
Reduction of food supply and agricultural	7
Disaster	57

$$CR = \frac{2.190}{200.200}$$

$$= \frac{380}{400}$$

$$= 0.95$$

From the results of the reliability test above, the results obtained are shown 95% from the total 200 which means researcher with coder produce relevant research because the results are above the minimum number.

Precisely, based on the results of the coder analysis, most of the news from The Jakarta Post regarding climate change is proven to have all kinds of content. Both coders perceived the content of climate change news in The Jakarta Post is dominated by the weather event. The table above clearly shows the content about weather events that reached 117 frequency throughout 2021, which means this content fills around 58.5% of news published by The Jakarta Post. Then, the frequency of loss of diversity is as much as 6%,

the frequency of human health is around 3.5%, the frequency of reduction of food supply and agriculture is around 3.5%, and disaster is around 28.5%.

Based on the data that has been analyzed, throughout 2021, the content about weather events and disasters mostly appears every month with a stable number. Weather events content reached its peaks in October and November with 24 and 50 respectively. Meanwhile, the content about the loss of diversity, human health, and reduction of food supply and agriculture only got a little coverage. In total, the combination of these three themes are only 26. Loss of diversity got 12, human health with 7, and reduction of food supply and agriculture with 7. Therefore, each month, the content about these themes are also very low compared to weather events and disasters. In average, these three themes normally only got 1 coverage per month from the publication of climate change news by The Jakarta Post.

B. Discussion

From these findings, this study will discuss how online media, in this case, is The Jakarta Post as the main object, reporting the news about climate change issues to their readers. As we know online news is a very influential media in constructing societal values. Due to the rapid development of online media, the consumption of people towards it is also increased drastically in the past decade. Research conducted by the Indonesia Digital Association (IDA) in 2016 related to the consumption of online media found out that more than 90% of Indonesia people access the news via mobile phones, whilst the content that is preferable by the public is social issues with as much as 70% enjoy it.

Frequencies of news are one of the key factors in whether the issue that is brought to the public is considered important or otherwise. It signifies the media's attention in giving an adequate amount of news to the public. It also becomes an indication of the seriousness of concerns of the media towards covering certain issues. The more articles there are about climate change, the more it indicates that the media is putting attention and making concerted efforts in giving their audience information on the issue. Based on the analysis, from the frequency of news, The Jakarta Post has produced an abundance of news related to the climate change topic throughout 2021. The result of this research found 200 news articles that talked about climate change as the main content. Hence, from the data,

it is clear that The Jakarta Post has done relatively well coverage of climate change news issues and also shows their commitment to the public in providing useful information as well as education. The previous research by Azmi et.al (2015) about "Media Portrayal on Global Climate Change: An Analysis of Malaysia Mainstream Newspaper" discovered that on average Malaysian media coverage on climate change 100 news per year with the highest media produced 240 news. Therefore, from the data, it can be deduced that The Jakarta Post has an average level of concern on the issue of global climate change.

Refers to the quantitative content analysis that is divided into five categories: source, scope, news type, and news tendency, and content. The Jakarta Post meets the criteria of all the categories because their news articles have all of the categories in the content. Quantitative content analysis is useful for seeing how mass media work in presenting a reality, namely by selecting and focusing on certain parts of reality or the reader's needs. The Jakarta Post currently trying to build the climate change issues, so that it can be widely disseminated to the public. Certainly, the construction is made in accordance with the wishes and objectives of The Jakarta Post itself.

From the source analysis, the most dominant source that was used by The Jakarta Post climate change news throughout 2021 is IGO/Government sources with a total of 141. Asserting this result, The Jakarta Post is inclined to favor the perspective of IGO/Government towards climate change subject. In their news, the references to data, policy, and statements are mostly coming from figures who have a position in IGO/Government. The viewpoint of the IGO/Government was dominantly encouraging and provoking the issue of climate change which it always drives people to be more aware of it. The Jakarta Post as one of the reliable media seems to agree with the idea that climate change is a real danger and the unity of the nation is highly demanding in dealing with climate change problems. The researcher sees that The Jakarta Post wants to construct its news according to the viewpoint of trusted parties that are responsible for climate change matters. It is very suitable with the idea of the IGO/Government that also wants to construct the reality of climate change as a global threatening phenomenon. The narrative of climate change as the real threat to the world is quite obvious which is evidently found in the content of The Jakarta Post. The partiality of The Jakarta Post in using IGO/Government as the main source of information in their news is also clearly shown because the margin

between the first place and second place sources is very large. IGO/Government nearly quadrupled the NGO sources which at second place with 40. However, it is actually understandable that The Jakarta Post used IGO/Government the most because the agenda of climate change itself is currently on the edge of international attention. Hence, the need for reliable sources is very important to be put in the news, whereas a lot of the reliable facts and data are mostly gathered from authoritative parties such as the United Nations and the Government of the nation.

From the above, the framing that The Jakarta Post trying to do in favoring IGO/Government sources can be the same as the studies conducted by Boykoff (2007) about US media coverage of climate change issues. One of the journalistic norms that are normally done by the media is authority order bias which tends to favorably use authority figures such as government officials to give an explanation about climate change that can be done through several steps. Another research has shown that the public has indicated more obeys and accepts the voices of experts and political figures if it talks about climate change topic (McManus, 2000). In this sense, The Jakarta Post as one of the reputable media covering global issues feels more save to influence the public opinion using IGO/Government sources.

From scope analysis, the most dominant scope that was used by The Jakarta Post is international context news with 144. According to Boykoff's research, the international event is one of the factors used by the media to increase the momentum of a certain event, especially climate change which is considered a global issue. Events such as the climate conference and G20 meeting are garnered more attention to be put in the coverage because they triggered a massive movement. The movement is not only restrained in one country but also can affect the global community to unite against climate change. For this reason, The Jakarta Post decided to used more international context to frame their news in order to give broader knowledge as well as ignite the discussion of climate change in Indonesia. As it considers that climate change is not really a common topic in Indonesia, leaning toward international sources is really important. Researchers found that most of the news that uses an international frame is mostly can be identified through the sources and what kind of event become the main topic in the news. For example, in November, the event of COP26 and G20 triggered a major contribution to The Jakarta Post in producing climate change

news. Hence, the news also needs to take a look at the event itself. From there, the perspective of the news most definitely would be more on the international context rather than national because it focuses on climate change as a global concern. However, it is undeniable that the production of local news in The Jakarta Post is very lacking compared to international news and national news. Nevertheless, the media has the right to decide what kind of agenda that their focusing on the most so the argumentation of The Jakarta Post in covering climate change issues based on international context is valid as long as they have the credibility and responsibility to the public.

In terms of news type, The Jakarta Post is used to present the news in news form where the factual data and information are highlighted more than the personal opinion of the writer. The news form is getting 117 and then followed by opinion news with 73 and editorial with 10. By doing so, The Jakarta Post definitely wants to serve the news according to the factual data and observations on the field based on reliable sources only. The difference with opinion one is that the opinion has the personal touch of the writer which is often described as biased and consider not neutral. Even more, the issue of climate change is considered new in Indonesia where the discussion is still not so much and is classified as a sensitive topic.

From the news tendency analysis, the result found that the confrontation theme is the most dominant theme that appeared in The Jakarta Post news. The news that a contained confrontation theme is 135, neutral theme is 63, and conformity with only 8 news. In line with their values, The Jakarta Post wants its readers to be more aware and conscious about the issue of climate change or the environment as a whole. The Jakarta Post does not want their news to be just informative but also can educate their readers towards the climate change issues. Hence, the narrative or content that appeared in the coverage of climate change is mostly intended to encourage people to take bold action and participate in the act of minimizing climate change impact. The words and even title are served in a provocative tone which can raise the public attention about the environmental issue. Most of the confrontation news wants the readers to understand the danger and threat of climate change that can affect human life whether right now or in the future. Because of that, the content usually presents examples of potential disasters and scenarios of earth conditions.

Lastly, in the category of content, The Jakarta Post mostly discussed the content about weather events. It shows the frequency that got around 58.5% from 200 news. The main reason why the content about weather events got so much attention is because of the condition and situation in 2021. The political circumstances and social tenses in 2021 are developing the concerns toward climate change that simultaneously forced the media to rapidly increase the quality of their news about climate change. From the United Nations perspective, the discussion of climate emergency has emerged considerably in 2021. Based on the agenda of the world government, the UN has established various international conferences related to climate change. For example, The COP26, Climate Conference, and G20 where all of these occasions mostly contain the agenda about climate crisis discussion. It also becomes the reason why in October and November, the content about weather events is produced plentifully by The Jakarta Post because, during that months, the events of climate conferences are taking place. Obviously, The Jakarta Post wants to make this global meeting a good opportunity to introduce the topic of climate change to the Indonesian people. The effort of The Jakarta Post in introducing the climate change topic also shows on the disaster content where it come up as the number two spot of the most content covered by The Jakarta Post. By doing so, it can be a concrete evidence on why people should care about climate change because the dangerous is near and real.

According to Boykoff (2007), one of the weaknesses in presenting climate change news based on scientific data or solely on purpose is to encourage people, the major problem is only focusing on the impact. What is present in a news is just an over-exaggeration of something that probably not all the people can understand the discussion and it is merely an agenda of the world government to take advantage against the climate change issues. According to Boykoff, what is right to be the journalistic norm to be enacted is by giving the solution or mentioning what kind of step that can be taken to solve the climate problem. Therefore, the lack of balance information, especially on presenting real problem solvers is the main flaw of The Jakarta Post in covering the issue of climate change.

CHAPTER 1V
CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

According to the findings of the research that has been conducted through the quantitative analysis of The Jakarta Post climate change news, there are several conclusions that can be derived:

The effort of The Jakarta Post in covering the climate change news to the audience is relatively well. It can be seen from the amount of news coverage related to the climate change issues which has already been released by The Jakarta Post. In total, there are 200 news articles about climate change topics that have been recorded on The Jakarta Post website. This is in line with the goals and objectives of The Jakarta Post which wants to put forward actual and reliable information to the people.

Related to the frame analysis of source, scale, news type, and themes, The Jakarta Post has several distinctions in serving their news. From the source analysis, IGO/Government become the most dominant source used by The Jakarta Post in creating the news about climate change. IGO/Government source highly excels the other source of news (NGO, industry, scientists, and citizen) with 141. From the scopeanalysis, most of the news produced by The Jakarta Post is having international context as the main discussion. With a total of 144 news using the international scope, it surpasses the national and local scope by a large margin. From the news type analysis, news form is the most dominant theme that appeared with a total of 117 news, then followed by opinion form with 73 news and editorial form with 10 news. From the analysis of the news tendencies theme, the most dominant theme used in The Jakarta Post climate change news is the confrontation theme with 135 news using this type of frame. Lastly, from the content analysis, The Jakarta Post highly favoring weather events as the main content in their publication of climate change coverages with 117. To conclude, The Jakarta Post definitely has done a good news coverages about climate change and it shows on the effort that they made throughout 2021.

B. Research Limitations

1. This research only examines the official news articles published by The Jakarta Post on their website without conducting a direct interview or observation to the board of The Jakarta Post.

2. The sample of the news is only limited to one year period from January 2021 until December 2021.

3. The pandemic situation has restrained the research due to the distraction of the researcher itself in finishing the research.

C. Suggestion

Suggestion for the next research

1. Comparing the news articles from The Jakarta Post media with the local or even international media. Climate change is an international issue and it become a major concern, so by comparing the two media, it might get some new insight related to the coverage of climate change news.

2. The period can be expanded into a bigger range of research, for example, more than one year.

3. Conducting more in-depth research by also observing the board of The Jakarta Post in covering the climate change news.

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