CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study and the suggestion for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

This study is intended to analyze some news articles which were translated from a foreign news agency, specifically how Baker's narrative theory is treated in the news about Egypt military coup. There are two research questions constituted this study. They are "what narrative features are used in this study?" and "what can be inferred about narrative features used toward the texts?" Based on the study, there are several narrative features used.

The narrative features used are selective appropriation, temporality, and relationality. Selective appropriation is the most frequently used feature. It is in line with what Baker (2006) stated that selective appropriation is most frequently used feature, since several words or texts can directly be omitted if they are not appropriate with the perspective of news agency. In addition, they can directly be added if they are appropriate with the perspective of news agency. By adding several texts, the texts can be emphasized. In the translated texts, several words and several texts were not translated from its source texts. The words deleted can attract the readers to support *Ikhwanul Muslimin.* Furthermore, the texts which were not translated are deemed not appropriate with the titles of the news which were created. According to the results, to make news represent the tendency of news agency, some information can be added into the news. One of the news articles analyzed underwent an addition.

The addition can support the tendency of news agency. Furthermore, by applying selective appropriation, the news articles were purposively selected to represent the translated news agency. Besides using selective appropriation, to reframe the news, temporality and relationality can be used. By using temporality, the time in the source texts had been adjusted with the time in the target texts, so that the readers got the up-to-date news. By using temporality too, a distance between the readers and the place where the incident happened had been made. In relationality aspect, several words and several phrases were not translated. Most of them are the explanation of the words which had existed in the source texts. It could occur since those words have been naturalized into *Bahasa Indonesia*. Furthermore, by applying relationality, the texts underwent an adjustment with the understanding which existed in the target texts.

After analyzing some narrative features found in this study, this study concludes that *Al-Arabiya* tended to support *Ikhwanul Muslimin* (Mursi) and *Kompas* tended to support Egypt Military (anti-Mursi activists). What *Al-Arabiya* and *Kompas* did is only to attract their readers. By exploring some narrative features, they would probably like to ensure the readers and invite the readers to follow their perspective. What they did is also in line with Friedman (2005), Anis (2006), Bani (2006) and Ilyas (2010) that framing and reframing can be used as a strategy in winning public's support.

5.2 Suggestions

The present study investigated the narrative features used to reframe several news articles. However, this study still has some weaknesses. This study only focused on exploring the narrative features. The further study is expected to explore linguistics devices used and non-linguistics devices used in framing or reframing news.

Rina Fajrin, 2015
THE USE OF NARRATIVE FEATURES TO REFRAME EGYPT MILITARY COUP NEWS
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia | repository.upi.edu | perpustakaan.upi.edu

56

Additionally, the object of study can be added. This study only analyzed four online news articles from two news agencies. The next researchers are expected to analyze more than four news articles or they can analyze several articles translated by one news agency, so that the study about reframing news will be more enriched.