CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Journalists are responsible for collecting, writing, and presenting information through the media. Journalists sometimes have to face challenges in doing their tasks. While performing their jobs, journalists are killed, hurt, imprisoned, or go missing every year. It is never safe for journalists to carry out their duties during an armed war. In recent years, the issue of conflicts around the world has gotten incredibly complicated. Israel and Palestine's war is one of the largest wars. This conflict has attracted attention from around the world. The Guardian was one of the media that covered this conflict. However, when it comes to reporting news, every media have a different style where the media coverage shows an internal bias which is commonly referred to as media bias (News Bias Explored, 2014).

According to FAIR'S media activism (2012), media bias can be defined as unfair reporting of certain ideas or points of view. Through the information that these media choose to pay attention to or broadcast, we can detect media bias in the

news, social media, and entertainment, such as cinema or television. In general, prejudice towards an individual, group, or object is referred to as bias. Stereotyping is a result of bias, and it is evident in the way some news stories are written. Bias does occur in various news media. For example, Murder cases of journalists are differently covered by the media in the US, UK, and the Middle East. These media have different perspectives on presenting news. The characteristics of Middle Eastern newspapers differ since some are published in the region and some are published abroad, where there is greater freedom of expression. Given that the UK is a close ally of the US. The Guardian, the second most read national newspaper online in the Western press, was selected for this study. Although most publications in both categories have a global readership, "The New York Times" and other publications are criticized for having a skewed viewpoint. The results of an analysis related to Daniel Pearl as a Jewish American in Western newspapers show that the number of articles discusses the Daniel case more than Othman as an Arab. These results represent the bias of the Western media (Subedar, 2012).

Media bias is inconsistent with independent and objective principles in journalism. Every journalist or media should ideally always be objective, and balanced, and not take sides with any interests, except for people's concerns and the right to know the truth. The definition of media bias in the media is closely related to the framing and editorial policies of a media. Media can be implemented in news framing. Framing is a strategy of how reality is shaped and simplified in such a way as to be displayed based on the selection, repetition, emphasis, and presentation of certain aspects of reality (Eriyanto, 2012). Framing analysis is the center of attention in the formation of messages from the text, especially looking at how

messages/events are constructed by the media and the way journalists construct events and present them to the public (Craft, 2016). What facts are used, which details are highlighted and which are left out, and which direction the news will be carried are all ultimately determined by the perspective through construction. The neutrality of the mass media is needed, so citizens can have a reference to filter the truth of news (Sobur, 2012). The mass media must maintain its function to educate the public and to filter news from irresponsible groups, so the public gets a sense of security and comfort when consuming news (Roosinda & Suryandaru, 2020). The framing analysis method is used to investigate how the media has framed reality (events, people, groups, etc.)

One of the theories regarding framing analysis was discussed by Pan and Kosicki in 1993. In Pan and Kosicki's framing, four main structures can be analyzed. Syntactic structure comes first, followed by script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure. First, news is presented in terms of how journalists construct the facts. The news chart makes it possible to see the syntactic structure. The headlines, leads, background information, quotations, sources, statements, and closing will be used to categorize the news.

The structure of the script looks at how journalists present facts. The completeness of the news elements is what, where, when, who, why, and how or called 5W+1H which is the foundation for the script's elements. Then, the thematic structure relates to the way journalists express their views on events and how journalists write facts into paragraphs and propositions. Furthermore, the rhetorical structure relates to the way journalists give pressure on certain meanings. In other words, rhetorical structure sees the use of word choices, idioms, graphics, and

images which are also used to emphasize certain meanings (Eriyanto, 2012).

There were some previous studies discussing framing analysis in the media. The first study was conducted by Elmasry et al. (2013) entitled *Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya framing of the Israel–Palestine conflict during war and calm periods*. This content study focuses on two distinct periods during Israel's invasion of Gaza when millions of television viewers across the Arab world were captivated by the violent confrontation between Israel and Palestine. The reach and influence that this satellite network has across the Arab world should not be underestimated. We just need to look at its broad scope to understand its ability to shape opinion and even influence the outcome of events across the region. Regarding Israeli-Palestinian stories, the results show that although Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya devoted a great deal of time and resources to reporting, especially during the conflict period, Al-Jazeera devoted more time and resources to stories and produced high levels of professional journalism, standard, and higher. Al-Jazeera's resources are unlimited, although it's owned by the government of Qatar. On Al-Arabiya, the number of broadcast hours devoted to stories about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is far less than Al-Jazeera, which suggests that Al-Arabiya's stories are not exhaustive, interesting, or contextual. The Arab satellite channel has been criticized for a lack of professionalism. The main finding of this study which tends to confirm this criticism is that the large number of reports in both networks do not cite any source of information, raising serious questions about the reliability and accuracy of the information communicated in the reports. Both networks tend to see mostly Palestinians as victims and Israelis as aggressors is in line with prevailing opinions throughout the Arab world and

much of international political and legal opinion.

The second study was conducted by Syamsul et al. (2020) in their article entitled *Framing Analysis of Saracen Hoax Issue News in Republika.co.id and Kompas.com,* their study explained the difference between Republika.co.id and Kompas.com because these two media have a different impression. Kompas.com was very strong in its portrayal of the Saracen hoax issue. They don't care about any motives what matters is that any media that promotes hatred and is hostile to it must be stopped. People use that incident as an example, so they don't want to create hateful hoaxes in the future. As opposed to Republika.co.id, where news titles and content are more convincing, easy to read, and leave a soft impression.

The studies above analyze Arab media and Indonesian media. The media employed differ from this research. The framing theory developed by Pan and Kosicki was used in this study to examine UK media, *The Guardian.* The study's objective was to find out how *The Guardian* framed the news on Israel's murder of American-Palestinian journalists.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Therefore, the researcher formulated the problem into "How does *The Guardian* frame the news of Israel killing a journalist?"

1.3 Research Objective

The objective of the study is to find out the processes of framing in packaging Israel's killing journalist in *The Guardian* online news. The study results were expected to be both theoretically and practically valuable. Theoretically, it was anticipated that the research's findings would advance understanding of the framing and news

packaging processes. Practically, this research can be helpful for students learning framing analysis or as a source of information for additional study.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research was focused on the framing analysis in *The Guardian* online news using the theory of Pan and Kosicki. The classifications of framing are syntactical structure involves (headline, lead, background information, quotation, source, statement, and closing). Script structure involves 5W+1H (what, who, when, where, why, and how). The thematic structure involves (paragraphs & propositions) and the rhetorical structure involves (words, idioms, pictures, and graphics).

1.5 Research Methodology

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research can be used to discover and comprehend the significance that certain people or groups assign to social human problems. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participant's setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of data. The final written report has a flexible writing structure.

The qualitative research of the instrument is the researcher themself. In order to ask, evaluate, picture, and construct the social condition under study to become clearer and more relevant, the researcher must have a comprehensive theory and insight. This research is qualitative descriptive research.

The descriptive method is a way to assess the current state of a group, of people, an object, a condition, a way of thinking, or an event. This kind of study aims to clarify particular social processes. The final function and approach are two factors that can be

used to differentiate between different types of research. The two main goals of descriptive research are typically to understand certain physical processes and thoroughly explain specific social occurrences.

Descriptive research was the method used for this study to collect and analyze data. According to Bayat (2007), descriptive research is the gathering of information to provide a more thorough explanation of the situation and objectivity to present problems or difficulties. This technique makes sure that gathering data for the study's variables is impartial. It may paint a more comprehensive and accurate image of a group.

a. Data

The data for framing analysis began with the search terms of four articles about Israel killing journalist in *The Guardian* website:

1. *Shireen Abu Akleh: killing of reporter referred to international criminal court.*

2. *Shireen Abu Akleh killed by seemingly well-aimed Israeli bullet, UN says*

3. *Shireen Abu Akleh: Israeli gunfire probably killed journalist, say US investigators*

4. *Israel will not cooperate with FBI inquiry into killing of Palestinian American journalist*

b. Data Source

The source of data in this study was taken from the articles about Israel killing journalists in *The Guardian* website, which was collected by

accessing the website that was published on May 27, 2022. June 24, 2022. July 04, 2022. November 15, 2022.

c. Data Collection

There were some steps in collecting the data are as in the following:

1. Visiting *The Guardian* online news in www.theguardian.com

2. Browsing the news about Israel killed Al-Jazeera journalist

3. Selecting the headline that would be analyzed

d. Data Analysis

In order to analyze the article, the research uses a framing analysis model according to Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki (1993). Four major structures can be analyzed such as the syntactical structure involves (headline, lead, background information, quotation, source, statement, and closing). The script structure involves 5W+1H (what, who, when, where, why, and how). The thematic structure involves (paragraphs & propositions) and the rhetorical structure involves (words, idioms, pictures, and graphics). In data analysis, the steps are :

1. Reading the article that contains more categories of framing devices

2. Analyzing the article based on the elements of framing theory

1.6 The Organization of Writing

In Chapter I, the researcher provided background on how the news process is framed and presented to readers. There is also a previous study related to this research regarding conflict and injustice towards journalists and the purpose of this research

including the differences from the previous studies.

In Chapter II, a theoretical framework related to conflict framed by the media will be discussed based on the theoretical structure used to better understand the roots of conflict given in this chapter and quotations to support the theory.

In Chapter III, the researcher will present the data obtained completely where the data are in the form of words and pictures from the articles. This research is focused on the analysis of the article because this research is intended to describe framing analysis in the news of Israel killing journalists in *The Guardian.*

Chapter IV contains the conclusion of the research obtained from the data analysis and the results.