

**FRAMING ANALYSIS ON JAKARTA POST ARTICLE  
“INDONESIA NOT ENGAGED IN “CURRENCY WAR”: BI”**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY**

**DISHA MARIO PUTRA GAUTAMA**

**NIM 0911110025**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2016**

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**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**BY  
DISHA MARIO PUTRA GAUTAMA  
NIM 0911110025**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2016**

## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Disha Mario Putra Gautama

NIM : 0911110025

Address : Jl. Pemuda Sumpono RT 02/02 Gedog Sananwetan Blitar

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NIM 0911110025



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Supervisor

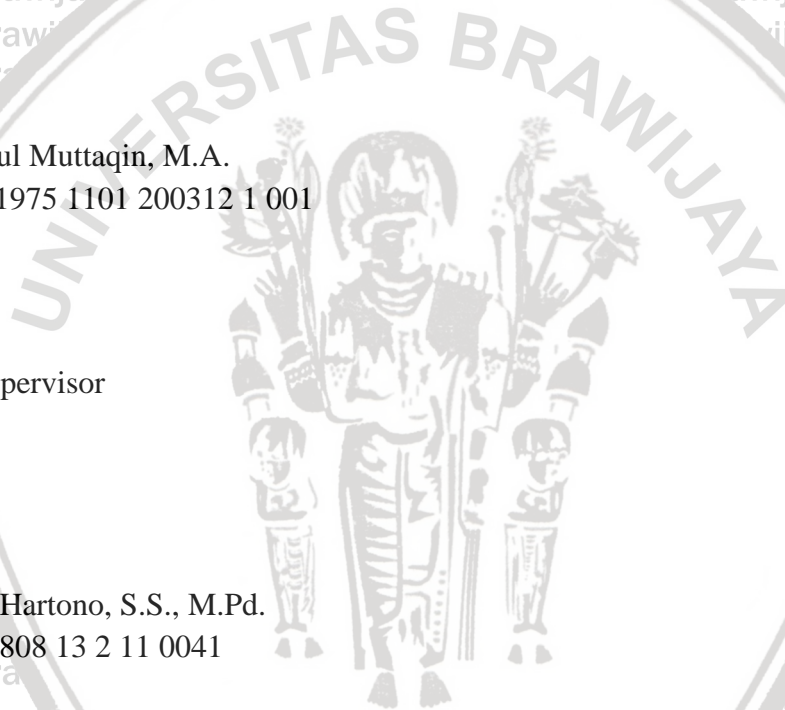
Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.

NIP. 1975 1101 200312 1 001

Co-Supervisor

Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.

NIK.7808 13 2 11 0041



## BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Disha Mario Putra Gautama** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Dr. Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd., Chair  
NIP. 19690629 200901 2 001

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A., Member  
NIP. 1975 1101 200312 1 001

Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd., Member  
NIK. 7808 13 2 11 0041

Acknowledged by,  
Head of Study Program of English

Sighted by,  
Head of Department of Languages and  
Literature

Yusri Fajar, M.A.  
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed, Ph.D.  
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the researcher would like to express the most gratitude and praise to Allah SWT who always gives him strength to complete this thesis. The researcher would also like to express his sincere gratitude to his advisor, Syariful Muttaqin, M.A and co advisor, Didik Hartono, S.S, M.Pd for the patience, knowledge, and immense guidance for completing this thesis. The researcher's gratitude also goes to the examiner for the criticism, suggestion and explanation, which are helpful for him so the thesis can be improved.

Of course, the biggest gratefulness goes to the researcher's mother Yulianti for her endless support, love pray, and kindness for the researcher to complete the thesis. As well as this research is dedicated to the researcher beloved (*alm*) father Hari Gutomo for his assistance, care, and love to the researcher. Also for the researcher's sister *mbak* Iin, nephew Gian, nieces *mbak* Nia, Inov, and cousin Billy for their support. I love you all. May Allah SWT bless you.

And the last, the researcher would like to thank to his friends and roommates, Akhmad Ivan Z, Bagus Bramanta, Eka Pramudia, Emil Goza, Fathorahman, Adi Embyarko, Fajar Jarkom, Chries Busmania, Tomy Gundam for the motivation all this time.

Malang

The Researcher

## ABSTRACT

Disha Mario Putra Gautama. 2016. **“Framing Analysis On Jakarta Post Article ‘Indonesia Not Engaged In ‘Currency War’: BI’”**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya.

Supervisor :Syariful Muttaqin, M.A Co. Supervisor : Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd

Keyword: discourse analysis, news discourse, framing analysis

This research is about the framing analysis on news discourse entitled “Indonesia Not Engaged in ‘Currency Wars’: BI” published on The Jakarta Post. The researcher used Pan and Kosicki framing model in analyzing the data. The objectives of the study are to describe the syntactical, script, thematic, and rhetoric structures from the article.

This research uses qualitative research in the form of text and document analysis instead of number. The data were taken from news article entitled “Indonesia Not Engaged in ‘Currency Wars’: BI” from The Jakarta Post. After the data were obtained, the next step were identifying data by selecting the correct data according to the objective of the study, categorizing each sentence according to four framing devices by Pan and Kosicki, and finally analyzing data according to objective of the study.

In the result of the study, according to syntactic structure, the Jakarta Post put trustworthy sources and has complete episode. In script structure, the journalist reported the news little bit cornered to China’s government. And the article already has all the 5w+1h element. About thematic structure, the journalist wrote the fact in short details and mainly in active sentence. At last according to rhetoric structure, there are found dictions, idioms, figurative languages, and graphic. By using that, it can give more emphasizing point and increase the salience point, and vividness.

It can be concluded that in the headline as well as lead, the journalist wrote in short, had good sources. It had all the 5W+1H element, short details of the sentence, mostly used active sentences. And are also found coherences and pronouns. There are dictions, idiom, figurative languages and graphics found as well. For next researcher is expected be able to find something different about frame in mass media. And for mass media it is expected to explore the techniques in building news.



## ABSTRAK

Disha Mario Putra Gautama. 2016. **“Framing Analysis On Jakarta Post Article ‘Indonesia Not Engaged In ‘Currency War’: BI’**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya.

Pembimbing (1): Syariful Muttaqin, M.A Pembimbing (2): Didik Hartono, S.S, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : analisis wacana, wacana berita, analisis bingkai.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis bingkai pada wacana berita berjudul “Indonesia Not Engaged in ‘Currency Wars’: BI” terbitan The Jakarta Post. Peneliti menggunakan model *framing* Pan dan Kosicki dalam analisis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan struktur sintaktik, skrip, tematik, dan retorik pada wacana berita.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang lebih condong ke dalam bentuk teks dari pada dalam bentuk nomor. Data penelitian ini berbentuk artikel berita berjudul “Indonesia Not Engaged in ‘Currency Wars’: BI” terbitan The Jakarta Post. Setelah data didapatkan, kemudian menyeleksi data yang sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian. Dengan cara mengkategorikan setiap kalimat dalam wacana berita ke dalam empat perangkat analisis bingkai dari Pan dan Kosicki. Kemudian data akan dianalisa sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian.

Dalam hasil penelitian, pada struktur sintaktik, The Jakarta Post menggunakan narasumber-narasumber yang terpercaya, mempunyai runtutan yang lengkap. Pada struktur skrip mempunyai semua 6 elemen 5W+1H. Dan jurnalis membuat berita sedikit memojokkan pihak pemerintah China. Pada struktur tematik, jurnalis juga tidak begitu memberikan detail informasi yang banyak pada penulisannya dan ditemukan kata hubung dan kata ganti. Dan pada struktur retorik, ditemukan penggunaan diksi, idiom, gaya bahasa, dan grafik untuk menekankan makna pada wacana berita.

Dapat disimpulkan pada judul serta teras berita, wartawan menulis secara singkat, dan menempatkan beberapa sumber yang baik, artikel memiliki semua elemen 5W + 1H, rincian kalimat kebanyakan pendek, menggunakan kalimat aktif, dan juga ditemukan koherensi dan kata ganti, ditemukan juga diksi, idiom, bahasa kiasan dan grafis. Untuk peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan untuk menggunakan teori analisis framing yang berbeda selain Pan dan Kosicki. Dan juga peneliti selanjutnya mampu untuk menemukan sesuatu yang berbeda tentang bingkai di media massa. Peneliti juga ingin memberikan saran untuk media massa untuk lebih mengeksplorasi teknik dalam membangun berita dan penggunaan kata-kata yang lebih unik dan menarik untuk dapat menarik perhatian pembaca.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of the key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Mass media is defined as a tool in delivering message to the society.

Mass media is very effective as a communication in society because they are fast, flexible, and relatively easy to plan and control McQuail (1979, p. 21). Mass media is often used in daily life, for example : newspaper, radio and television.

Mass media recently was very important and inseparable because it had become human needs. There are two kinds of mass media, there are printed media and electronic media. Printed media can be found in newspaper, magazine, brochure, etc. While electronic media can be seen in television, radio, internet. Mass media gives many benefits for people. We can gain information, entertainment, or education by reading newspaper, magazine, listening to the radio, browsing internet, etc.

As information and communication medium, mass media is expected to always give the latest information and news. Since this research is related to news and newspaper, the researcher will not to discuss about the others in detail.

Tuchman as cited in Eriyanto (2009, p. 4) states an interesting illustration, he states that "News is the mirror of the world", which means that through news, we can find out something happen in another part of the world. For example we can



find out something happen in America, Europe, Australia, etc. Therefore, mass media has big role in communication aspect.

As newspaper readers, radio listeners, or TV viewers sometimes people feel taken along by what is reported by the mass media. Because, it could change our own definition or stereotype towards the social reality. For example : a news article about many street food in Jakarta like *bakso*, *ayam goreng*, *mie ayam* was made of improper ingredients such as borax, formalin, etc. News like this will have an impact to the viewers especially who lives in Jakarta. They will be scared of purchasing street food because people will interpret that all street foods are dangerous. As mass media user, questions like “Why do they omit that part?, “Why do they only show the bad side of this, etc” must have often came up in our mind and this kind of question is directed to the concept of framing analysis. This phenomena means that there is a secret behind the construction of the news and framing analysis is one of the method to analyze how the reality is constructed by the media.

Framing is how the mass media construct the reality and turned it into a news as it is stated by Pan and Kosicki (1996; p. 57). So framing analysis is a tool to analyze how the reality is constructed by the mass media.

This research has a relationship with previous studies by Mawardi (2012) and Virdania (2011). The previous researchers mostly compared from one mass media to another mass media. then in this research, the researcher intends to just focus on one article taken from The Jakarta Post. So the analysis is expected to be deeper more than the other previous studies.

The first is from Mawardi, she analyzed framing analysis about resignation of Surya Paloh from GOLKAR according to [mediaindonesia.com](http://mediaindonesia.com) and [vivanews.com](http://vivanews.com). She used Pan and Kosicki method, and in her result she found framing that was done by Media Indonesia towards Surya Paloh resigned from GOLKAR was too one sided to the CEO of the Media Indonesia while framing that was done by [vivanews](http://vivanews.com) shows the efforts of the media to be objective and neutral. The next by Virdania (2011) who analyzed on one of the article from Time Magazine. She also used Pan and Kosicki's theory. And in her result, she stated that the way Time Magazine publish the news is objective and natural. And time magazine use unique and interesting words, idiom and language style. The last is journal from Narin (2010), whose analyzed the framing on three Turkish Newspaper about global terrorism. In her journal, she tried to compare among certain Turkish newspaper in viewing global terrorism by using framing analysis. And she stated that the selected Turkish newspaper couldn't see the "big picture" about global terrorism, and she also said that the main criticism surrounding news stories is not related to what the journalist wrote about but what the journalist didn't write about.

In conducting a news, the journalist always use certain structural elements. Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze it deeper on how they conduct the news according to their interpretation or frame. So, by using framing analysis, there will be revealed the construction of the media in showing reality of the issue.



In this research, the researcher chooses English newspaper from Indonesia “The Jakarta Post”. The researcher chooses The Jakarta Post because it is the most famous and outstanding local English newspaper in Indonesia. The researcher chooses the online version because it is a lot easier to access for people than the printed edition. And also people can access it anywhere and anytime.

To conduct this research, the researcher focuses his study on framing analysis reflected in The Jakarta Post article entitled *Indonesia not engaged in ‘currency war’: BI*. The researcher chooses this article, because it has been the headline and currently hot topic in Indonesia. Thus the researcher is curious in how The Jakarta Post frame the news.

The researcher wants to describe and analyze how the news is framed according to Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki theory. The idea of framing analysis started from Gamson, then it was developed more by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicky on their journal entitled “*Framing Analysis: An Approach to News Discourse*” (1993).

In order to discuss the concepts of how the mass media construct the news, there are three parts of the object of framing such as : headline, content of news, and closure in Sobur (2009, p. 173). After the objects are found, by using framing analysis model by Pan and Kosicki there will be shown the construction of the news in showing reality. The framing devices by Pan and Kosicki are :

a. Schematic/syntactic structure, in order to identify how the mass media arrange/compose the reality.

b. Script structure, in order to identify how the mass media retell the story and turn it into news.

c. Thematic structures, in order to identify how the mass media show their point of view towards the reality or the way they write the facts.

d. Rhetorical structures, in order to identify how the mass media emphasizes the certain meaning and turn it into news based on : graphics/pictures, figurative, etc. Pan and Kosicki in Scheufele (1999, p. 111)

The researcher focused the study on one article published 13 August 2015 by The Jakarta Post as the limit of the study. And also focused on news about the currency war which was the hottest issue and problem at the time. This research also give more focus in linguistic studies. Therefore, this research only analyzed one article to give more detail analysis.

This research is expected to enlarge the researcher's knowledge about communication media and linguistics which in this research is electronic media.

And also to be expected to enlarge the researcher's knowledge about applying discourse analysis by using framing analysis method. And for media, it is expected for mass media to build the news based on the reality so it can make more interesting to the readers.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation above, the problem of the study is "How are the schematic/syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetoric structures represented in the article entitled "Indonesia Not Engaged In 'Currency War': BI" ?



### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the objective of the study, the objectives of the study is to describe the schematic/syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetoric structures represented in the article entitled “Indonesia Not Engaged In ‘Currency War’ BI”.

### 1.4 Definition of the Key Terms

In this study, there are some key terms provided in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding. It is necessary to define the terms as follow :

1. Discourse Analysis :Discourse studies the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication. Renkema (1993, p. 1)
2. Framing Analysis : the study that organizes the idea or storyline that provides meaning. Pan and Kosicki (1993, p. 56)
3. Syntactic Structure : the structure to find out how the journalist composes the fact
4. Script Structure : the structure to know how the journalist retells the fact
5. Thematic Structure : the structure to know how the journalist writes the fact
6. Rhetoric Structure : the structure to know how the journalist emphasizes the fact

7. The Jakarta Post : The English newspaper from Indonesia which first  
published in 1982 by PT Bina Media Tenggara  
([www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com))





## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses the review of the related literature. It consists of the following section. Discourse, discourse analysis, framing analysis, framing devices, The Jakarta Post, and previous studies.

#### **2.1 Discourse**

Discourse is that of “language above the sentence” and refers to a sequence of sentences or utterances that constitutes a ‘text’ in Cameron in Litoseliti (2009, p. 120). Furthermore Fairclough in Litoseliti (2009, p. 120) describes discourse as the ‘situational context of language use’ involving ‘the interaction between reader/writer and text. And Foucault also in Litoseliti (2009, p. 120) defines discourse as “practices that systemically form the objects of which they speak”. From the definition above, discourse can be form of written or spoken.

#### **2.2 Discourse Analysis.**

Discourse studies the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication Renkema (1993, p. 1). From the definition we can say that when we are studying discourse or a text, we have to be connected with some of the aspects of the text that suggest the social attitudes of the general society. In other word, discourse analysis seeks to take an analysis of a text well beyond the mere words on the page to delivering a

comment on the kind of society or context that helped form it and of which it is an interesting part.

Discourse analysis covers the activities that focus on language, which is spoken or written. The analysis of discourse is the analysis of language in use Brown and Yule (1983, p. 1). From the definition, we can make an assumption that discourse means that language in use for communication is society and can be in the form of spoken and written. Then they said that discourse emphasizes on the study of language in social context. In short, the language that is existed and used in social community.

Discourse analysis involves the close study of the linguistic performance of a speaker or writer, in particular of his or her style within the discourse. It attempts to describe and explain how and what meaning is created within and across a text both at the surface (semantic) level as well as at the sub-textual (pragmatic) level. And while according to Teun A. van Dijk, discourse usually refers to form, type in language use, or generally is the language that is spoken van Dijk (1997, p. 1). So, we can make a conclusion that discourse analysis is the relation of language and context used for social communication.

## **2.2 Framing Analysis.**

Framing analysis serves as a tool to find out how people perceive certain messages or examines how people interpret certain events or interactions.

According to Entman (1993)

the idea of framing is just kind of shattered conceptualization. He also states that to frame is to select of a perceive reality and make them more salient in communicating text, in such a way to promote



a particular definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for item described.

While according to Pan and Kosicki (1993, p. 70) Framing analysis as an approach to analyzing news discourse mainly deals with how public discourse about public policy issues is constructed and negotiated.

To frame a news means explaining the framing devices or the structures of framing. Based on the explanation above, we can conclude the easy way to understand the point of framing analysis, it can be described as to find out how the reality is framed or interpreted by the media.

The researcher chooses Pan and Kosicki framing model because it contains many linguistics aspect such as, syntax (Syntactical structures), coherency (thematic), figurative language, idioms, dictions (rhetoric), etc. Not only that, Pan and Kosicki script structure also has similarities in analyzing novel.

### **2.2.1 Framing Devices**

Pan and Kosicki (1993, p. 59) classify framing devices into four categories, representing four structural dimensions of news discourse. Four structural dimensions are : syntactical/schematic structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure.

#### **2.2.1.1 Syntactical/Schematical Structures**

Pan and Kosicki (1993, p.60) state that :

At the most mundane level, syntactical structures refer to the stable patterns of the arrangement of words or phrases into sentences. The syntactical structure analysis has similarity to analyze the composition of the word in within sentence therefore the syntactical structure can be put in the same meaning with syntax.

Every word or phrase in the sentence has various functions related to the other sentence especially in news discourse for example the very first sentence may function to give information and the following sentence may function to give the new information.

Pan and Kosicki (1993, p. 60) also state that syntactical structures in discourse has closest relation to about how the journalist arranges/composes the chronology, for example : statements or opinions, quotation from sources, and observation at chronology into news.

This structure can be observed from the news schema. Such as : headline which is chosen, lead is used, background, sources, and episodes, closure. Pan and Kosicki's syntactical structure has the same definition and application to van Dijk's schematic structure so in the continuing discussion schematic structure and syntactical structure are the same.

According to van Dijk 1988 in (Pan and Kosicki, 1993 p. 59)

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 as stated by Pan and Kosicki (1993, p. 59). Since headline is the first thing readers to see, the more interesting the headline the more readers want to read; 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 because lead is the part of the whole article



is summarized. Here is the explanation about framing devices according to Eriyanto (2009; p. 257-258)

*Headline* is syntactical aspect of news discourse with the highest salience level which shows where the news disposed to.

For example ; headline from JawaPos (24 September 2012), “*Warisan Noordin M.*

*Top*. Just from reading the title, it is clearly shown the point of view of Jawa pos.

Jawapos used the word “*Warisan*” instead of any other words. Reading from the title, Jawa Post intended to tell about Noordin M. Top’s friends regarding terrorism acts. So, Jawa post used the word “*warisan*” instead of “*anakbunuh*” to give deeper meaning to the reader.

*Lead* is the next syntactic device that often used, and usually gives the point of view of the news, and shows the certain perspective from the news which is published. Lead usually only contains one up to three sentences Mondry (2008, p. 153). The sentence must be short, simple structure by using formal language Mondry (2008, p. 153). Lead gives certain pictures to the readers and has a role to attract the readers, therefore lead must be made as attractive as possible.

Source, is one of the important part on the news. This part is purposed to give objectivity. In this case the journalists do not publish their personal opinion or personal thinking but the journalists have interviewed from certain person for example witnesses, etc.

Background, is part of the news which influences the meaning which is going to be displayed. Background is used to ensure where should the readers point of view is directed.

For example: in article tells about Barcelona FC failed in gaining title this season.

Mass media will only give the statement reason Barcelona FC failed in winning title unlike the previous season. Mass media will make the news as if Barcelona

FC is totally failed, inconsistent, or else this season performance disappointed fans.

Episode, are characterized as coherent sequences of sentences of a discourse, linguistically marked for beginning and/or end as cited by van Dijk (1981, p. 177)

Closure, the act or process of closing something.

### 2.2.1.2 Script Structure

Script structure has closest relation to how the journalist describes the news or fact and one of the completeness factor in news. Script is one of the journalist strategy to construct the news, about how issues can be understood through certain way by compiling parts in certain order. Script gives where emphasis should be done first, and what part information that is going to be hidden in order to make the news interesting.

Pan and Kosicki (1993, p. 60) state that

a generic version consists of the familiar five Ws 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 beginning, a climax, and an end. It also contains the intrinsic push of our attention to drama, action, characters, and human emotions.

Based on the explanation above, we can say that a reporter/journalist writing news story is not that much different from storyteller or novelist writing fictional story.



### 2.2.1.3 Thematic Structure

Pan and Kosicki (1993; p. 60) state that

not all news stories are action or event oriented. Some news consists of social 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.

From the statement above, we can say that in every news article contains certain topic or theme, quotations of source to support the journalist hypothesis.

Furthermore Pan and Kosicki also state (1993; p. 61)

A news story may thus be viewed as a set of propositions that form a system of causal or logico empirical relations. 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*.

The thematic structure has closest relationship to how the mass media writes the fact and turn it into news. Framing devices in this structure are : detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, pronoun in Sobur (2009; p. 176).

And also including the subthemes and the support from episodes, in Pan and Kosicki (1993; p. 61).

Eriyanto (2009, p. 238) states that

Detail of the sentence, related to control of information which is displayed. Long detail of the sentence means there is some salient point done purposely to create certain image towards people. Detail of the sentence is one of journalist strategy in expressing their view implicitly.

Coherence is the connection of statement or message, which the element of the message is connected as cited in Brown & Yule (1988, p. 224). Using of coherence according to Wohl in Sobur (2009,) states that coherence is the arrangement of statement, opinion, facts and ideas into a logical thread so it is easy to understand.

Type of the sentence as cited in Sobur (Eriyanto, p. 251) states that type of the sentence can be seen from the composition of subject, and verb in the sentence, active or passive.

Pronoun as cited in Sobur (2009, p. 81) states that

Pronoun can be used to manipulate the language by creating something imaginative, the word can be referred to human, or something else. Pronoun has a function to avoid the repetition of words.

#### **2.3.1.4 Rhetoric Structure.**

Rhetoric structure of news discourse describes the stylistic choices made by journalists in relation to their intended effects Pan and Kosicki (1993; p. 61).

This structure has closest relation to how the journalist emphasize the certain meaning and is purposed to make discourse impact the reader. The journalist uses rhetoric structure to increase image wanted from the news. This structure also sees the choosing of words or diction, idiom, graphic or picture on the news Sobur (2009; p. 176).

The choosing of words or diction in the news is used to describe the issue. diction can also in formed of metaphors, hyperbole, irony, etc. For example, the word “dead” can be replaced with “passed away”, “deceased”, “slain”, etc.



Between the words, the journalist can use any words they want depends on the way journalist reflecting the issue.

Idiom is structural pattern which diverge from the generic rule, and it usually in form of phrase where the word cannot be translated in logical and grammatical Keraf (2007; p. 110). For example idiom “above the salt”, the word is kind of phrase that has special meaning that is someone with high authority.

Graphic in discourse may be shown up in different written forms for example like using of underline, using of bolded letters, italic or the word with bigger size. This part functions as emphasizing the important parts to the reader Eriyanto (2009; p. 266). The graphic element can also be revealed with pictures, tables in order to support the idea.

### 2.3 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is a newspaper published firstly in 1982 by PT Bina Media Tenggara . It is first and the most famous English newspaper in Indonesia. Not only provides the news in printed form but Jakarta Post also provides news in online version. As the largest English newspaper in Indonesia, The online version is more than just an extension of The Jakarta Post daily newspaper.

Taking full advantage of the unlimited space available on the Web, *The Jakarta Post.com* also provides featured articles and special coverage that may not otherwise appear in the printed edition. By providing up-to-date, in-depth and accurate information and analyses, The Jakarta Post.com aspires to be a one-stop reference point on Indonesia that will serve both local and international audiences.

Therefore the researcher uses The Jakarta Post as a trusted media.

## 2.4 Previous Studies

There are not many researchers who have conducted framing analysis as their field, so the researcher had little difficulties in finding it. One of it was done by Mawardi in her thesis entitled “*Pembingkiaan Berita Media Online (Analisis Framing Berita Mundurnya Surya Paloh di Partai Golkar mediaindonesia.com dan vivanews.com Tanggal 7 September 2011)*”. She used Pan and Kosicki framing method. Her research is purposed to how is framing reports done by the media in reporting an issue and to get a picture for how far is to impact the ideology and political economy towards the effort to get the objectivity and neutrality in reporting an issue. Her research used qualitative approach. And in her finding, she stated that framing that was done by Media Indonesia towards Surya Paloh resigned from GOLKAR was too one sided to the CEO of the Media Indonesia while framing that was done by vivanews shows the efforts of the media to be objective and neutral.

The next is by Virdaus (2011) in her thesis entitled “*Analisis Framing Zhongdang Pan And Gerald M. Kosicki Model*”. This research has so many influence for the researcher in conducting this research. She analyzed news article about interventions of Pakistan’s military towards their government published by Time Magazine in 2010 and used qualitative approach. She also used Zhondang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki method.

She analyzed all the framing devices such as schematic structures, script structures, thematic structures, and rhetorical structures. In schematic structures, she found that the writing process of title used the unique chosen words so it can



make and make the readers interested to dig more about the news. About writing the sources, Time Magazine choose famous politicians, foreign ministry in Islamabad, President of Pakistan. In script structures, the journalist told the story in very detail.

Next in thematic structures, she found the subtopic in every paragraph.

She found the detailed sentence, form of sentence, and references. And the last devices rhetoric structures, the using of diction, idiom, language style/figurative language (metaphor, simile, antonomasia, erotesis, sinekdoke, hyperbole, irony), and the placement of graphics (photo). The using of diction, idiom, and figurative language can emphasize the fact, so it can make the reader easy to remember the thing which the journalist highlighted.

The last is journal from Narin (2010), whose analyzed the framing on three Turkish Newspaper about global terrorism. In her journal, she tried to compare among certain Turkish newspaper in viewing global terrorism by using framing analysis. And she stated that the selected Turkish newspaper couldn't see the "big picture" about global terrorism, and she also said that the main criticism surrounding news stories is not related to what the journalist wrote about but what the journalist didn't write about.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher realizes if some of the researcher used the same theory with the researcher. Framing analysis is usually done by college student with communication major and most of them analyze it by comparing one mass media to the other but this kind of research will result to lack of analysis. Therefore the researcher conducts this research with only one

article from The Jakarta Post as a source which still no researchers used it as a media.





## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the aspects related to research method. They are : research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

There are two kinds of research methods; quantitative and qualitative research. To respond the research problem, the qualitative method with discourse analytic approach is used as design of this study. Creswell (2008, p. 4) states that qualitative research means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group towards social and human problem. And Ary,et al (2006, p. 425) also states the qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

Adding to that, the researcher also used the discourse-analytic approach in this study. This research is about how public issues in mass media/news discourse is constructed. According to Litosseliti (2010, p. 126), discourse analysis combines microanalysis of language with macro level discussion about how social reality is constituted. And according to Potter and Edwards 1990 in Litosseliti (2010, p.126) states that, this makes it particularly effective method for deconstructing the linguistic accounts of political and media figures.

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data by using Pan and Kosicki framing method. The framing structures that is going to be identified are : syntactic structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetoric structure. So,

the qualitative research with discourse analysis approach is the most suitable method to conduct this research according to the problems of the study.

### **3.2 Data Source**

The data of the study was a news article taken from The Jakarta Post online edition. This data of this research was article from The Jakarta Post online published and accessed on Friday August 29th 2015 via website <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/08/13/indonesia-not-engaged-currency-warbi.html>. The researcher choosed this article as a data since this issue had been a headline and hot topic in Indonesia, because it relates to Indonesia's rupiah felt to the weakest level since 1998.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

The object of this research was to analyze the news article about Indonesian's exlusion in currency wars in The Jakarta Post published at August 13<sup>th</sup> 2015. To obtain the data, several steps were done as follows:

1. Browsing the website of Jakarta Post.
2. Collecting the data from headline section published at August 13<sup>th</sup> 2015.

Headline section is chosen because, it is located in the front page (whether in printed or online version). Usually people wants to read a newspaper from seeing the front page.

3. Then the researcher took one of the article from the section which was the hottest issue and the one suitable objective of the study.



### 3.4 Data Analysis

In conducting analysis of the data, the researcher analyzes the data based on the explanation as follows :

#### 1. Selecting the Data.

The researcher took the data from one of article in The Jakarta Post headline. The researcher read and selected the data which corresponds with objective of the study by categorizing each the data into four Pan and Kosicki framing devices (syntactic, script, thematic, rhetoric).

#### 2. Analyzing the Data.

After the data were obtained, the researcher analyzed the data based on Pan and Kosicki framing analysis model. As in syntactic structure, the researcher analyzed the headline, lead, source, background, episode, and closure of the article. In Script structure, the researcher analyzed the 5w+1h in the article. In Thematic structure, the researcher analyzed each subtopic of the article about detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, pronoun in the article. And the last in rhetoric structure, the researcher analyzed the diction, idiom, figurative language, and graphic in the article.

#### 3. Making a Conclusion.

After analyzing the data, the researcher drew conclusion based on the data analysis.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the study. This article was published by The Jakarta Post on Friday 15 August 2015 in printed and online edition. By using Pan and Kosicki framing method, there are four parts of structural elements which going to be analyzed such as : syntactical, script, thematic, and rhetoric structures.

#### **4.1 Findings**

In this part, the researcher presents the research findings. It contains the findings of framing analysis by Pan and Kosicki. such as syntactic, script, thematic, and the last rhetoric structure.

##### **4.1.1 Syntactical Structure Analysis**

In the syntactical structure, there are sub elements which going to be analyzed. Such as : headline, lead, source, background, episode, and closure.

###### **4.1.1.1 Headline**

The journalists make the headline so it can make the readers memorize the headline than the other parts of the article and to attract the readers to find out the article content. Because, the headline is the first thing readers see before they read it. So, the more interesting the headline is the readers eager to read the rest of the news discourse



Headline or title of the article is “Indonesia not engaged in ‘currency war’: BI”. Reading from the headline, it is slightly seen the point of view of the journalist. From looking at the title, the journalist did not put much information on the headline. Because, from the headline we can see that the journalist did not mention the (why) element in the headline. By doing this, the journalist wanted to make the readers feel curious and read the rest of the article.

There are many news headline that has (why) element on it. Such as on one of The Jakarta Post world news headline published on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2015 entitled : “Israel sends troops after settler couple killed in West Bank”. From this headline, it can be meant as Israel sends troops because of knowing settler couple killed in West Bank.

The emphasizing point of the article is located in punctuation mark for example, apostrophe mark (‘) as in ‘currency war’. The journalist wanted to point out the ‘currency war’ in purpose to tell the readers the main focus of the headline. “Indonesia not engaged in ‘currency war’ : BI”, this headline is a statement from BI which stated that (Indonesia is not involved in ‘currency war’).

By reading the headline, the readers will have the picture in their minds about the issue that going to be unfold.

In this news discourse, they uses such an interesting words for the title.

Such as “engaged” which often used to something relates to war. By doing that, it can make the headline as interesting as possible and to attract the readers. Or in other words, to dramatize the situation. The journalist could actually use the word

such as ‘participate’, involve’, etc. By doing that, the journalist wanted to make the readers have an interest to read the article.

#### 4.1.1.2 Lead

Besides headline, the next syntactical or schematic structure is “lead”.

Lead usually only contains one up to three sentences Mondry (2008, p. 153).

From the lead, later on can be used to explain the content of the article, or in other words the variety of the explanation can be seen in the content of the news.

Lead has similar function as headlines, to give the readers brief information about the article’s content. We can also say that lead is the summarization of the article. Just from reading the lead of the article, like the headline the readers will find out what is the article about. The important role of “lead” is to bring the readers into an issues on the article. In other words lead has a role to make the readers attracted in reading the article.

The lead of the article is *“Bank Indonesia (BI) is not engaged in the currency war that is expected to soon escalate in global financial markets following China’s decision to devalue its currency, the central bank’s executives have said.”*. This lead reflects the full content of the news, which states that despite the global financial markets following China’s government to devalued its currency, Indonesia is not engaged in currency wars. Besides headline which has important role in the news, lead also has important role to bring public into the issues.

Lead needs to be presented in such a way to easy to understand and easy to remember. The sentence must be short, simple structure by using formal language



Mondry (2008, p. 153). And this lead has fulfilled the definition explained above.

The lead doesn't really use the connotative words. By doing that, the journalist try to make the lead is easy to understand for readers.

#### 4.1.1.3. Source

In this article, in order to make the news is trustworthy and objective as possible The Jakarta Post provide many source. Starts from bank's executive, BI governor, BI senior deputy governor, the head of Asia strategy with SEB, a Stockholm-based investment bank, and also citigroup economist to give the statements or opinions about the issue.

The sources are quoted by The Jakarta Post and to give their opinions or comments which can direct the readers into some point of view. This article tells Indonesia is not involved in currency war. As people know that Rupiah fell by 1.4 percent to close at 13,788 per dollar. It is said to be the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis. And it also stated because China the world's second-largest economy and the largest export market, devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency to push their sale.

The first source that gives statement comes from Central Bank Executives. Here is the source : **"Bank Indonesia (BI) is not engaged in the currency war that is expected to soon escalate in global financial markets following China's decision to devalue its"** This statement is put in the lead part of the news.

According to the source above, it states that Indonesia is not involved in currency wars following China's decision to devalue their currency. This statement is answered by statement from BI Governor Agus Martowadojo. He

states that **“Wednesday that the recent depreciation of the rupiah, which plunged further Wednesday to this year’s low was way too deep and its movement had actually “overshot” its fundamentals”**.

Understanding the situation, Central Bank would keep intervening in order to support Rupiah. Here is the statement : **“The central bank would continue intervening in the market to support the rupiah, which was now trading at an undervalued rate, the BI governor stated.”**

Despite falling, there is no need for Rupiah to devalue its currency because now is already competitive. Here is the statement : **“The rupiah rate now is already competitive, already undervalued, so there is no need for us to perform a [deliberate] currency depreciation,” BI senior deputy governor MirzaAdityaswara wrote in a text message”**.

The next source is statement from Sean Yokota that states : **“that the renminbi’s devaluation had unmasked the downside risks in China’s economy which, ultimately, signaled further weakness in Asia’s growth outlook”**. He further said that : **“[The renminbi’s] strength was an anchor in preventing Asian currency weakness versus the US dollar but that anchor has been lifted,”**.

The last source is from Helmi Arman, an economist with Citigroup about the effect if Rupiah also is devalued that states : **“BI supported the rupiah because significant currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects and ultimately affect the outlook for structural reforms needed to fix the country’s current account and inflation problems”**.



The journalist here put many trustworthy sources. By doing that, the news article has become objective. Because, not only the journalist put their opinions but also to give sources to support them.

#### **4.1.1.4. Background**

As people know, on Wednesday Rupiah fell by 1,44% close at 13.788. it is said to be the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific and the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis. This is suitable with the following background. **“On Wednesday, the rupiah fell by 1.4 percent to close at 13,788 per dollar, the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific currency rates compiled by Bloomberg. The Indonesian currency touched 13,831 in the afternoon trading session, the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis”.**

The next is background that states China as the world's second largest economy and largest exports triggered a rout after their government unexpectedly devalued the renminbi by 1,6 percent following 1,9 percent a day earlier. By doing this, the cheaper renminbi will raise China's exports but will reduce its imports. Here is the background : **“China, the world's second-largest economy and the largest export market, triggered a rout in the equity and currency markets this week after it unexpectedly devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency's fixing rate to spur growth”**, and this **“On Wednesday, the Chinese renminbi was devalued by another 1.6 percent, following a 1.9 percent reduction a day earlier. Cheaper renminbi will boost China's exports**

**but will reduce its imports, thus reining in demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia”**

Not only that, commodity prices also fell, because last year Indonesia exported US\$16.5 billion worth of goods to China last year, mostly commodities.

Not only is Rupiah that fell, but also Indian Rupee, the Taiwanese dollar, and the Malaysian ringgit all fell by around 1 percent. Emerging-market stocks also sank to the lowest level since 2011, extending declines in a bear market, and currencies slid as China's falling renminbi spurred bets developing nations will weaken their currencies to stay competitive.

The last background is still about the effect of renminbi's devaluation that states : the rupiah has fallen by around 10 percent this year, the most in Asia after the Malaysian ringgit. BI's foreign exchange reserves have fallen in five consecutive months to touch \$107.6 billion by the end of July, indicating that the central bank has been supplying dollars in the market aggressively to support the under-pressure currency.

The journalist put many background in this article. By doing this, it can direct or impact the readers point of view.

#### **4.1.1.5 Episode**

The syntactic structure of this article has a complete episode, it has headline, lead, and well supported by trustworthy sources. This article has especially good and many sources, the journalist did so to make the news as objective as possible and also to keep the credibility of the mass media.



#### 4.1.1.6 Closure

As a closure, the journalist put Helmi Arman opinion that states that **“Rupiah depreciation, if severe, is generally not deemed desirable among government officials”** and **“We think this view is also shared somewhat by the central bank.”** The source is put by the journalist as a concluding or closure of the discourse

#### 4.1.2 Script Structure Analysis

In conducting a news, the journalist has their own way to retell the news. They tend to write an issues as interesting as possible, this is very necessary in order to attract the readers to read and enjoy it. The frame of The Jakarta Post towards this issue can be found from how they retell the issue. The way journalist tells the fact is one of the elements in completing a news. The basic structure of script structure is the 5W+1H (who, what, where, when, why, how).

The elements (who) is an element that signifies “who is the main role,” and especially in the sentence is the element that signifies “who is the actor in the news.” The elements (what) is an element that signifies “what happened” or in other word “something that the main role/actor did.” The elements (where) signifies “the scene of the incident”. The next elements (when), is the element that signifies “the time of the incident.” The elements (why) indicates “the reason of the incident.” And the last one the elements (how) signifies “the occurrences of the incident.” But the 5W+1H is not always found in any other news whether in electric or printed media. Because the six element is not the compulsory item in news. Script is one of the way the journalist’s strategy to construct the news,

about how the issues to be understood in certain way to arrange the news in certain order, Eriyanto (2002, p. 261).

There are few things reported in the article regarding Indonesia is not engaged in the currency war. In the beginning of the article, the journalist put the source from Central Bank's executive about exclusion of Indonesia in currency wars after China's decision to devalue its currency. Here is the statement :

**"Bank Indonesia (BI) is not engaged in the currency war that is expected to soon, escalate in global financial markets following China's decision to devalue its currency, the central bank's executives have said"**. From this paragraph, "what" element represents "Bank Indonesia is not engaged in the currency war", "who" represents "Bank Indonesia", "where" represents "in global financial markets", "when" represents "soon", and there is no "why" and "how" elements.

The next are a another source on the second and third paragraph. This source is from BI Governor Agus Martowardojo about the rupiah's current situation. He states that the recent depreciation of the rupiah was way too deep and its movement had actually overshoot its fundamentals. And so that the central bank have to support the rupiah which was trading at an undervalued rate. Here is the statement : **"BI Governor Agus Martowardojo said Wednesday that the recent depreciation of the rupiah, which plunged further Wednesday to this year's low was way too deep and its movement had actually overshoot its fundamentals"**. In this paragraph "what" represents "BI Governor Agus Martowardojo said that the recent depreciation of rupiah was too deep", "who"



represents “BI Governor Agus Martowardojo”, “when” represents “Wednesday”, and there isn’t found “why”, “where”, “how” elements

Next is **“The central bank would continue intervening in the market to support the rupiah, which was now trading at an undervalued rate”**. “what” element in this paragraph is “The central bank would continue intervening in the market”, “who” represents “the central bank”, “where” represents “in the market”, “when” represents “now”, and “how” and “why” in this paragraph are not found.

The next is background about the rupiah that 1.4 percent to close at 13,788 per dollar, the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific currency rates compiled by Bloomberg. And it was the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis. This can be seen in the fourth paragraph : **“On Wednesday, the rupiah fell by 1.4 percent to close at 13,788 per dollar, the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific currency rates compiled by Bloomberg. The Indonesian currency touched 13,831 in the afternoon trading session, the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis”**. In this paragraph, “what” represents “the rupiah fell by 1,4% to close at 13,788 per dollar”, “who” represents “the rupiah (Indonesia)”, “when” represents “on Wednesday”, “where” represents “in the Asia-Pacific currency rates compiled by Bloomberg”, and there isn’t found “why” and “how” elements.

In the middle part of the article is background that tells about the fact that **“China, the world’s second-largest economy and the largest export market, triggered a rout in the equity and currency markets this week after it unexpectedly devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency’s fixing rate**

**to spur growth**". "what" element in this paragraph is "China triggered a rout after they devalued the renminbi", "who" represents "China" "where" represents "in the currency markets", "when" represents "this week", "why" represents "to spur growth", and "how" represents "in order to spur growth, China devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency's fixing rate".

**"On Wednesday, the Chinese renminbi was devalued by another 1.6 percent, following a 1.9 percent reduction a day earlier. Cheaper renminbi will boost China's exports but will reduce its imports, thus reining in demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia"**. "what" element in this paragraph is "the Chinese renminbi was devalued by another 1,6 percent", "who" represents "Chinese renminbi", "when" represents "on Wednesday", "why" represents "in order to boost China's exports but will reduce its imports", "how" represents "by devaluing their currency, China intends to boost their exports but will reduce their imports", "where" is not found in this paragraph.

Because of that the Commodity prices fell. : **"Commodity prices also fell today [Wednesday] so there appears to be a sentiment against the currencies of commodity-producing countries,"**. "what" here represents "commodity prices also fell", "who" represents "commodity prices", when" represents "today (Wednesday)", "where", "why", and "how" elements are not found in the paragraph.

**"On Wednesday, Asia-Pacific currencies fell sharply as the devaluation of the Chinese fears mounted that renminbi increase volatility in the financial markets, draining riskier assets from emerging economies. The**



**Indian rupee, the Taiwanese dollar, and the Malaysian ringgit all fell by around 1 percent, extending their losses after already falling sharply a day earlier**". "what" here represents "Asia Pacific currencies fell sharply as the devaluation of China's renminbi". "who" represents "Asia Pacific currencies". "when" represents "on Wednesday". "why" represents "as the devaluation of China's renminbi". "how", and "where" are not found in the paragraph.

And this background is supported by statement : **"Sean Yokota, the head of Asia strategy with SEB, a Stockholm-based investment bank, said that the renminbi's devaluation had unmasked the downside risks in China's economy which, ultimately, signaled further weakness in Asia's growth outlook"**. "what" here represents "renminbi's devaluation had unmasked the downside risk in China's economy", "who" represents "China", "why" represents "because it signaled further weakness in Asia's growth outlook", "when", "where", and "how" elements are not found in the paragraph

And in the ending part of the article is telling about **"BI's foreign exchange reserves have fallen in five consecutive months to touch \$107.6 billion by the end of July, indicating that the central bank has been supplying dollars in the market aggressively to support the under-pressure currency"**.

"what" elements here represents "BI's foreign exchange reserve have fallen", "who" represents "BI's foreign exchange", "when" represents "by the end of July", "where" represents "in the market", "why" represents "to support the under pressure currency", "how" represents "in order to support the under pressure currency, BI's foreign exchange reserve have fallen in five consecutive month"

Sentence above is supported with statement from Helmi Arman, an economist with Citigroup which states : **“BI supported the rupiah because significant currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects and ultimately affect the outlook for structural reforms needed to fix the country’s current account and inflation problems”**. “what” here represents “BI supported the rupiah”, “who” represents “BI”, “why” represents “because significant currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects, etc”, “how” represents “since the significant currency depreciation could cause damage for the country, so BI supported the rupiah”

Overall, In this structure, it already has the six elements 5W+1H. The “what” element represents “Indonesia is not engaged in the currency war”. The second element “who” represents “Indonesia”. The third “where” element represent “global financial markets”. The fourth element “when” represent “soon (indefinite)”. The fifth element “why” represents, “because the rupiah rate is already competitive, so there is no need to devalue rupiah”. And the last “how” element has similar answer with “why” element. It represents “rupiah rate is already competitive, because the central bank would keep supporting rupiah by supplying dollars in the market aggressively”.

#### 4.1.3 Thematic Structure

Thematic structure is a general view, the core idea as well as the important part of the text. With thematic structure, later can be seen the way the journalist writes the facts and emphasize the meaning in news. And this structure relates to the way the journalists express their point of view of the issues in to the news.



Thematic structures sees how the understanding of the journalist realized it into news. The framing divide of the structure are : detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, and pronoun.

The main part of the discourse is the body and also each paragraph has their own topic which located in the beginning, middle or the end of the paragraph which called subtopic. In this thematic structure discussion, there are subtopic which supports the main topic.

So from the description and discussion of the subtopic, later can be found the important meaning that the journalists want to deliver. There are 19 subtopics found in the news article.

#### 4.1.3.1 First Subtopic

I.1	Bank Indonesia (BI) is not engaged in the currency war that is expected to soon escalate in global financial markets following China's decision to devalue its currency, the central bank's executives have said.
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The topic of the paragraph is exclusion of Indonesia in the currency war after China devalue its currency. The thematic elements in the paragraph are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, and pronoun. The first subtopic is described in short detail and also doesn't have the supporting sentence . Point from the detail is about Indonesia is not going to involve in currency war even after China devalued its currency. Short detail of the sentence would make the readers incapable to comment much about the issue.

The next is about type of sentence. The type of the language is passive sentence. In the first sentence, the key point is on the subject (Bank Indonesia) then continued with "is not engaged in the currency wars" and this part describes

the happening issue. The journalist want to emphasize the fact in the beginning of the sentence, and the rest of the sentence is just an additional information doesn't want to be highlighted by the journalist.

The next is coherence, used in the paragraph is the coherence to indicate explanation with conjunctive adverb "that is". The phrase has a function to explain the content or message is delivered. Meaning the subordinate clause in the sentence is trying to explain something to the main clause. The pronoun found here is possessive pronoun with "its". In "following China's decision to devalue its currency, the central bank's executives have said.", "its" here refers to China.

#### 4.1.3.2 Second Subtopic

II.1	BI Governor Agus Martowardojo said Wednesday that the recent depreciation of the rupiah, which plunged further Wednesday to this year's low was way too deep and its movement had actually "overshot" its fundamentals.
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The topic of this paragraph is the depreciation of rupiah was too deep and its movement had overshot its fundamentals. Thematic elements are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, and pronoun. The detail of the sentence is short, doesn't have supporting sentence, is not supported by giving source. So, with this short of detail in the sentence, cannot give the further explanation to the reader. And the type of the sentence above is using active sentence. The key message of the topic is on the subject. And the rest of the sentence is the hidden information, the part the journalist did not want to be highlighted.

The next is about the coherence to indicate explanation and addition. Coherence to indicate explanation is marked with conjunction "that" and "which".

"BI Governor Agus Martowardojo said Wednesday **that** the recent depreciation of



*the rupiah,....” and “the recent depreciation of the rupiah **which** plunged further Wednesday to this year’s low was way too deep....”.* That two conjunctions roles to explain or give information regarding the main clause. And the last coherence to indicate addition with conjunction “and”. This conjunction is to connect between two clauses. In the II.1, *BI Governor AgusMartowardojo said Wednesday that the recent depreciation of the rupiah, which plunged further Wednesday to this year’s low was way too deep **and** its movement had actually “overshot” its fundamentals.* And pronoun in the sentence is demonstrative pronoun “this” as in “this year”. “This” as in the sentence refers to year of 2015 when the issue was happening.

#### 4.1.3.3 Third Subtopic

III.1	The central bank would continue intervening in the market to support the rupiah, which was now trading at an undervalued rate, the BI governor stated.
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The third subtopic is about the central bank would keep supporting rupiah which at undervalued rate. Thematic elements are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. In this paragraph, the detail of the sentence is short pointing that the central bank would continue to support the rupiah. But, without longer detail of the sentence or supporting sentence, it cannot give the further explanation or information to the reader because the journalist just put statement from source in it.

About the type of the sentence, it uses active sentence. By putting subject as a central position and viewed as the main part in the sentence as in “The central

bank”. Whereas the object or the rest of the sentence considered as the hidden information.

The coherence found in the article is the coherence to indicate explanation with conjunction “which”. “which” in the sentence roles to explain about what is in the main clause.

#### 4.1.3.4 Fourth Subtopic

IV.1	On Wednesday, the rupiah fell by 1.4 percent to close at 13,788 per dollar, the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific currency rates compiled by Bloomberg.
IV.2	The Indonesian currency touched 13,831 in the afternoon trading session, the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis.

The fourth subtopic is about rupiah fell by 1.4 percent, it is the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific currency also the weakest level in 17 years (IV.1).

Thematic elements are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence. The detail of the sentence is longer than in the previous subtopics. It said that according to Bloomberg Indonesia was the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific due to rupiah that fell by 1,4%. And in the supporting sentence, it states that rupiah touched 13.831, which is the weakness level in 17 years. From the detail, the journalist give enough information that rupiah fell 1,4%, the worst performer in Asia-Pacific and the weakest level in 17 years.

The style of the sentence in the both sentence is using active sentence and the key information of the both sentence are in the subject. Like in IV.1, the main information is “Rupiah”. As for IV.2 is “Indonesian Currency”. The journalist did this because, they viewed an subject as important element and the center of information needs to be highlighted.



#### 4.1.3.5 Fifth subtopic

V.1	“The rupiah rate now is already competitive, already undervalued, so there is no need for us to perform a [deliberate] currency depreciation,” BI senior deputy governor MirzaAdityaswara
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Fifth subtopic is about the rupiah rate is competitive, so there is no need to devalue the currency. The thematic element found are only detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence and pronoun. The detail of the sentence is short, there is no supporting sentence. It only said the rupiah is already competitive, so there is no need to perform currency depreciation. Type of the sentence is using active sentence where “The rupiah” as the subject to be the salience point of the sentence.

Coherence used in paragraph is coherence to indicate result with conjunction “so”. The conjunction “so” has a function to sum up or result of something on the first main clause that is, “*The rupiah rate now is already competitive, already undervalued, so there is no need for us to perform a [deliberate] currency depreciation,*” BI senior deputy governor MirzaAdityaswara”. The next is about pronoun used in the paragraph is object pronoun as in “us”. “us” in the paragraph refers to BI.

#### 4.1.3.6 Sixth Subtopic

VI.1	China, the world’s second-largest economy and the largest export market, triggered a rout in the equity and currency markets this week after it unexpectedly devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency’s fixing rate to spur growth
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The sixth subtopic is about China is the one who triggered a rout after they devalued their currency. Thematic structure in the paragraph are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, and pronoun. Detail of the sentence is

short, journalists only put their opinions in the paragraph in less detail. Type of the sentence is using active sentence and the main message is on the subject of the sentence with “China”.

The coherences found in the paragraph are coherence to indicate time with conjunction “after” and coherence to indicate addition with “and”. This conjunction indicates that the main clause happens later than the subordinate clause. The coherence to indicate addition with “and” as in “...it unexpectedly devalued the renminbi **and** lowered the currency’s fixing rate to spur growth” has a function to combine two clause with the same ideas. The last is subject pronoun ‘it’. ‘it’ here refers to China.

#### 4.1.3.7 Seventh Subtopic

VII.1	On Wednesday, the Chinese renminbi was devalued by another 1.6 percent, following a 1.9 percent reduction a day earlier
VII.2	Cheaper renminbi will boost China’s exports but will reduce its imports, thus reining in demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia.

The seventh subtopic is about China devalued their currency to increase their exports sale (VII.1). Thematic structure for paragraph above is detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. Detail sentence of the paragraph is short, but has good detail. As in VII.1 states that China devalued their currency by 1,6% following 1,9% the day earlier. And in VII.2 explain the reason for China to devalue their currency is to increase their exports sales but will reduce its imports.

So, it reined in demand from exporters such as Indonesia. Type of the sentence is using active sentence is an subject with “the Chinese renminbi” as in VII.1 and “cheaper renminbi” as in VII.2. As subject to be main focus in the sentence means



the journalists want the reader to easy to remember than putting the main focus on the object.

The coherences are found in the paragraph : coherence to indicate opposition, and result. Coherence to indicate opposition is marked with conjunction “but” as in VII.2. “but” has a function to connect two clauses with opposite ideas such as, “*Cheaper renminbi will boost China’s exports but will reduce its imports.....*”.

The next is coherence to indicate result with conjunction “thus” as in VII.2. it has a function to sum up and give result from main clause as in, “*Cheaper renminbi will boost China’s exports but will reduce its imports, thus reining in demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia*”.

#### 4.1.3.8 Eighth Subtopic

VIII.1	“Commodity prices also fell today [Wednesday] so there appears to be a sentiment against the currencies of commodity-producing countries,” noted Mirza.
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The eighth subtopic is about the commodity prices fell after China devalued their currency. Thematic structure in this paragraph are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. The detail of the sentence in this paragraph is short, the journalist only put the statement from MirzaAdityaswara and didn’t put enough detail about the issue. Type of the sentence is using active sentence. And the key or main point in the sentence is on the subject which says “Commodity prices”.

And the coherence of the sentence is a coherence to indicate result with conjunction “so”. The coherence has a function to sum up and give result from the

first main clause as in, “*Commodity prices also fell today [Wednesday] so there appears to be a sentiment against the currencies of commodity-producing countries,*”.

#### 4.1.3.9 Ninth Subtopic

VIV.1	Indonesia exported US\$16.5 billion worth of goods to China last year, mostly commodities, data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) show
VIV.2	The amount was equivalent to 11.3 percent of Indonesia’s total overseas shipments, or the largest export market for a single country.

The ninth subtopic in the article is about the data of Indonesia exported US\$16.5 billion to China last year that the same to 11.3 percent of Indonesia’s total overseas shipments. The thematic structure in the paragraph is detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. The detail of the sentence in the paragraph is short, but has good details. As in VIV.1 mentions that according the data from Central Statistic Agency (BPS) states Indonesia exported US\$16.5 billion to China last year. And in the next sentence gives detail that amount of export was equivalent to 11.3 percent of Indonesia’s total overseas shipments.

Type of the sentence in the paragraph both are using active sentence. The key point in the paragraph is on the subject. As in VIV.1, the point is on “Indonesia” and in VIV.2, the point is on “The amount”. And the coherence used in the paragraph is coherence to indicate contrast with conjunction “or”. “or” gives equal importance to the words or sentences that it connects as in VIV.2, “*The amount was equivalent to 11.3 percent of Indonesia’s total overseas shipments, or the largest export market for a single country*”.



#### 4.1.3.10 Tenth Subtopic

X.1	On Wednesday, Asia-Pacific currencies fell sharply as the devaluation of the Chinese fears mounted that renminbi increase volatility in the financial markets, draining riskier assets from emerging economies.
X.2	The Indian rupee, the Taiwanese dollar, and the Malaysian ringgit all fell by around 1 percent, extending their losses after already falling sharply a day earlier.

The tenth subtopic is about Asia-Pacific currencies fell sharply. The Indian rupee, the Taiwanese Dollar, and the Malaysian Ringgit all fell by 1 percent (X.1).

Thematic structure in the paragraph detail of the sentence and type of the sentence, coherence. The detail of the sentence is short, but has enough detail. in writing the detail, the journalist highlight more about as the devaluation of renminbi drain riskier assets from emerging economies, Indian rupee, Taiwanese dollar, and Malaysian Ringgit that also fell by 1 percent after already falling sharply a day earlier.

The type of the sentence both are using active sentence. by using active sentence, the journalist want to make the subject as central of the news. The coherences found are the coherence to indicate explanation with “that” and coherence to indicate time with conjunction “after”. Conjunction “that” as in X.1 :

“the devaluation of the Chinese fears mounted **that** renminbi increase volatility in the financial markets, draining riskier assets from emerging economies” has a role to explain or give message regarding the main clause. Conjunction “after” indicates that subordinate clause happens earlier than the main clause as in X.2,

“The Indian rupee, the Taiwanese dollar, and the Malaysian ringgit all fell by

*around 1 percent, extending their losses **after** already falling sharply a day earlier”.*

#### 4.1.3.11 Eleventh Subtopic

XI.1	Emerging-market stocks also sank to the lowest level since 2011, extending declines in a bear market, and currencies slid as China’s falling renminbi spurred bets developing nations will weaken their currencies to stay competitive
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The eleventh subtopic is about emerging-market stocks also sank to the lowest level since 2011. Due to China’s falling renminbi could make the developing countries to weaken their currencies. Thematic structure in the paragraph are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. The detail of the sentence is short, there is no more detail regarding what is that about. The type of the sentence is active sentence and the key message in the sentence is on the subject with “Emerging-market stocks”. Because by putting subject as central of the sentence (in the beginning of the sentence), could make the readers easy to remember something is highlighted than putting central of the sentence on the object (in the end of the sentence).

And coherence found in the paragraph is coherence that indicates addition with conjunction “and”. This conjunction is to connect between two clause as in

XI.1, “*Emerging-market stocks also sank to the lowest level since 2011, extending declines in a bear market, **and** currencies slid as China’s falling renminbi spurred bets developing nations will weaken their currencies to stay competitive”.*



#### 4.1.3.12 Twelfth Subtopic

XII.1	The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI), the main price indicator on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) plunged deeper by 3.1 percent to close at 4,479.5, a level not witnessed since February 2014.
XII.2	The steep decline occurred after a 2.67 percent decline on Monday.

The twelfth subtopic is about The Jakarta Composite Index plunged deeper by 3,1 percent to close at 4,479.5. the steep decline occurred after a 2.67 percent decline on Monday. Thematic structure in the article is detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence. The detail of the sentence in the paragraph is short.

With description stated in XII.2, the journalist stated the detail to describe the first sentence which, The JCI plunged deep to the level not witnessed since February 2014. Type of the sentence is using active sentence and the key message of the sentence is on the subject. The journalist wants to emphasize or highlight more important fact in the beginning of the sentence, therefore active sentence is used and highlight the subject to give an explanation on what it does?.

The coherence in the paragraph is the coherence to indicate time with conjunction “after”. It indicates that the subordinate clause happens earlier than the main clause.

#### 4.1.3.13 Thirteenth Subtopic

XIII.1	Sean Yokota, the head of Asia strategy with SEB, a Stockholm-based investment bank, said that the renminbi’s devaluation had unmasked the downside risks in China’s economy which, ultimately, signaled further weakness in Asia’s growth outlook.
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The thirteenth subtopic is about renminbi devaluation has exposed the weakness in Asia’s growth outlook. Thematic structure in the paragraph are detail

of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. The detail of the sentence is short, the journalist did not give further detail about the sentence.

Type of the sentence is using active sentence where they key message of the sentence is on the object. The journalist put the key point on the object because, the journalist want to hide the information by putting it in the later of the sentence. The coherences found are to indicate explanation with conjunction “which” and “that”. This conjunction is to express explanation if subordinate clause try to explain one of the element in the main clause. In that sentence “which” explain that “downside risk in China’s economy” signaled further weakness in Asia’s growth outlook. And the conjunction “that” explain the content from the main clause.

#### 4.1.3.14 Fourteenth Subtopic

XII.1	“[The renminbi’s] strength was an anchor in preventing Asian currency weakness versus the US dollar but that anchor has been lifted,” Yokota noted
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The fourteenth subtopic is about Sean Yokota that likens the renminbi strength was like an anchor in preventing Asian currency weakness againsts the US dollar. Thematic structure in the paragraph are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence. Detail of the sentence above is short, and again only the statement from source is put there, journalists did not put another detail in the paragraph. Type of the sentence is active sentence and the key message of the sentence is on the subject which says “The renminbi’s strength”. Then the coherence in the paragraph is coherence to indicate opposition with conjunction “but”. This conjunction is to express that the both clauses have different ideas.



#### 4.1.3.15 Fifteenth Subtopic

XV.1 “In addition, this will invite US politicians to start making noise on protectionism and currency wars, which are negative for global trade and sentiment,” he commented.

The fifteenth subtopic is about the renminbi devaluation could make US politicians to start making noise on protectionism and currency wars. Thematic structure of the paragraph is detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, coherence, and pronoun. The detail of the sentence is short, this paragraph only contains the source opinion without further detail or statement about it. The type of the sentence is using active sentence, and the central point is on subject “this”.

About the coherences found are the coherence to indicate addition and explanation as in “in addition” and “which”. The conjunction “in addition” here has a role in addition of ideas. Well, in this sentence, “in addition” refers to the statement in the previous paragraph which means “if the renminbi can not prevent Asian currency against US dollar” connects to these sentence as in XV.1 *“this will invite US politicians to start making noise on protectionism and currency wars.....”*. And conjunction “which” has a role to explain one of the element on the main clause. In this sentence “which” explains that *“....Us politicians start making noise on protectionism and currency wars”* are *“negative for global trade and sentiment”*.

The pronoun found in the paragraph is demonstrative pronoun with “this”. “this” in the sentence refers to the situation or in the previous paragraph that states “the anchor has been lifted”. And the last pronoun found is subject pronoun with

“he”. He in the sentence refers to Sean Yokota mentioned in the previous paragraph.

#### 4.1.3.16 Sixteenth Subtopic

XVI.1	The rupiah has fallen by around 10 percent this year, the most in Asia after the Malaysian ringgit, though intervention by BI in the market has prevented the currency from slumping even further.
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The sixteenth subtopic is about the rupiah have fallen 10 percent this year, though BI has prevented from slumping even further. Thematic structure of the paragraph above are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence.

Detail of the sentence on the paragraph is short, because only contains a sentence, without giving more details to support the sentence.

Type of the sentence is using active sentence which the main message is on the subject with “The rupiah. And coherence found is coherence to indicate opposition or contrast with conjunction “though”. This conjunction is to connect the main clause and subordinate clause that has opposite opinions on each other.

#### 4.1.3.17 Seventeenth Subtopic

XVII.1	BI's foreign exchange reserves have fallen in five consecutive months to touch \$107.6 billion by the end of July, indicating that the central bank has been supplying dollars in the market aggressively to support the under-pressure currency.
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The seventeenth subtopic is about BI's foreign exchange reserves have fallen to touch \$107.6 billion in five consecutive weeks indicating that central bank has been supported the under-pressure rupiah by supplying dollars. Thematic structure of the paragraph above are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence,



and coherence. The detail of the sentence is short, there is no further detail information to support the sentence.

Type of the sentence is using active sentence. And the main news, or main point on the sentence is on the subject with “BI’s foreign exchange reserves”. By using active sentence so the subject is in the beginning of the sentence, the journalist think that the subject is important element to be highlighted. About the coherence found is coherence to indicate explanation with conjunction “that”. In the sentence the subordinate clause explain something that is indicated by the main clause.

#### 4.1.3.18 Eighteenth Subtopic

XVII.1	BI supported the rupiah because significant currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects and ultimately affect the outlook for structural reforms needed to fix the country’s current account and inflation problems, said Helmi Arman, an economist with Citigroup.
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The eighteenth subtopic is about BI supported rupiah because currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects. Thematic structure on paragraph above are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and coherence.

Detail of the sentence is short, journalists did not put their opinions to give more details regarding the source. Type of the sentence is using active sentence and the central point of the sentence is on the subject with “BI”. And coherence used is the coherence to indicate addition with conjunction “and”. This conjunction is to connect the two clauses as in the sentence “*BI supported the rupiah because significant currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects and ultimately affect the outlook for structural reforms needed to fix the country’s*

*current account and inflation problems, said Helmi Arman, an economist with Citigroup.*

#### 4.1.3.19 Ninteenth Subtopic

XIX.1	“Rupiah depreciation, especially if severe, is generally not deemed desirable among government officials,” he wrote in a research note distributed Wednesday.
XIX.2	“We think this view is also shared somewhat by the central bank.”

The nineteenth subtopic is the final paragraph about depreciation of rupiah is not desirable among government officials (XIX.1). Thematic structure on the paragraph are detail of the sentence, type of the sentence, and pronoun. Detail of the sentence is short. With the sentence as in XIX.2, the journalist use it as a detail information regarding the first sentence. Type of the sentence is using passive sentence, and the central information of the sentence is on the subject with “Rupiah depreciation”.

The subject pronoun with “he” as in XIX.1 which refers to Helmi Arman mentioned in the previous paragraph. Another subject pronoun with “we” as in XIX.2 refers to Citigroup mentioned also in the previous paragraph. And the last is demonstrative pronoun with “this”. “this” in the sentence takes place “rupiah depreciation”.

#### 4.1.4 Rhetoric Structure

According to Pan and Kosicki, the news discourse rhetoric structure interprets the language style, choice of words by the journalist to emphasize the certain meaning. In Eriyanto (2009, p. 64) said that the journalist use the rhetoric



structure in order to create an image, increase emphasizing in certain way and increase the pictures, that they want to put in news. In other words, through this structure later can be found the way journalist emphasize the fact in news.

And according to Pan and Kosicki, rhetoric structure is the structure that shows the use of choice of words (diction), figurative language, idiom, graphic, and picture. So that, in this discussion the researcher will describe the rhetoric structure's elements contained in this news discourse.

#### 4.1.4.1 Diction

In this article, the researcher found unique diction that the journalist use writing the article. Here as follow :

I.1	Bank Indonesia (BI) is not <b>engaged</b> in the currency war that is expected to soon escalate in global financial markets following China's decision to devalue its currency, the central bank's executives have said.
VI.1	China, the world's second-largest economy and the largest export market, triggered <b>a rout</b> in the equity and currency markets this week after it unexpectedly devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency's fixing rate to spur growth.
VII.2	Cheaper renminbi will <b>boost</b> China's exports but will reduce its imports, thus reining in demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia.
XV.1	"In addition, this will invite US politicians to start <b>making noise</b> on protectionism and currency wars, which are negative for global trade and sentiment," he commented.

As in the discourse, there are found 4 dictions such as 'engaged', 'rout', 'boost', 'making noise'. 'Engaged' here has similar meaning with participate, involve, join. Engaged and those words literary have the same meaning. But

“engaged” describes more often in the context of war. It is used to give more emotional or deeper meaning.

As well as in ‘rout’ has similar meaning with ‘defeat’, ‘retreat’. It gives more emphasizing point while rout is one of the term usually use in military and in this context is discussing about currency war. The next with ‘boost’ is a slang word which has the same meaning with ‘increase’, ‘lift’, ‘support’, ‘improve’.

The word ‘boost’ is used in the discourse also because it has bigger impact to the readers. And the last with ‘making noise’ here means ‘to act’ or ‘make a decision’.

Diction in discourse, especially in news discourse is used to emphasize the event with different words. By using the unique choice of words style, this news discourse are capable to bring interesting reading to the readers. And by using the diction in discourse above, in can increase the salience, give strong impression and vividness of point.

#### 4.1.4.2 Idiom

In this news discourse there is one idiom found.

X1.1	Cheaper renminbi will boost China’s exports but will reduce its imports, thus <b>reining in</b> demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia
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The idiom “reining in” has idiomatic meaning as ‘to stop’ or ‘to slow’. So as in the sentence above it also means ‘Cheaper renminbi will boost China’s exports but will reduce its imports, thus stopping demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia.’



#### 4.1.4.3 Figurative Language

##### 1. Hyperbole.

Hyperbole is the language style that contains exaggerative words towards something. There is one hyperbole found in the article:

XIV.1	“[The renminbi’s] strength was an anchor in preventing Asian currency weakness versus the US dollar but that anchor has been lifted,” Yokota noted.
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##### 2. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is one of the form of synecdoche as epithet to replace the name, or official title as cited in Keraf (2002, p.142). in this news discourse, there are two sentences that used this figurative language.

I.1	Bank Indonesia (BI) is not engaged in the currency war that is expected to soon escalate in global financial markets following China’s decision to devalue its currency, <b>the central bank’s executives have said.</b>
III.1	The central bank would continue intervening in the market to support the rupiah, which was now trading at an undervalued rate, <b>the BI governor stated.</b>

Antonomasia in this discourse shows title name that replace their real name.

The title name that shows up sometimes is not followed by their real name and their real name was not even mentioned as in The Central Bank Executive. As in

BI Governor refers to Agus Martowadjojo.

#### 4.1.4.4 Graphic

In this news discourse, graphic element found in the article is on the headline. Headline of the news is written in bolded font, and bigger size than the

content of the news. And is also found the punctuation mark (“) as in (Currency Wars). By using bolded font and bigger size than any other part of the news can attract the readers. And also the punctuations mark are the most important message that the journalist wanted to deliver it to the readers.

## 4.2 Discussion

News article is used as a data in this research. The researcher analyzes the data by using Pan and Kosicki's framing analysis theory. The theory has four framing devices such as syntactic structure, script structure, thematic structure, and rhetoric structure.

The syntactic structure of this article has a complete episode, it has headline, lead, and well supported by trust worthy sources. This article's backgrounds and sources are well balanced. Because, background has a role to direct the readers into certain point of view but they are well supported by giving sources. The journalist did so to make the news as objective as possible and also to keep the credibility of the mass media.

Reviewing from the script structure in the article, the article has many and good source especially in the beginning and the end of the article. The journalist did not put many source in the middle of the discourse. Because in the middle of the discourse, the journalist cornered China little bit. By mentioning that China was the one triggered it after they devalue their currency. And mentioning of the effects of China depreciation like : commodity prices fell, Asia-Pacific currency fell, emerging-market stocks sank. The journalist cornered to China in the middle of the article, by doing this the reader's emotion would not really be taken along



with the sentence. The impact would be different if the journalist put that in the end of the article. Because, that can make the readers view China as “villain of the story. Overall the article has complete 5W+1H elements. There are many news article that doesn't have all of those elements, because their purpose is just to make an sensations or do not put more fact in the news article. But, since this news article has all those elements, it means the journalist wanted to give the readers the fact.

The thematic structure of the article has its own characteristic, which are :

1. All of the details of the sentence is short, sometimes in one paragraph there are only statement from source only so the readers isn't be given more detail information about the happening issue. And sometimes in one paragraph there are only statement from the journalists only without putting any source as a supporting sentence on it, because this can make the readers wondering whether the information is true or not.
2. Most of the types sentence is active sentence, because active sentence is used the journalists so the readers will remember the doer more than the event itself.
3. Coherences that commonly used in the article are to indicate explanation, additional, results, opposition.
4. And pronoun that commonly used in the article are demonstrative pronoun, subject pronoun, object pronoun.

And about the rhetoric structure, there are found choice of words/diction, idiom, figurative language and graphic in the article. In this rhetoric structure, the journalist do not use many connotative, figurative language (hyperbole and

antonomasia) words so it is easy to understand for the readers but those elements are strong enough to give stronger impression and vividness of the point.

Comparing with the previous studies, the researcher found it different with the previous studies. As in Mawardi (2012) research, she compared the way mass media report a news about the stepping down of Surya Paloh from Golkar Party between [mediaindonesia.com](http://mediaindonesia.com) and [vivanews.com](http://vivanews.com). But the researcher only focus on one mass media and one article. And the way analyze it are different, especially for thematic structure. She analyzed it according to the main topic of the article but the researcher analyzed according to every subtopic each paragraph. By doing so, the analyze of thematic structure is more elaborate.

The same goes with the second previous study from Narin (2010). In her research she did compare the three Turkish newspaper regarding global terrorism while the researcher only focuses on one article and mass media. The last from Virdania (2011). The difference is that, the researcher uses The Jakarta Post and the previous study used Time Magazine.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher intends to review the result of analysis and discussion. Suggestion for the next researcher is also included in this chapter.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

As in syntactic structure, it can be found the way journalist conducts the facts, starting from headline, lead, background, source, to closure. In writing a headline as well as lead, the journalist wrote it in short, and used some unique words that can attract the readers. As for sources, the journalist drew the opinions from Central Bank Executives, BI Governor, BI deputy Governor, Sean Yokota (the head of Asia strategy with SEB), and economist with Citigroup.

As in script structure, the journalist retold the news very completely. The article has all the 5W+1H element. This article issue is about exclusion of Indonesia in currency war. The currency war is a condition in international affairs where countries compete against each other to achieve a relatively low exchange rate for their own currency. As the price to buy a country's currency falls so too does the price of exports. Because Indonesian currency rate was kept supported by central bank and the currency was already competitive. So, there was no need to perform depreciation. The journalist also cornered to China's government about this issue by mentioning that China was the one who triggered it, and mentioning the effect after China devalued their currency.

About the thematic structure, the researcher analyzed it by its subtopics from each paragraph. The lack of the article based on thematic structure is the details of the sentence are short, so the readers are not given more details of the information regarding the issue. In the news discourse, the other thematic elements found are types of the sentence, coherences, and pronouns. Types of the sentence mostly are in active sentence where the subject is marked as the key point of the sentence. The journalist put the subject as a key point of the sentence because that was the important part that the journalist wanted to be highlighted.

Different case if the journalist put the object as the key point of the sentence that is usually located in the end part of the sentence. That means the journalist wanted to hide the information or the information that didn't want to be highlighted.

Coherences found in the discourse are the coherence to indicate explanation, addition, result, contrast. And pronouns found are demonstrative pronoun, subject pronoun, object pronoun.

And about the rhetoric structure, there are found a choice of words/dictions, and idiom, figurative languages (hyperbole and antonomasia), and graphics in the article. By using dictions, idiom, and figurative language can emphasize journalist's message. The use of graphics can manipulate subconsciously readers opinion.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Through this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestion for the next study/ researcher. The researcher would like the next researcher to use different framing analysis theory beside Pan and Kosicki. And also the next



researcher capable in finding something different about the frame in mass media  
by using framing analysis.

The researcher also would like to give suggestion to mass media in order  
to explore the techniques in building a news and use words that are more unique  
and interesting to be able to attract the attention of the reader.



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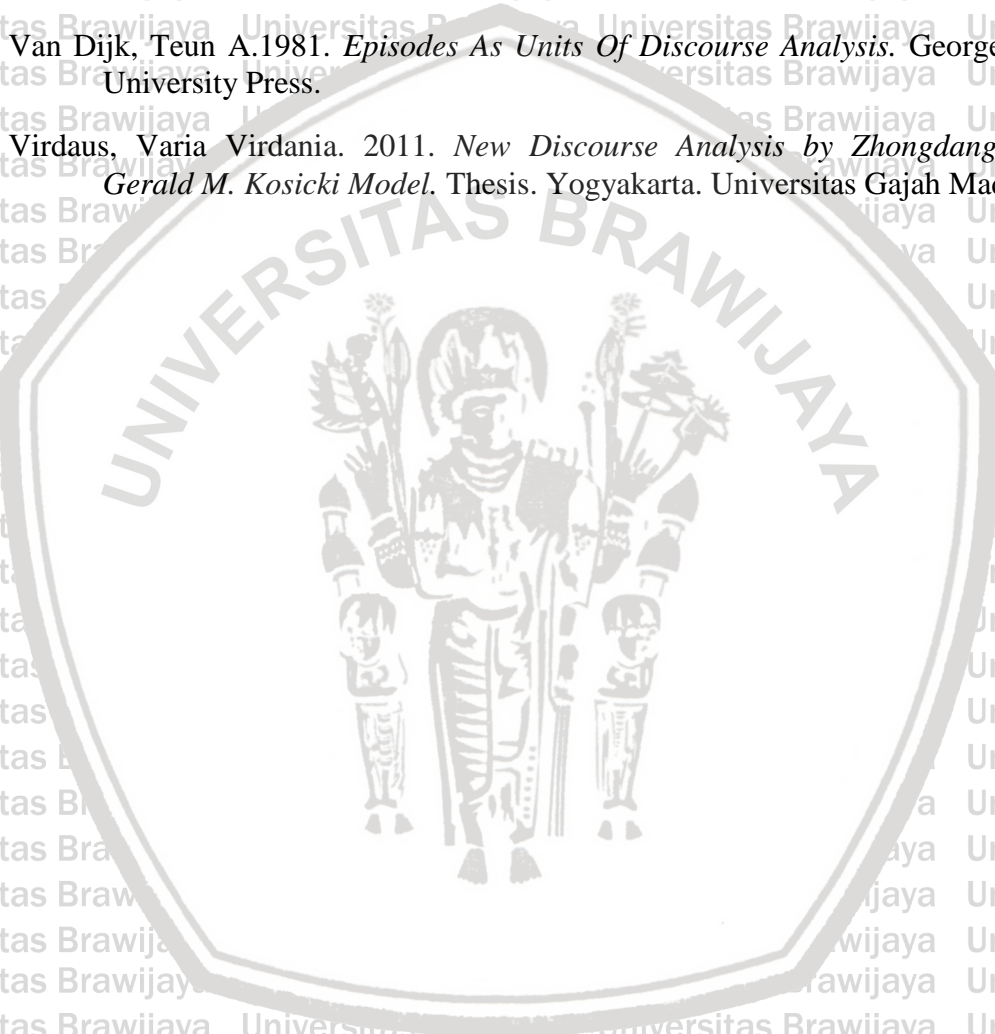
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## Appendix 1 :Indonesia Not Engaged in ‘Currency Wars’: BI

Jakarta Post

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### Indonesia not engaged in 'currency war': BI

Satria Sambijantoro, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Headlines | Thu, August 13 2016, 4:24 PM

**Headlines News**

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Bank Indonesia (BI) is not engaged in the currency war that is expected to soon escalate in global financial markets following China's decision to devalue its currency, the central bank's executives have said.

BI Governor Agus Martowardojo said Wednesday that the recent depreciation of the rupiah, which plunged further Wednesday to this year's low was way too deep and its movement had actually "overshot" its fundamentals.

The central bank would continue intervening in the market to support the rupiah, which was now trading at an undervalued rate, the BI governor stated.

On Wednesday, the rupiah fell by 1.4 percent to close at 13,788 per dollar, the worst performer in the Asia-Pacific currency rates compiled by Bloomberg. The Indonesian currency touched 13,831 in the afternoon trading session, the weakest level in 17 years since the 1998 Asian financial crisis.

"The rupiah rate now is already competitive, already undervalued, so there is no need for us to perform a [deliberate] currency depreciation," BI senior deputy governor Mirza Adityaswara wrote in a text message.

China, the world's second-largest economy and the largest export market, triggered a rout in the equity and currency markets this week after it unexpectedly devalued the renminbi and lowered the currency's fixing rate to spur growth.

On Wednesday, the Chinese renminbi was devalued by another 1.6 percent, following a 1.9 percent reduction a day earlier. Cheaper renminbi will boost China's exports but will reduce its imports, thus reining in demand from commodity exporters such as Indonesia.

"Commodity prices also fell today [Wednesday] so there appears to be a sentiment against the currencies of commodity-producing countries," noted Mirza.

Indonesia exported US\$16.5 billion worth of goods to China last year, mostly commodities, data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) show. The amount was equivalent to 11.3 percent of Indonesia's total overseas shipments, or the largest export market for a single country.

On Wednesday, Asia-Pacific currencies fell sharply as the devaluation of the Chinese fears mounted that renminbi increase volatility in the financial markets, draining riskier assets from emerging economies. The Indian rupee, the Taiwanese dollar, and the Malaysian ringgit all fell by around 1 percent, extending their losses after already falling sharply a day earlier.

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Emerging-market stocks also sank to the lowest level since 2011, extending declines in a bear market, and currencies slid as China's falling renminbi spurred bets developing nations will weaken their currencies to stay competitive.

The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI), the main price indicator on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) plunged deeper by 3.1 percent to close at 4,479.5, a level not witnessed since February 2014. The steep decline occurred after a 2.67 percent decline on Monday.

Sean Yokota, the head of Asia strategy with SEB, a Stockholm-based investment bank, said that the renminbi's devaluation had unmasked the downside risks in China's economy which, ultimately, signaled further weakness in Asia's growth outlook.

"The renminbi's strength was an anchor in preventing Asian currency weakness versus the US dollar but that anchor has been lifted," Yokota noted.

"In addition, this will invite US politicians to start making noise on protectionism and currency wars, which are negative for global trade and sentiment," he commented.

The rupiah has fallen by around 10 percent this year, the most in Asia after the Malaysian ringgit, though intervention by BI in the market has prevented the currency from slumping even further.

BI's foreign exchange reserves have fallen in five consecutive months to touch \$107.6 billion by the end of July, indicating that the central bank has been supplying dollars in the market aggressively to support the under-pressure currency.

BI supported the rupiah because significant currency depreciation would alter the cost of infrastructure projects and ultimately affect the outlook for structural reforms needed to fix the country's current account and inflation problems, said Helmi Arman, an economist with Citigroup.

"Rupiah depreciation, especially if severe, is generally not deemed desirable among government officials," he wrote in a research note distributed Wednesday. "We think this view is also shared somewhat by the central bank."

## Appendix 2 : Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN**  
**UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**  
**FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**  
 Jalan Mayjen Haryono No 169 Malang 65145  
 Telp. (0341) 575822 (direct) Fax. (0341) 575822 (direct)  
 E-mail: fib\_ub@brawijaya.ac.id  
<http://www.fib.brawijaya.ac.id>

### BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Disha Mario Putra Gautama
2. NIM : 0911110025
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Judul Skripsi : Framing Analysis On Jakarta Post Article (Indonesia Not Engaged In "Currency War":BI)
5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 23 April 2013
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 15 April 2016
7. Nama Pembimbing : I. Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.  
II. Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd
8. Keterangan Konsultasi

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	23 April 2013	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
2	16 Agustus 2013	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing II	
3	21 Oktober 2013	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
4	19 November 2013	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
5	28 Oktober 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
6	26 November 2013	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
7	4 November 2013	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	
8	16 Desember 2013	Konsultasi Bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	
9	30 September 2015	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
10	8 Oktober 2015	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
11	29 Desember 2015	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
12	29 Desember 2015	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
13	31 Desember 2015	Konsultasi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	
14	5 Januari 2016	Konsultasi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing II	
15	6 Januari 2016	Revisi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	
16	7 Januari 2016	Revisi Bab IV, V	Pembimbing II	
17	8 Januari 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
18	8 Januari 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
19	29 Februari 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
20	29 Februari 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
21	3 Maret 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	



22	3 Maret 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
23	15 April 2016	Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
24	15 April 2016	Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai  :

Dosen Pembimbing I

Malang, 15 April 2016

Dosen Pembimbing II

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.  
NIP. 1975 1101 200312 1 001

Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.  
NIK. 7808 13 2 11 0041

Mengetahui,  
Ketua Jurusan

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed, Ph.D.  
NIP. 19750518 200501 2 001