

**A FRAMING ANALYSIS OF 212 MUNAJAT NIGHT NEWS IN THE
JAKARTA POST**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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2019**



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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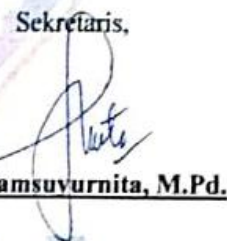
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ABSTRACT

Hutasuhut, Halizah Hafaz. NPM. 1502050156. A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post. Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019

This study deals with framing analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post. The objectives of the study were to explain the categories classifications of framing devices in *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article, to find out the processes of framing in packaging *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article. This study was conducted by using qualitative research. There were four categories classification of framing devices ; syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure and rhetorical structure. The data was taken from the Jakarta Post published on 28th February 2019. The findings of this study showed that all of the categories classifications of framing devices are used in the article. First is syntactical structure that involved headline, lead, and background of information, quote, source, statement and closing. Second is script structure that involved 5W1H (What, Where, When, Who, Why, and How). Third is thematic structure that involved paragraph only. And last is rhetoric structure that involved metaphor. The processes of framing in packaging the news, first is syntactical structure (headline, lead, and background of information, quote, source, statement and closing) that used to help the reader in understanding the article without seeing the whole paragraphs. Then script structure (5W1H) that used to make the journalist easier in constructing the article and the reader will get the main point. And thematic structure (paragraphs) used to help the journalist in making the article into the paragraph or main body of the article. Last is rhetoric structure (metaphor) that used to support the article with using the style of language so it will increase the interest of reader in reading the article.

Keywords: *Framing Analysis, 212 Munajat Night News, the Jakarta Post*

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Finally, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Education Program. May Allah bless all of us Aamiin ya robbal ‘alamin

Medan, Oktober 2019

The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Mass media is a tool used in delivering the messages from sources to audiences (receiving) using communication tools such as newspapers, films, radio, TV. And mass media is one of communication tools that can be served through printed and online information. As a tool of communication, mass media covers the message and the form into actual news.

The content of mass media is arranged by the journalist into brief news. The news that is delivered to the reader must be packaged in a limited text. Basically in the content of mass media is a form a compilation of realities of events which configure them as a meaningful discourse and arranged by the journalist into brief news. The news that is delivered to the reader must be packaged in a limited text.

Media, as a channel of communication wraps the process of messages and forms. This process is an event which has a particular meaning for the audience. In the process of packaging the message, the media can choose facts to include or to be thrown into the news text. Furthermore, in making the news, the media uses symbol or a particular label to describe an event. This is what ultimately will determine the picture or image which is formed in the audiences mind about an event.

In analyzing text of media, namely the framing analysis is part of the newest version of discourse analysis. In the beginning, framing is translated as conceptual structure or pairs of trust organizing political issues, policy, and discourse it also prepares standard categories to appreciate the reality. Lately framing concept has been used in large size in literatures communication to describe selection process and picturing special aspect of reality by media.

In the field of communication study, the framing analysis represents the tradition that emerges an approached or multidiscipline perspective to analyze phenomena or communication activities. A concept about framing or frames has been borrowed from cognitive sciences (psychology). Framing is used for media highlight and it is emphasized on certain aspects according to the interests of the media.

In a communication perspective, framing analysis is used to dissect the methods or ideologies of media when constructing facts. Framing analysis looks at selection strategies, prominence and linking facts to the news in order to be more meaningful, more interesting, or more remembered to lead the interpretation of audiences according to their perspective. Framing is an approach to find out how a perspective or perspective is used by journalists when selecting issues and writing news.

News becomes manipulative and aims to dominate the subject's existence as something legitimate, objective, natural, or inevitable. Example: war news. War is often referred to as institutionalized conflict. The power of the media

influences conflict situations, because the power of the media arises through framing, fact packaging techniques, fact depiction, angle selection, addition or subtraction of photos, etc. So, Media has the potential as a damper or driver of conflict.

Framing analysis is the newest version of discourse analysis approach. Discourse analysis recently appeared in the past decades. Streams in the previous language limit the analysis to the extent of a sentence, and then later turn away to analyzing discourse. Discourse analysis is the study of the structure of messages in communication. More precisely is the study of various functions (pragmatics) of language. Discourse analysis can not be separated from the use of various branches of linguistics, such as semantics, syntax, and phonology.

In this study, the researcher is interested in conducting the research on how the media package the news with the framing process in the form of potential dampers or drivers of conflict in the article *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post*. Because lately increasingly feels the pressure so great against Muslims in Indonesia which consists of pressure massif with the formation of opinion that is displacing the Islamic values in a society that used the mass media. The mass media is currently dominated by the secular-based media rather than media that fight for Islamic values so that the discourse of contradicting Islamic values gradually fills the minds of the people. This is the result of the systematic and directed mastery of discourse from the bearers of secular and liberal values. Even the media say what they expect about Islam, because they can.

The reason why the researcher intends to conduct the research about framing analysis is because in the article of the Jakarta Post so that the readers will not wrong in interpreting and understanding the news that occurs, not only from one media perspective but more than that. Then the readers will not difficult in distinguishing the real news and the hoax news, and also the readers do not realize the categories classifications of framing devices and the processes of framing in packaging news. Besides that, this topic never been discussed by other researcher of English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Thus the writer intends to conduct a research entitles *A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post*.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of the research were identified as follows

- (1) the readers are still wrong in interpreting and understanding news
- (2) the readers get difficulties in distinguishing the real news and the hoax news
- (3) the readers do not realize the categories classifications of framing devices
- (4) the readers do not realize the processes of framing in packaging news

C. The Scope and Limitation

This research was focused on discourse analysis and it was limited on the framing analysis. The category classifications of framing are syntactical structure involves headline, lead, background information, quote, source, statement, and closing. Script structure involves 5W1H (what, who, when, where, why, how).

Thematic structure involves paragraph only and rhetorical structure involves metaphor.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

Based on the identification of the study above, the problems are formulated as in the following.

- (1) What are the categories classifications of framing devices in *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article?
- (2) How do the processes of framing in packaging *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are

- (1) to explain the categories classifications of framing devices in *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article.
- (2) to find out the processes of framing in packaging *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, it was expected that finding of research can increase the knowledge about the process of framing in packaging the news and categories

classifications of framing devices especially in *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article. And it was expected that can be the reference in the same scope.

2. Practically, this study can be beneficial to students, who are learning discourse analysis especially about framing analysis in linguistics in order to enlarge their knowledge, to English teacher, who are teaching discourse analysis especially framing analysis in linguistics as the material in supporting the teaching learning process, and other researchers can be easier in understanding framing analysis on the news article and doing the further research.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Discourse and Discourse Analysis

In this sub chapter will be described the general concept of discourse and discourse analysis, but previously will be described briefly about what discourse is. A discourse is a set of meanings through which a group of people communicate about a particular topic. Discourse can be defined in a narrow or a broad sense, in a narrow definition of discourse might refer only to spoken or written language.

Discourse is a discussion of the disclosure of the intent of a subject who presents a proposal. The expression is done by placing yourself in the position of the speaker by interpreting the structure of meaning from the speaker. In linguistic definition, discourse is a unit of language that is larger than a sentence. In Cook's view, discourse is a language used in communication, both oral and written.

According to Douglas (1976: 266) in Mulyana (2005: 3), the term discourse comes from Sanskrit *wac / wak / vak*, which means to say. The word then undergoes a change in form into a discourse. Kridalaksana (1982) in Sinar (2008: 5) says that discourse is the most complete language unit; in grammatical hierarchy is a grammatical unit highest or largest. This discourse is realized in the form of a complete essay (novels, books, encyclopedia series, etc.), paragraphs, sentences or words that carry a complete mandate.

According to the Linguistic Dictionary of the Language Council and Literature (1997) in Sinar (2008: 5), discourse is translated as a discourse, namely a complete and highest language unit consisting of a series of words or sentences, both in oral or written form, which are used as linguistic material. . According to J. Badudu (2000) in Eriyanto (2001: 2), discourse is 1. a series of related sentences, which connect one preposition with the other prepositions, forming a unity so that a harmonious meaning is formed between the sentences; 2. the most complete and highest unit of language unity above sentences or clauses with continuous high coherence and cohesion, capable of having a real beginning and end, delivered orally or in writing.

According to Dardjowidjojo (1986: 108) in Mulyana (2005: 1) discourse studies are related to an understanding of human actions carried out in language (verbal) and not language (nonverbal). This shows that to understand the discourse well and accurately, it requires provision of linguistic knowledge, and not language (general). That statement implies how broad the scope must be traced in discourse studies.

As an object of language study and research, discourse can be investigated in various ways. According to Baryadi (2003: 15) that discourse analysis examines discourse both in terms of internal and external aspects. Internally, the discourse is examined from the type, structure, and relationship of the parts of the discourse; while from the external side, the discourse is reviewed in terms of the discourse's relationship with the speaker, the things discussed and the partners talk.

The aspects contained in the discourse present very diverse studies. Research on discourse is still a lot of struggling with internal language issues. There is not much research that explores external discourse, such as social, literature, culture, economy and others. The term discourse analysis is a general term used in various scientific disciplines with various meanings. The point of reference is discourse analysis studies related to language usage. According to ASS Hikam in Eriyanto (2001: 4) there are three paradigms of discourse analysis in seeing language. First, the positivism-empirical view; second, the view of constructivism; and third critical view.

While the discourse analysis intended here is to describe the rules of sentences, languages, and joint granting. After looking at the notion of discourse above, it can be said that discourse analysis is examining the various functions (pragmatics) of language.

In the view of Stubs, discourse analysis is one of the studies that examines or analyzes languages that are used naturally, both in oral and written forms. Stubs also said that discourse analysis emphasizes the use of studies in social contexts, especially in interactions between speakers. In addition, Cook also argues that discourse analysis is a study that discusses discourse, and while discourse is the language used to communicate.

The Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics describes discourse as general term for language that has been produced as the result of an act of communication (Richards et al. 1992: 111). In their view: whereas grammar refers to the rules a language uses to form grammatical unit

such as clause, phrase and sentence, discourse refers to larger units of language such as paragraphs, conversations, and interviews.

Another definition of discourse is often defined in two different ways: according to the formalist or structuralism paradigm, discourse is ‘language above the clause’ (Stubbs, 1983: 1). This approach to discourse focuses on the form which ‘language above the sentence’ takes, looking at structural properties such as organization and cohesion, but paying little attention to the social ideas that inform the way people use and interpret language.

This social aspect of language is emphasized by the second, so-called functionalist paradigm, which states that discourse is ‘language in use’ (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1). According to the functionalist paradigm, the analysis of language cannot be divorced from the analysis of the purpose and functions of language in human life. Discourse is therefore seen as a culturally and socially organized way of speaking. As Richardson (2007: 24; emphasis in original) notes, researchers who adopt this definition of discourse ‘assume that language is used to mean something and to do something’ and that this ‘meaning and doing’ is linked to the context of its usage. If we want to interpret a text properly, ‘we need to work out what the speaker or writer is doing through discourse and how this “doing” is linked to wider interpersonal, institutional, socio-cultural and material contexts.’ ‘Text’ refers to ‘the observable product of interaction’, whereas discourse is ‘the process of interaction itself: a cultural activity’ (Talbot, 2007: 9). This view of language as action and social behaviour is emphasized in CDA,

which sees discourse – the use of language in speech and writing – as a form of social practice.

A different view of discourse that has also been incorporated into the theoretical framework of CDA, especially the one developed by Fairclough, is by Foucault. This is because he offers important theoretical concepts for understanding institutions as sites of discursive power. Foucault does not think of discourse as a piece of text, but as ‘practices that systematically form the objects of which they speak’ (Foucault, 1972: 49).

By discourse, Foucault means ‘a group of statements which provide a language for talking about – a way of representing the knowledge about – a particular topic at a particular historical moment’ (Hall, 1992: 291). Discourse, Foucault argues, constructs the topic. It governs the way that a topic can be meaningfully talked about. It also influence show ideas are put into practice and used to regulate the conduct of others.

Discourse analysis might, for example, examine paragraph structure, the organization of the whole text, and typical patterns in conversational interactions, such as, the ways speakers open, close, and take turns in a conversation. They might also look at vocabulary patterns across text, words that link sections of text together, and the ways items such as ‘it’ and ‘they’ point backward or forward in a text.

Whereas according to Yule (1996: 83), he states that: Discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities, from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as ‘oh’ or ‘well’ are used in casual talk, to the

study of the dominant ideology in a culture as represented, for example, in each educational or political practices. When it is restricted to linguistic issues, discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some contexts to express intention.

From the statement above, it is clear that discourse analysis has a wide range in the process of analysis, ranging from analyzing individual words to the ideology.

Discourse Analysis (DA) is the analytical framework which was created for studying actual text and talk in the communicative context. It is often considered as a general methodology, theory or merely critique tied to social constructions or social power. Some discourse analysts are linguists or applied linguists and as such they try to analyze texts (textual and verbal) in terms of their grammatical structures, others draw mainly on conversational analysis (CA) and speech act theory. Other discourse analysts may have no specific procedure of rigorous analysis. Instead, they search for patterns of language use that may be linked to social or power structure and ideological colorings.

2. Framing Analysis

Basically framing is a method to see the media storytelling on events. The way to tell the story is illustrated in the "how to see" the reality that is made into the news (Eriyanto, 2002: 10). According to Sudibyo defines framing as a method of presenting reality where the truth of an event is not totally denied, but subtly deflected, by highlighting certain aspects only, using terms that have certain

connotations, and with the help of photographs, caricatures and other illustration tools (Sobur, 2012: 165).

There are several definitions of framing in Eriyanto. These definitions can be summarized and delivered by several experts. Although it different in their emphasis and understanding. There are still the main tangent points of the definition, namely, among others:

1) According to Robert Entman. The selection process in various aspects of reality so that certain aspects of the event are more prominent than other aspects. He also states information in a typical context so that certain get a greater allocation than the other side.

2) According to Todd Gitlin. It is about the strategy for how the reality or the world is formed and simplified in such a way as to be presented to the public. Events are displayed in the news so that it appears prominent and attracts the attention of the audience. It is done by selection, repetition, emphasis and presentation of certain aspects of reality.

3) According to David Snow and Robert Benford. Give the meaning to interpret events from relevant conditions. Frame organizes the belief system and embodies it in certain keywords, such as clauses, certain images, sources of information in certain sentences.

4) According to Zhongdang and Pan Konsicki. As construction and processing news, the cognition tools used to encode information, interpret events connected with routines and conventions of news formation.

Framing analysis is the latest version of the discourse analysis approach, especially for analyzing media texts. The first idea of framing is made by Bateson in 1955. Initially, the frame was interpreted as a conceptual structure or set of beliefs that organized political views, policies, and discourses, and which provided standard categories to appreciate reality. However, then the notion of framing develops is interpreted to describe the process of selecting and highlighting specific aspects of reality by the media. In the realm of communication studies, framing analysis represents a tradition that puts forward a multidisciplinary approach or perspective to analyze phenomena or communication activities in the form of written or spoken messages.

Framing analysis, established by Pan and Kosicki (1993), is a constructivist approach to examining news discourse that focuses on deconstructing the structural and lexical features of an article. Since its origins, it has been recognized as a very suitable approach to understanding the media's role in political life. Its strength lies in analyzing the affect of media on both individuals and on society as a whole. In regards to individuals, news discourse can alter perceptions and attitudes towards an issue, and on the societal level news frames can shape politicization, socialization and collective action surrounding an issue (Al Nahed, 2015).

Framing analysis relies upon the basic understanding of the constructive interpretation process: that the reader processes the structural and lexical features of a news article, relates them to knowledge bases in their memory, and makes inferences of the semantic meanings from the texts. Since the structural and

lexical features of an article define the limits and parameters through which the reader can decode information, and therefore what message is ultimately received by the reader, these features are the focal point of framing analysis (Pan & Kosicki, 1993).

Within the framing analysis model, structural and lexical features are referred to as “framing devices,” or the tools that newsmakers use to construct news discourse and the ensuing psychological stimuli that readers process. More specifically, these “framing devices” are defined as the syntactical, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures of a news text that construct and convey the intended or preferred meaning of the newsmaker (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). Framing analysis posits that these framing devices and their functional relationship to meaning are often exploited by newsmakers and news consumers to increase the probability of communicating the intended or preferred meaning. This meaning can either direct attention towards an issue, or confine the perspectives available to readers (Pan & Kosicki, 1993).

3. The Categories Classification of Framing Devices

According to Pan & Kosicki, 1993, framing devices in news discourse may be classified into four categories, representing four structural dimensions of news discourse: syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure.

3.1 Syntactical Structure

At the most mundane level, syntactical structures refer to the stable patterns of the arrangement of words or phrases into sentences. In news discourse, the structures at this level convey very little information to make news a distinct genre of composition. Here, the syntactical structure of news discourse is what van Dijk (1988) calls "macro syntax", which for most news stories, is characterized by the inverted pyramid structure and by the rules of source attributions/ An inverted pyramid refers to a sequential organization of structural elements (i.e., headline, lead, episodes, background, and closure). The signifying power of these elements varies in the same descending order. For example, a headline is the most salient cue to activate certain semantically related concepts. In readers' minds; it is thus the most powerful framing device of the syntactical structure. A lead is the next most important device to use. A good lead will give a story a newsworthy angle, suggesting a particular perspective to view the event reported.

In addition, a number of professional conventions in news writing that have been developed to indicate balance or impartiality—the working definition of "objectivity" (Hackett, 1984; McManus, 1991)—are also part of the syntactical structure of news as a genre of composition. They may be used effectively as framing devices in at least three ways: claiming empirical validity or fact city by quoting experts or citing empirical data, linking certain points of view to authority by quoting official sources, and marginalizing certain points of view by relating a quote or point of view to a social deviant.

Example of syntactical structure:

Headline: Walls collapse at East Jakarta school following heavy rains

Lead: News Desk The Jakarta Post

Episode: Thursday, 2 May 2019

Background: Heavy rains over the last few days have caused walls to collapse at SDN 04 Pagi state elementary school in Cibubur, East Jakarta. No casualties have been reported.

Closure: East Jakarta Region 2 Education Agency head Abdul Rachem said school grounds were empty during the incident. "Luckily no students were here. Approximately 725 students will attend SDN 05 Cibubur state elementary school while the school is rebuilt" Abdul said.

3.2 Script Structure

Basically, news reports are often conceived as stories. This feature of news discourse results from two factors. First, most news reports cover concrete newsworthy events—arbitrarily chunked concretes in a continuous flow of history. They are stories in the literal sense of describing events. Second, news is expected to orient audiences toward their communal environment and to help link audiences with the environment that transcends their limited sensory experiences (Bird & Dardenne, 1988), these are the social functions of story telling. As stories, news discourse has recognizable organizations called scripts.

A script refers to an established and stable sequence of activities and components of an event that have been internalized as a structured mental

representation of the event (Schank & Abelson, 1977), A news script has its distinct structure defined by the rules that may be called story grammars (van Dijk, 1988). A generic version consists of the familiar five W and one H in news writing: who, what, when where, why and how. Even though they do not have to be present in every single story, these are categories of information that a reporter is expected to gather and report.

The presence of the news script conveys the impression that a news story is a relatively independent unit, because it appears to contain complete information of an event with an introduction, a climax, and an end. It also contains the intrinsic push of our attention to drama, action, characters, and human emotions. To this extent, a reporter is writing a news story that has not much different from a storyteller or a novelist in writing a fictional story. Largely due to these characteristics of the news script, news often appears to be excessively fragmented, personalized, and dramatized to some of its critics (Bennett, 1988).

Some examples of script structures:

Who: Who was involved in the incident?

The incident involved the school and the students at SDN 04.

What: What the news talks about?

The news talks about walls collapse at East Jakarta school following heavy rains.

When: When the incident happened?

The incident happened in Thursday, 2 May 2019 03.58pm.

Where: Where the incident happened?

The incident happened in East Jakarta especially at SDN 04 Pagi state elementary school in Cibubur.

3.3 Thematic Structure

Not all news stories are action or event oriented. Some news consists of so-called issue stories that focus on one issue or topic at a time and report several events, actions, or statements related to the issue. A story of this kind contains certain hypothesis-testing features: Events are cited, sources are quoted, and propositions are pronounced; all function as logical support for the hypothesis. Even the action-oriented stories very often contain certain hypothesis testing elements: A theme is presented or implied, and evidence in the forms of journalists' observations of actions or quotations of a source is presented to support the hypothesis.

The hypothesis-testing features result from the nature of news as a form of knowledge (Park, 1940) and journalism as a knowledge-acquiring discipline using the logical empirical principles of the social sciences (Gans, 1979). A news story may thus be viewed as a set of propositions that form a system of causal or logic-empirical relations. We call this hypothesis-testing (or research finding) aspect of news discourse "thematic structure." (van Dijk, 1988, for a somewhat different conceptual description.)

Causal statements are often made explicitly in a news story through the use of such words as because, since, or for. Sometimes, causality is less explicit by the contingent relations among a set of propositions, indicated by phrases such as if . .

., then . .. and not ... unless. Still, many factual reports often make causal representations of a news story implicitly by simply presenting actions in a context in which one may be seen as an antecedent and another as a consequence (van Dijk, 1988).

News discourse is inherently empirical given the nominal definition of news. The predominant empiricism in news discourse is apparent through the frequent uses of descriptive words in presenting direct observations or direct quotes of a source. At the same time, news discourse also contains cues revealing the deductive or inductive reasoning of its producer. A hypothesis does not have to be the headline or lead sentence. Very often, to appeal to human interest and to increase psychological proximity to the audiences, journalists start a story with a vivid image or a concrete case and gradually lead to a point that logically functions like an empirical generalization.

It is difficult to identify the basic units of thematic structure. Some empirical assistance in parsing thematic structure may come from the analysis of the macro syntax (van Dijk, 1988) of news stories. We may consider a thematic structure as consisting of a summary and a main body. The summary is usually represented by the headline, lead, or conclusion. The main body is where evidence supporting a hypothesis is introduced that contains episodes, background information, and quotes. Similarly, one may identify subthemes and their empirical support through episodes, background information, and quotes in a complex news article. A thematic structure of a news story, therefore, is a multilayer hierarchy with a

theme being the central core connecting various subthemes as the major nodes that, in turn, are connected to supporting elements.

Example of thematic structure:

"Some of the roots are visible, you can see it for yourself. "If it fell it could hit a kiosk or a passerby," Sapto said.

In thematic structure, there is form of sentences. And this example has direct speech as the form of sentence.

3.4 Rhetorical Structure

Rhetorical structures of news discourse describe the stylistic choices made by journalists in relation to their intended effects. Gamson's five framing devices (Gamson & Modigliani, 1989)—metaphors, exemplars, catchphrases, depictions, and visual images—belong to this category. Often, key rhetorical features of a news story are shaped by sources' proactive news making (e.g., placing George Bush in front of a national flag to have his picture taken). However, journalists also use rhetorical devices to invoke images, increase salience of a point, and increase vividness of a report.

Rhetorical structures of news discourse also refer to the tendency of news to tout its facticity (van Dijk, 1988). One important indication of journalists' professionalism is to use various devices to maximize the survival of his or her observations and interpretations as facts or to increase the effectiveness of news. In attempting to do so, journalists are in effect accepting the proposition that there is no clear distinction between factuality and persuasion. The rhetorical claim of

news being factual and impartial helps establish the epistemological status of news as a source of factual information and the authority of news as a mirror of reality. Such a rhetorical claim is clearly used by journalists in constructing news stories.

And the effect is to reinforce the legitimacy and authority of the other news stories as being factual. In so doing, the truthful value of the frames of news discourse is enhanced as is the likelihood of these frames being accepted.

4. Newspaper

Newspapers are one of the printed media beside magazine. According to Webster's Dictionary (Aisyah Henri:2009), newspaper was one of printed mass media that publish in daily or weekly. They contain local, regional or international news, opinion, job vacancy, small advertisement and other general interest such as music, art, sport, etc. the news is up to date issues. Based on Kamus Komunikata, newspaper is: —the printed sheet of paper that contain the report which happened in a society, the sign is: publish as periodic, general, actual about whatever and wherever in the word that valuable one to be known by the readers. Most newspaper now publish online as well as in print, in Indonesia there are some online newspapers which is published in English, one of them is the Jakarta Post.

5. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post was one of national newspaper published in English from Indonesia. The language option is related to the share its readers are upper middle

class and expatriates with problems Indonesian. Expatriates are foreign nationals living in Indonesia. This daily reviews both national and international news political, economic, social, and cultural and sports fields' information provided up to date.

The Jakarta Post was founded in 1983 by Ali Moertopo who was then Minister of Information and Jusuf Wanadi who represented Golkar's Suara Karya newspaper. Then stand PT. Bina Media Tenggara supported by daily Suara Karya, Kompas, Suara Pembaharuan, Tempo, and Pos Kota. The company is the official owner of English-language media which was later named *the Jakarta Post* with SIT license no. 179 / SK / Menpen / SIUPP/A.6/1986adj.No.545 /DG PPG / K / 19922 dated 21 May 1986 (*editor of the Jakarta Post*).

6. The Relevant Study

There are some studies related to this research that had been conducted before. The first study is conducted by Julia Stoughton (2017) on her thesis entitled: A Framing Analysis of News Discourse in the Case of Environmental Racism in Lincolnton, Nova Scotia. This thesis deconstructs the issue of environmental racism in the African Nova Scotian community of Lincolnton as portrayed through mainstream and alternative internet news outlets. Using the methodology of framing analysis, this thesis uncovers underlying themes and tones associated with news discourse on the issue of environmental racism in Lincolnton, and explores whether news discourse is impeding or assisting the transcendence of this issue in present day Nova Scotia. Because the fact was in the province of

Nova Scotia today, most environmental hazards, such as waste disposal sites and polluting industries, are located in proximity to African Nova Scotian and Mi'kmaq communities. Thus, those communities are left to suffer a myriad of negative impacts, such as a lack of fresh air, clean water, access to unspoiled nature, dwindling property values, and resulting mental and physical health impacts, which work to perpetuate their historical oppression. In the academic literature, this societal issue is referred to as "environmental racism," which theorizes that intersections between race and class result in the trend in which historically marginalized communities are disproportionately located nearby environmental hazards. And the data of her thesis was taken from the search engine Google. What makes this research different from her thesis is that she just looked in the role of the media in shaping or influencing public understanding and opinion of the extent of environmental racism in Nova Scotia. But her thesis helps the researcher to know about framing analysis especially in an approach to media framing.

The second related is conducted in the publication article by Nurfitia Widyastuti (2015) entitled: A Discourse Analysis of National Scene Column on The Jakarta Post. The objectives of this study were to identify and describe the non-linguistic context of the discourse on National Scene Column in The Jakarta Post. The study used descriptive qualitative research. The data of this study were some short discourse that chosen from newspaper, while the data source was taken from Jakarta Post published in May 2015. The method used in collecting data was documentation with step: reading, selecting, classifying, signing, and

coding the data. In analyzing the data, it described the elements of the news by David Nunan and explaining the elements of the news by elaborating the news. And the result of this study showed that all types of discourse of the National Scene Column were news discourse. There were two kinds of the intentions in writing the discourse of National Scene Column; informative and persuasive. What makes this research different from her study is the research focused on the framing analysis not in discourse analysis. But her study helps the researcher to know about how the techniques for collecting data.

B. Conceptual Framework

This research is explained about A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post. This research aims to find out the process of framing in packaging the news and the categories classification of framing devices. The categories classification of framing devices there are syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure. Therefore discourse analysis approach is used to help understand the disclosure of the intent of a subject who presents the news and also the general term used in various scientific disciplines with various meanings.

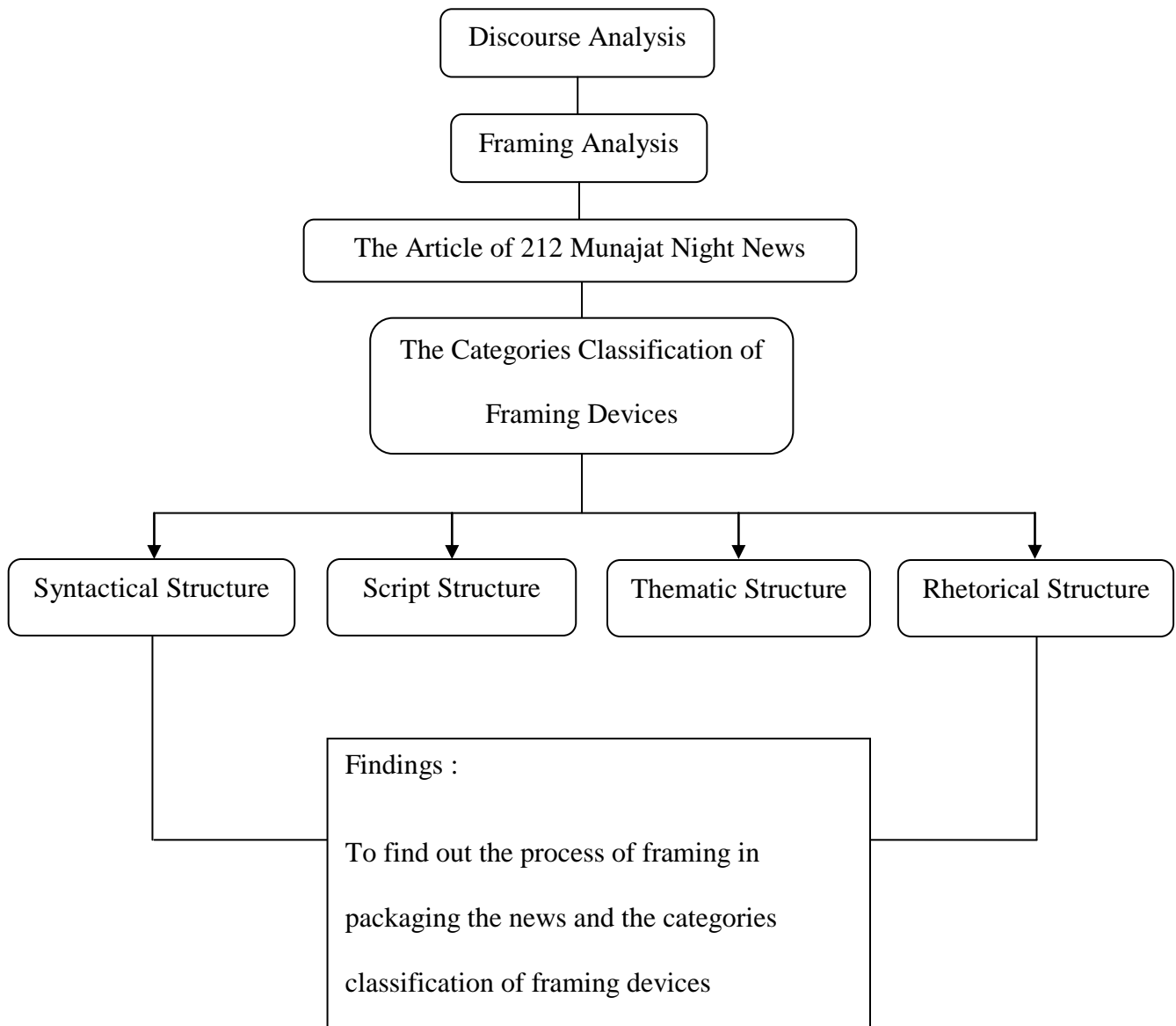


Chart 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, qualitative design was applied. The qualitative data analysis method is descriptive which the data are in the form of word and images from documents, observation and transcripts. In qualitative research, it focused on observation and document analysis since this research was intended to describe the framing analysis in the news. The use of research design aims to help the researcher makes a better analysis. By using this method, the data collects to describe, investigate and explain framing analysing in 212 Munajat Night News.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this study was taken from the text of the news city in the Jakarta Post about *212 Munajat Night News*, which was collected from *the Jakarta Post* by accessing the website published on 28th February 2019.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

In collecting the data, documentary research was used. There were some steps in collecting data, and the steps are as in the following.

1. Downloading the city news of the Jakarta Post in www.thejakartapost.com.

2. Sorting the city news of the Jakarta post especially about 212 Munajat Night News. Choose and read some that contain more the categories classification of framing devices.
3. Selecting the headlines that would be analyzed. After sorting the headlines is classified into four categories namely; syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure.

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

Doing analysis is a difficult job, doing hard work. Analysis requires creative power. There is no particular way that can be followed for analysis, so each researcher must find his own method that is accepted in accordance with the nature of his research (Sugiono, 2010: 90).

Data analysis in this study was done by using a framing analysis model according to Pan & Kosicki. In their writing, *Framing Analysis: An Approach to News Discourse*, Pan & Kosicki operationalize into four categories, representing four structural dimensions of news text as framing devices, namely: syntactical, script, thematic and rhetorical. The four structural dimensions form a kind of theme that links the semantic elements of the news narrative in a global coherence. This model assumes that every news has a frame that functions as the centre of the organization of ideas. Frame is an idea that is connected with different elements in the news text quoting sources, background information, using certain words or sentences into the text as a whole. Frame is related to

meaning. How someone interpret an event, can be seen from the device that appears in the text.

1. First, the news presented in terms of how the reporter composes facts (syntax). The news will be separated based on headlines, leads, background information, source quotes, statements, and conclusions. If it has been separated, it will be analyzed by paying attention to the choice of words for the title, the lead used, the background of the information chosen, and who is used as the speaker to reinforce certain statements in the Jakarta Post online media news text.

2. The elements of the script based on the completeness of the news elements which include what, where, when, who, why, and how (5W + 1H).

3. Next the news based on thematic structures. Thematic structures can be observed from how an event is revealed or made by reporters. It will be analyzed the relationship between paragraphs that use certain propositions so that the theme can be identified which is emphasized on each news.

4. Then in the last part the news text was analyzed from the rhetorical side. It will be seen from the details of the use of photos, graphics, idioms, graphics, and the selection of words in the news.

CHAPTER IV

DATA, DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data

In this study, the data of framing analysis were collected from **the Jakarta Post** about *212 Munajat Night News*. All the data were collected from the text or the article. The list of the data can be seen in the appendix.

B. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed based on the categories classifications of framing devices in *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article and explains the the processes of framing in packaging *212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post* article.

1. The Categories Classification of Framing Devices.

There are four categories classification of framing devices ; syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure and rhetorical structure.

a. More journalists report intimidation, assault while covering 212 event.

This sentence includes the categories classification of framing devices are headline in syntactical structure, what and how in script structure and paragraph in thematic structure.

- b. More journalists have come forward to report intimidation and assault during the 212 Munajat prayer event on Feb. 21

This sentence includes the categories classification of framing devices are lead in syntactical structure, who, when and where in script structure, and paragraph in thematic structure.

- c. Following a police report filed by journalists from detik.com and suara.com, CNN Indonesia videographer Endra Rezaldi filed a separate report with the Jakarta Police on Thursday.

This sentence includes the categories classification of framing devices are background information in syntactical structure, where in script structure, and paragraph in thematic structure.

- d. "We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said Revolusi Riza, CNN Indonesia head of news coverage, kompas.com reported. Reporters from CNN TV and JPNN also accompanied him as eyewitnesses.

These sentences include the categories classification of framing devices are quote and source in syntactical structure, paragraph in thematic structure, and metaphor in rhetoric structure.

- e. CNN Indonesia presented evidence, consisting of a camera and a video footage reportedly showing a group of people asking journalists to delete videos and pictures of an arrested pickpocket, over concerns that the reporting would paint a bad light on a supposedly religious event.

This sentence includes the categories classification of framing devices are statement in syntactical structure, why in script structure, paragraph in thematic structure, and metaphor in rhetoric structure.

- f. Revolusi, who is also the secretary-general of the Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI), said his side would follow the case, which claimed the 1999 Press Freedom Law had been violated.

The case was reported to the Central Jakarta Police just after midnight on Feb. 22 by detik.com journalist Satria Kusuma.

These sentences include the category classification of framing device is paragraph in thematic structure.

- g. Central Jakarta Police spokesperson Adj. Comr. Purwadi said recently that the case was under investigation.

The 212 movement is linked to a massive sectarian rally on Dec. 2, 2016 that called for the prosecution of then-Jakarta governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama over blasphemy allegations.

These sentences include the categories classification of framing devices are closing in syntactical structure, and paragraph in thematic structure.

2. The Processes of Framing in Packaging the News

After classifying the framing advices of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post. This part is about the processes of framing in packaging the news especially 212 Munajat Night News that journalist used the process of framing in packaging that news

a. Syntactical Structure

1. Headline

More journalists report intimidation, assault while covering 212 event

In the article the headline of the news talks about many of journalists report intimidation and assault while they're covering the event of 212 Munajat Night.

2. Lead

More journalists have come forward to report intimidation and assault during the 212 Munajat prayer event on Feb. 21.

The opening of the article shows that more journalists have come to report the intimidation and assault during the event of 212 Munajat Night on 21st February.

3. Background Information

Following a police report filed by journalists from detik.com and suara.com, CNN Indonesia videographer Endra Rezaldi filed a separate report with the Jakarta Police on Thursday.

The background of information is the more journalists have reported the intimidation and assault to the police based on detik.com and suara.com. But CNN Indonesia videographer filed a separate report with the Jakarta police on Thursday.

4. Quote

"We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said Revolusi Riza, CNN Indonesia head of news coverage, kompas.com reported.

In the article has the quote. Because Revolusi Riza as CNN Indonesia head of news coverage said that he had just filed a report. And he would wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other thing for investigation purposes.

5. Source

"We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said Revolusi Riza, CNN Indonesia head of news coverage, kompas.com reported.

The source of this article is based on kompas.com that reported the happened in the news.

6. Statement

CNN Indonesia presented evidence, consisting of a camera and a video footage reportedly showing a group of people asking journalists to delete videos and pictures of an arrested pickpocket, over concerns that the reporting would paint a bad light on a supposedly religious event.

The paragraph above is the one of statement in the article, because the statement in the paragraph shows the evidence of the article why the article happened. The statement in the paragraph also makes the article stronger with showing the evidence.

7. Closing

Central Jakarta Police spokesperson Adj. Comr. Purwadi said recently that the case was under investigation.

The 212 movement is linked to a massive sectarian rally on Dec. 2, 2016 that called for the prosecution of then-Jakarta governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama over blasphemy allegations.

The statement in the closing shows that the case had been reported to the police. And the police are still doing the investigation to support the case. And the event of 212 still has the relation with a massive sectarian rally on Dec. 2, 2016

that called for the prosecution of then-Jakarta governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama over blasphemy allegations.

b. Script Structure

1. What

More journalists report intimidation, assault while covering 212 event.

The point of “what” is focused on the title of the article. It means that what is the article about. And from the article talks about the more journalists report the intimidation and assault while they’re covering the event of 212.

2. Who

Journalists and Participants of 212 Munajat Night.

The point of “who” is focused on who are the people in that case. And the people in that case are journalists and the participants of 212 Munajat Night event.

3. When

After midnight on Feb. 22nd 2019.

The point of “when” is focused on when the case is happened. And the case happened on after midnight precisely on Feb 22nd 2019.

4. Where

At National Monument (Monas) Park.

The point of “where” is focused on where the case is happened. And the case is happened at National Monument (Monas) Park.

5. Why

Because, CNN Indonesia presented evidence, consisting of a camera and a video footage reportedly showing a group of people asking journalists to delete videos and pictures of an arrested pickpocket, over concerns that the reporting would paint a bad light on a supposedly religious event.

The point of “why” is focused on why the case is happened. And the case is happened because more journalists are trying to report the event. Actually, the event is only to Munajat (Pray) to Allah because the event includes a tabligh akbar (mass prayer event), shalawat (recitation), and zikir (religious chanting). It is slated to begin at 6 p.m. and end at 11 p.m. But the commotion caused by pickpockets and provocateurs had stained the event, the event leader Idrus al-Habsyi said.

6. How

The case was reported to the Central Jakarta Police just after midnight on Feb. 22 by detik.com journalist Satria Kusuma.

This event held at the National Monument (Monas) on Thursday evening and several journalists were reportedly intimidated and assaulted by event

participants including 212 members and members of the Islam Defenders Front (FPI). But the organizers regretted that the commotion caused by pickpockets and provocateurs had stained the event, the event leader Idrus al-Habsyi said. So, this event was incidental and that organizers not had directed people to act in a hostile manner toward journalists.

c. Thematic Structure

1. Paragraph

More journalists have come forward to report intimidation and assault during the 212 Munajat prayer event on Feb. 21.

Following a police report filed by journalists from detik.com and suara.com, CNN Indonesia videographer Endra Rezaldi filed a separate report with the Jakarta Police on Thursday.

"We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said Revolusi Riza, CNN Indonesia head of news coverage, kompas.com reported. Reporters from CNN TV and JPNN also accompanied him as eyewitnesses.

CNN Indonesia presented evidence, consisting of a camera and a video footage reportedly showing a group of people asking journalists to delete videos and pictures of an arrested pickpocket, over concerns that the reporting would paint a bad light on a supposedly religious event.

Revolusi, who is also the secretary-general of the Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI), said his side would follow the case, which claimed the 1999 Press Freedom Law had been violated.

The case was reported to the Central Jakarta Police just after midnight on Feb. 22 by detik.com journalist Satria Kusuma.

Central Jakarta Police spokesperson Adj. Comr. Purwadi said recently that the case was under investigation.

The 212 movement is linked to a massive sectarian rally on Dec. 2, 2016 that called for the prosecution of then-Jakarta governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama over blasphemy allegations.

The paragraph above designed by the journalist that had been posted in the Jakarta Post especially in part of news city. And the paragraph includes the form of sentences, pronouns, and the meaning of paragraphs (semantics). For the first part is about the form of sentences, in this article actually the dominant form of sentences is past tense, because it describes the past condition. The genre of the

text itself is report text that use of timeless is present text. But, in this article the dominant is past tense in form of sentences.

The second part is pronoun in the article. Such as below,

- "We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said **Revolusi Riza, CNN Indonesia head of news coverage**, kompas.com reported. Reporters from CNN TV and JPNN also accompanied **him** as eyewitnesses. The text bold describes personal pronoun, because Revolusi Riza as CNN Indonesia head of news coverage changes to be him.
- **Revolusi**, who is also the secretary-general of the Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI), said **his** side would follow the case, which claimed the 1999 Press Freedom Law had been violated. The text bold describes possessive pronoun especially independent possessive pronoun, because Revolusi changes to be his.

And the last part is the meaning of paragraphs (semantics). All of the paragraphs in this article has the meaning itself. And the meaning of the paragraphs is mostly the journalists make the opinion that every Muslim in 212 Munajat Night Event have done the intimidation and assault to them. So it makes the assumption to the public that Muslim is harsh.

d. Rhetoric of Structure

1. Metaphor

- "We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said Revolusi Riza, CNN Indonesia head of news coverage, kompas.com reported. Reporters from CNN TV and JPNN also accompanied him as **eyewitnesses**.

The text bold above is the word of metaphor that comes from eyewitnesses. Eyewitnesses here is not about the eyes has the spectator. But the real meaning is the person who sees the event or the person as the spectator.

- CNN Indonesia presented evidence, consisting of a camera and a video footage reportedly showing a group of people asking journalists to delete videos and pictures of an arrested pickpocket, over concerns that the reporting would **paint a bad light** on a supposedly religious event.

The text bold above is the word of metaphor that comes from paint a bad light. Paint a bad light here is not about someone who paints a bad in the canvas. But the real meaning is it will make the people have the bad assumption of this event, because this event is the Muslim's event, so the effect of this report will makes the people have the assumption that Muslim is harsh.

3. Findings

After analyzing the data, it was found that

1. The result of the framing devices in 212 Munajat Night News of the Jakarta Post showed that there were 4 categories classification of framing those are syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure and rhetoric structure.
2. The processes of framing in packaging the news show first is syntactical structure that used to help the reader in understanding the article with seeing headline, lead, background information, quote, source, statement and closing only, without seeing the whole paragraphs. Second is script structure that involved 5W1H (What, Where, When, Who, Why, and How). It used to make the journalist easier in constructing the article and the reader will get the main point with script structure. Third is thematic structure that involved paragraph used to help the journalist in making the article into the paragraph or main body of the article. And last is rhetoric structure that involved metaphor. It used to support the article with using the style of language so it will increase the interest of reader in reading the article.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusions can be drawn as in the following.

1. The categories classification of framing devices based on framing analysis used in *212 Munajat Night News* showed that there were 4 categories classification of framing those are syntactical structure, script structure, thematic structure and rhetoric structure.

The processes of framing in packaging the news found in the Jakarta Post newspaper, namely headline, lead, and background of information, quote, source, statement, closing, 5W1H, paragraphs, and metaphor. Headline, lead, background information, quote, source, statement and closing are part of syntactical structure that used to help the reader in understanding the article without seeing the whole paragraphs. 5W1H is part of script structure that used to make the journalist easier in constructing the article and the reader will get the main point of it. Paragraphs are part of thematic structure that used to help the journalist in making the article into the paragraph or main body of the article. And metaphor is part of rhetoric structure that used to support the article with using the style of language so it will increase the interest of reader in reading the article. It concluded that the journalist in the Jakarta Post newspaper used framing analysis in making and packaging the

news or information so that the reader interest to read and understand the English news especially the Jakarta Post.

B. Suggestions

In the relation to the conclusion, the following suggestions are needed to be considered in conducting the research:

1. It is suggested to the students and readers to study process, learning, understanding and analyzing the categories classification of framing devices and the processes of framing in packaging the news because people will understand what the article or journalist exactly mean.
2. It is suggested for the next researcher to analyze some other aspects dealing with framing analysis. This researcher will enrich and enlarge the horizon of thinking about framing analysis. It for references of their research and to help the other researcher who interest in the study and also as the source information about framing analysis to any body who needs to do further research of some field.

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<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/02/28/more-journalists-report-intimidation-assault-while-covering-212-event.html> accessed on 28th February 2019

Appendix 1

More journalists report intimidation, assault while covering 212 event

More journalists have come forward to report intimidation and assault during the 212 Munajat prayer event on Feb. 21.

Following a police report filed by journalists from *detik.com* and *suara.com*, *CNN Indonesia* videographer Endra Rezaldi filed a separate report with the Jakarta Police on Thursday.

"We have just filed a report. We will wait for a police summon to file an investigation report and other things for investigation purposes," said Revolusi Riza, *CNN Indonesia* head of news coverage, *kompas.com* reported. Reporters from *CNN TV* and *JPNN* also accompanied him as eyewitnesses.

CNN Indonesia presented evidence, consisting of a camera and a video footage reportedly showing a group of people asking journalists to delete videos and pictures of an arrested pickpocket, over concerns that the reporting would paint a bad light on a supposedly religious event.

Revolusi, who is also the secretary-general of the Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI), said his side would follow the case, which claimed the 1999 Press Freedom Law had been violated.

The case was reported to the Central Jakarta Police just after midnight on Feb. 22 by *detik.com* journalist Satria Kusuma.

Central Jakarta Police spokesperson Adj. Comr. Purwadi said recently that the case was under investigation.

The 212 movement is linked to a massive sectarian rally on Dec. 2, 2016 that called for the prosecution of then-Jakarta governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama over blasphemy allegations. (sau)

Appendix 2

Picture of Article in the Jakarta Post

The **Jakarta Post**

NEWS > CITY

More journalists report intimidation, assault while covering 212 event

News Desk

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Thu, February 28, 2019 / 12:07 pm



239
SHARES

More journalists have come forward to report intimidation and assault during the 212 Munajat prayer event on Feb. 21.



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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
Register Number : 1502050156
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem
Material Status : Single
Place/Date of Birth : Kisaran/ December 25, 1997
Education :
A. Elementary School : SDN Al-Washliyah 12 (2003-2009)
B. Junior High School : SMPN 23 Medan (2009-2012)
C. Senior High School: SMAN 10 Medan (2012-2015)
D. Student of English Department of FKIP UMSU (2015-2019)
Hobbies : Reading, Watching Movies, Sporting and Travelling
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Medan, Oktober 2019

Researcher,

Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut



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Form : K - I


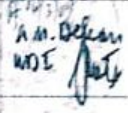
Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
NPM : 1502050156
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 156 SKS

IPK = 3,60

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post	
	A Discourse Analysis in Greeting Expression of Religion Minister in Indonesia	
	Hate Speech in Ahmad Dhani Case	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 06 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,


Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut

Keterangan

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
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Assalamu 'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
NPM : 1502050156
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu:

1. Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 09 Mei 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Nomor : 2019 /IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
N P M : 1502050156
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in The Jakarta Post.

Pembimbing : Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 10 Mei 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 05 Ramadhan 1440 H
10 Mei 2019 M

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfmanto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd. A
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

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Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
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Nama Lengkap : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
N.P.M : 1502050156
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
24 April 2019	- Table Of Contents - The Background Of the Study - The Identification of problems - The Scope and Limitation - The Significance of the Study - The Relevant of Study - The Techniques of Analyzing Data .	
01 Mei 2019	- Cover - The Identification of problems - The Significance of the Study	
13 Mei 2019	Acc Proposal	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Medan, Mei 2019

Dosen Pembimbing

(Yessi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum)



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
N.P.M : 1502050156
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Framing Analysis Of 212 Munajat Night News in the
Jakarta Post

Pada hari Selasa, tanggal 21 bulan Mei 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Rini Ekayati, S.S, M.A

Dosen Pembimbing

Yessi Irianti, S.Pd., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program studi

Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan nama di bawah ini.

Nama Lengkap : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
N.P.M : 1502050156
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Framing Analysis Of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Selasa, tanggal 21 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
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Nomor: *403*/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Halizah Hafaz Hutasuhut
NPM : 1502050156
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

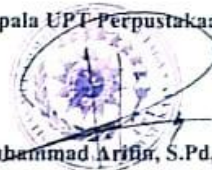
adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir /
skripsi dengan judul :

"A Framing Analysis of 212 Munajat Night News in the Jakarta Post"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 26 Muharram 1441 H
26 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

