

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introductory section of this study. It consists of background of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, research methodology, clarification of the terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the Study

Thinking of narrative, people usually relate it with novels, sagas, and folk tales (Abbot, 2008). However, narrative can also discuss people's stories in their lives (Baker, 2006 and Abbot, 2008). One of the stories that are usually discussed can take the form of news (Abbot, 2008). News usually explores a lot of people's stories, such as stories in politics, health, economics, entertainment, and so on. News may not be delivered as it is. It takes some efforts to present news whether it is taken from other news agencies or directly from the field. One of the efforts can be in term of reframing news. How a news agency reframes several news articles is one of important things to discuss, especially for readers who receive information from news. This study deems that it is important to heighten awareness among the readers about reframed news, so that the readers acknowledge how a social reality packaged in news is reconstructed or reframed by a news agency (Eryanto, 2002; Anis, 2006; Entman, 2007, & Darwish, 2009)

Nevertheless, when the readers read a news article, they usually do not realize that the news has been reconstructed or reframed (Sasangka, 2006). They probably think that the news is a factual story (Sasangka, 2006). Whereas, in fact, the news agencies have reconstructed their news article based on their perspective. The

reconstruction or reframing is conducted in order to win their reader's opinion (Friedman, 2009; Anis, 2006; Bani, 2006 & Ilyas, 2010).

To make reframing efforts visible, the reframing strategies should be implemented. Baker (2010a) states that there are three ways to reveal reframing strategies in a news article. Those are by revealing linguistic devices, paralinguistic devices, and narrative features. Furthermore, narrative features were applied in this study. Narrative features were chosen to be the theoretical framework in this study since they are the core in narrative theory (Baker, 2006). It is inevitable when narrative theory is at the center of discussion, narrative features would emerge as the relevant aspect (Baker, 2006). Narrative features themselves are divided into four kinds. Those are relationality, causal emplotment, temporality, and selective appropriation. Furthermore, four features were investigated to reveal reframing strategies in news.

Discussing about revealing framing and reframing strategies, there are several studies which researched framing and reframing process, such as those conducted by Fisher-Yoshida (2005) which discusses about reframing conflict in intercultural conflict, Darwish (2006) which talks about the impact of translation in news making, Agne (2007) which examines reframing process in several telephone conversations between FBI negotiators and David Koresh during the 51-day-FBI-Branch Davidian standoff outside Waco, Texas, in 1993, and Indahika (2011) which investigates the differences in frames of CNN and Al-Jazeera with regard to the Quran Burning Plan case. However, there were only few of studies using narrative theory as an analytical tool. One of studies which used narrative theory as an analytical tool is Baker (2007). Baker (2007) tries to define the concept of framing in the context of activist discourse. She only focuses on examining narrative features in the translated news of several news agencies without seeing who the parties involved in the news. Since Baker (2007) only focuses on exploring narrative features without seeing who the parties involved in the text, this study is interested in analyzing narrative features

which were utilized in the translated news and also identifying the parties which were involved in the news.

Subsequently, this study is expected to fill the gap in the research about reframing news, especially in the translated news. In addition, it aims to investigate narrative features used to reframe Egypt military coup news and draw the inferences of the features used toward the texts.

1.2 Research Question

The research questions are underpinned by the need to reveal reframing strategies of news from two news agencies, thereby the research questions stated are

1. What narrative features are used to reframe the news about Egypt military coup?
2. What can be inferred about the features used toward the texts?

1.3 The Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are to investigate the narrative features which were used to reframe the news about Egypt military coup and draw the inferences of the features used toward the texts.

1.4 The Significance of the study

The study is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the study can enrich translation literature especially about the process of reframing in several news articles. Practically, the study can help build some awareness toward

reframing process in news. The study can show that different news agencies have different perspectives in presenting news particularly between international and local news agencies. People may find it interesting to know how two institutions can have different perspectives about the same issue. This study is also expected to be a reference for another researcher to analyze the different cases using the same theory.

1.5 Clarification of the Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding or ambiguity, some terms are clarified from several sources as follows.

1. Narrative

Narrative is “a story we tell ourselves and others about the world in which we live” (Baker,2010).

2. Framing and Reframing

Framing is “an active process of signification by means of which we consciously participate in the construction of reality” (Baker, 2006 as cited in Darwish, 2009). Reframing is a framing reframed in another language (Darwish, 2006).

3. News

News is up-to-date reports about facts or opinions that are able to attract many people (Budiman, 2008).

1.6 Organization of the Paper

The study is presented in five chapters. Chapter I provides general information about background of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of study, and organization of the paper. Chapter II discusses the theories and the concept that

could assist to answer the research questions. Chapter III shows the procedure which was taken to find the answer of research questions. It also shows the reason of choosing the procedure. Chapter IV consists of the results of the study and the answer of research questions as well as the discussion and the interpretation of the finding. Finally, chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis and the discussion in the previous chapter.

1. Iniagakdiubahsedikitdenganpertimbangankoherensiantarkalimat...
- 2.
- 3.
4. Rina, dalam methodology kita harus tau approach, design, dan method
5. approach
6. -qualitative
7. - quantitative
- 8.
9. design:
10. -qualitative: case study, grounded theory, phenomenology, dll
11. -quantitative: survey, experiment, dll
- 12.
13. Method (cara pengumpulan data)
14. interview
15. observasi
16. field notes
17. questionnaire