

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis bagaimana Chosun Ilbo dan Kyunghyang Shinmun membentuk foreign policy decision-making environment Korea Selatan dalam isu pembuangan treated wastewater Fukushima pada tahun 2023, mengingat besarnya perhatian media Korea Selatan terhadap kebijakan tersebut serta perbedaan orientasi ideologis kedua media dalam menyampaikannya kepada publik. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif terhadap tiga puluh satu artikel dari kedua media selama Mei hingga Oktober 2023, dianalisis menggunakan konsep foreign policy decision-making environment dari Naveh (2002) yang dioperasionalkan melalui teori agenda setting McCombs dan Shaw serta teori framing Entman, didukung wawancara dengan seorang jurnalis Kyunghyang Shinmun. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kedua media memiliki pola pemberitaan, agenda setting, dan framing yang berbeda secara struktural. Chosun Ilbo menonjolkan fakta ilmiah dan upaya pemerintah menjaga kepercayaan publik, sementara Kyunghyang Shinmun menekankan akuntabilitas dan transparansi pemerintah. Wawancara menunjukkan bahwa pemberitaan ini bertujuan membentuk opini publik, bukan memengaruhi kebijakan secara langsung. Namun penelusuran terhadap platform publik tidak menemukan bukti kuat bahwa opini tersebut termanifestasi secara konkret akibat keterbatasan yang lebih disebabkan terhadap aksesibilitas data ketimbang bukti ketiadaan diskursus. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa media berhasil membentuk foreign policy decision-making environment pada level *agenda setting* dan *framing*, namun belum dapat dijustifikasi penuh hingga level manifestasi diskursus publik yang konkret. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi keterbatasan konseptual kerangka Naveh (2002) dalam menjelaskan indikator operasional lingkungan diskursif, dan mengusulkan opini publik sebagai indikator potensial yang memerlukan verifikasi lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: *foreign policy decision-making environment, agenda setting, framing, media massa, Fukushima, Korea Selatan.*

ABSTRACT

This research examines how Chosun Ilbo and Kyunghyang Shinmun shaped South Korea's foreign policy decision-making environment regarding the Fukushima treated wastewater discharge issue in 2023, given the significant attention South Korean media paid to this policy and the ideological differences between the two outlets in conveying it to the public. The research employs a qualitative approach analyzing thirty-one articles from both outlets between May and October 2023, examined through Naveh's (2002) concept of the foreign policy decision-making environment, operationalized using McCombs and Shaw's agenda setting theory and Entman's framing theory, supported by an interview with a Kyunghyang Shinmun journalist. The findings show that the two outlets differed structurally in their reporting patterns, agenda setting, and framing. Chosun Ilbo emphasized scientific evidence and the government's efforts to maintain public trust in the safety of the wastewater release, while Kyunghyang Shinmun emphasized government accountability and transparency. The interview indicated that this coverage was intended to shape public opinion rather than directly influence policy, yet the search for traces of public discourse on open platforms found no strong evidence that this opinion manifested concretely, a limitation more attributable to data accessibility than to proof that such discourse never formed. This research concludes that the media successfully shaped the foreign policy decision-making environment at the level of agenda and framing, but this claim cannot be fully justified at the level of concrete, observable public discourse. The research also identifies a conceptual limitation in Naveh's (2002) framework regarding operational indicators of a discursive environment, and proposes public opinion as a potential indicator requiring further verification in future research.

Keywords: foreign policy decision-making environment, agenda setting, framing, mass media, Fukushima, South Korea.