# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background of the Report

Information is basically human need. Exchange of information is extremely needed. In this case, language has a key role. Language helps express feelings, desires, and queries to the world around. The unique and diverse methods human beings can utilize to communicate through written and spoken language is a large part of the innate ability (Jackson, 2014).

Moreover, people nowadays live in information age. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary (n.d.), information age means an era in which information has become a commodity that is quickly and widely disseminated and easily available especially through the use of computer technology. It means information spreads quickly and crosses state territory border.

In nation state context, information distribution becomes major part of its existence. Journalism plays the role. The primary purpose of journalism is to provide citizens with the information they need to be free and self-governing (Kovach & Rosentiel, 2014). Citizens need information to recognize what is happening around. They need to stay updated about the conditions and situation. Journalism also becomes one of pillars of democracy besides executive, legislative, and judicial institutions.

In the domain of political life, journalism addresses its audiences in their capacity as citizens (Hanitzsch & Vos, 2018). Journalism conveys information

related to political issue, including economy and any social issues. Journalism also plays an important role in raising and controlling any issues related to political life. It becomes the updated credible source for citizens to recognize their state condition at the current time.

Besides political life, journalism acts in the domain of daily life as well. It emphasizes the private and individual needs of citizenship due to market demand (Hanitzsch & Vos, 2018). It becomes a significant transformation for domain of journalism as it is always considered related to political life. It could be considered from Jawa Pos news content. Daily Jawa Pos newspaper, the most known product, has the high number of readers and customer as it provides various rubrics which are related a lot to citizens daily life such as Zetizen.

In conveying information, journalism needs a 'tool' namely mass media. However, this tool cannot fully be controlled by journalists but by media company. Shemelis (2017) states mass media are aimed to perform as intermediary bridges that represent public opinion as their main purpose, respond to public concerns and make state officials related to work for the interest of citizens. Mass media is divided into three types, namely that the first is printed media such as newspaper and magazine, the next one is electronic media such as radio and television, and the last is online media such as website of any printed media.

Considering human being lives in digital era, some citizens such as politicians, economists, academics or just ordinary citizens need updated information around the world to fulfil their needs. Journalism and mass media as the tools exist to fulfil their needs namely source of updated information. However,

not all citizens have the same skill in comprehending news which is not conveyed by their nation language. The local newspaper has the role to translate news from credible sources, usually from anglophone media such as Associated Press.

Translation has the role in transforming the source language of the news into target language. Translating news or journalistic translation is different from translating another text. It has its own process and methods required. In translating news, the language style between source language and the target language of the news is totally different. Each credible media has its own style in producing the translated news.

Jawa Pos as one of credible mass media in Indonesia has a long history in educating public and maintaining democracy. It produces trusted news related in either political or daily life of its readers. It also produces international news in its international rubrics every single day.

One of the interesting types of news in the international rubric is the straight news. It is a kind of news type that needs to be reported immediately. The strongest elements of this type of news in terms of the content are well-represented in what, when, and where. Furthermore, the strongest news value is actuality.

Jawa Pos has its own language style including the translated news in the international rubric. On account of its language style, this news agency has the highest numbers of readers in Indonesia (Nielsen, 2017). It is because the language style is simple, popular, avoiding foreign terms, and avoiding technical terms (Adrianto, 2017). One of interesting rubrics in Jawa Pos is *Internasional News*. Readers love to read it on account of its language style. Based on this case, thus,

the writer is interested in writing a final report about "Comprehending the Process of Rewriting International Straight News from Foreign Sources at Jawa Pos".

## 1.2. Statements of Problem

There are problems in this report as follows

1.2.1. How did an intern journalist of Jawa Pos apply the ideal characteristics of news source to choose suitable news to be rewritten into target language?

1.2.2. How did an intern journalist rewrite international straight news into target language based on Jawa Pos language style?

## 1.3. Purposes of the Report

The purposes of the report are in the following

1.3.1. To discover how an intern journalist of Jawa Pos applied the ideal characteristics of news source to choose suitable news to be rewritten into target language.

1.3.2. To reveal how an intern journalist rewrote international straight news into target language based on Jawa Pos style.

## 1.4. Significances of the Report

1.4.1. The report may bring significance to the writer as he is able to

a. Getting knowledge about the method of rewriting news

b. Developing his writing and translation skill

c. Implementing the skill in writing and translating which has been taught previously

1.4.2. The alma mater may also get benefits in

    a. Maintaining and improving relationship with PT. Jawa Pos

    b. Increasing the number of scientific works of students of Universitas Airlangga

    c. Improving the soft-skill of Universitas Airlangga students

1.4.3. The company would obtain the benefit as

    a. The company runs one of its institutional function namely social function, that is to educate the society about the important role of media

    b. The company has influenced interns how to work in media company like

1.4.4. The report would bring any benefits to other interns as they are able to

    a. Obtaining knowledge about journalistic translation and how to rewrite news based on Jawa Pos style particularly

    b. Preparing themselves if they work as journalist

    c. Increasing the journalistic translation skill

## 1.5. Reviews of Related Literature

### 1.5.1. Characteristics of News Source

News is the timely report of events, facts, opinions, and interests of a significant number of people. It is a piece of information that is beneficial and affect the audiences who read it (Singh et al., 2017). News source is an individual, institution, or document that provides any information in a way of journalism literature (Hong, 2018). He also added that news source has been considered in having an essential, fundamental, and critical role of news production. Lee and Jung

in Hong (2018) states the subjects that reporter attaches for news content were defined as sources such as individuals, organizations, or materials, and documents.

One of types of news is straight news. Straight news aims to report an event which has just occurred. Straight news is actually similar to hard news. It is only a matter of term. It is a common term at Jawa Pos although in fact other news agencies mostly apply hard news term. There are three most strong elements on this type of news to consider, which are well-represented into three types of question namely what/who, when, and where. Moreover, the strongest news values element of this type is actuality since the event has to be immediately reported.

The requirement to choose suitable news source from foreign news agencies to be rewritten in target language is if the news source contains news values. Singh et al., (2017) states news values are different from news agencies to news agencies, country to country. They also continued that it is because some news values would become a problem for the progress of nation building of a developing country; on the other hand, they might support the progress nation building for a developed country and could maintain the democracy as well (Singh et al., 2017).

1.5.1.1.Fundamental News Values

According to Singh et al. (2017), there are five fundamental news values. These five fundamental news values play an important role in reporting news. All of these fundamental news values should be contained in single news prior to be published in order to be newsworthy.

a. Accuracy

Singh et al., (2017) states accuracy is the basic of any news. It affects to the quality of the news and the news agencies' credibility. Name spelling is an example of the accuracy of news, including address of the event, etc.

b. Balance

Balance plays an important role in affecting the quality of news. Another popular term is 'cover both sides' (Singh et al., 2017). The news should convey from both parties. It is dangerous if the reporter interviews one side only unless the strongest element of the news is actuality.

c. Objectivity

It means that journalists should not mix his opinion onto the news (Singh e al., 2017). They have to be objective which mean it is pure fact and people's opinion. Reporters have to make sure that the opinion come from those who have relation toward the event.

d. Clarity

In order to avoid verbiage, the style of language has to be clear. There should not any ambiguity (Singh et al., 2017). The title has to state the main point of the news clearly and the lead should represent the news as whole.

e. Impact

Everything that occurs around might become news. However, it would not be newsworthy if it has no impact around the event. A reporter has to make sure whether it has impact surrounding the event.

1.5.1.2.Jawa Pos News Values

Jawa Pos has its own news values. It is the official news values of Jawa Pos. Another news agencies have their own official news values and it would differ from news agencies to news agencies. The writer recognized this official news value during the conduct of this study at Jawa Pos. There are 11 Jawa Pos news values as follows, which Jawa Pos journalists usually call it Jawa Pos Pillars of Faith.

a. New

It is the major news value at Jawa Pos. It will be useless and impossible to publish if the news source was published last week or even two days ago, whereas Jawa Pos journalist took it to be a source.

b. Actuality

In the era of communication, immediacy becomes the most important criterion of news value. What happened a few moments ago already become a history. An event that already occurred might become news as long as it fits the timeliness standard. Therefore, any event has to be immediately reported.

c. Human Interest

Human interest is inevitably a universal news value. It is the major news value besides being new at Jawa Pos. Jawa Pos is excellent in producing news related to touching humanity side despite the news sources much more focusing on the incident chronology instead of the humanity.

d. Exclusive

It means that the news is directed to a limited object so that the news topic is not too broad. It could be referred to a particular geographical area or to a particular figure.

e. Prominence

The higher position of person who is interviewed or reported, 'the bigger' is the news. News related to president is worthier rather than related to mayor or even governance. The more popular is the figures, the greater is the news. They could be political figure such as president, chairman of a political party, or just a singer. Names, thus, make news.

f. Proximity

Normally, citizents are all interested in what is going on around ; therefore, proximity is an important news element. It means that there is closeness of the news to the readers. The closeness could be geographical area or cultural interest. News conveying Asian economic condition is preferred rather than African economic condition by readers.

g. Impact

The more people affected, the worthier is the news. If news that is predicted to alter some people's habits or just point of view, it would be great news as it brings impacts to the readers.

h.  Dramatic

Dramatic means when the incident occurs out of expectation, the news would be newsworthy. The journey of a damaged aircraft attempting to land is an example of dramatic stories in which audiences have an interest.

i.  Magnitude

It means that the event would make people astonished. In other words, when the event goes viral. For instance, a presidential affair scandal is revealed publicly or celestial bodies approach the earth and is expected to hit the earth in the near future.

j.  Unique

A strange or unique aspect will influence the quality of news. Unique could means an unusual event or discovery. If a painter paints stunning landscape by using his hand, it might not be good news. Meanwhile, if the painter paints it by using his feet due to his disability, the news would be newsworthy.

k.  Angle Line

It means how a news agency conveys the news. For instance, if the incident is about murdering, the news agency does not report how the murdering occurs, but it reports in accordance the victim felt.

## 1.5.2.  Rewriting Straight News Based on Jawa Pos Language Style

The writer prefers applying term 'rewrite' instead of 'translate' in this final report as term 'translation' (noun form of 'translate') in journalism studies has slightly different meaning with 'translation' in linguistic study although most of journalism scholars still apply term 'translation' as a language transfer. According

to Valdeon (2018), term 'translate' in journalism has political substances. He also added in his finding that journalism scholars cannot find the precise part for the concept or method of translation when mapping the various processes of translation involved in news production (Valdeon, 2018). Thus, applying term 'translation' in journalistic studies is still debatable for many journalism scholars although it is still widely used in journalism srudies.

In addition, another reason why the writer applied term 'rewrite' instead of 'translation' is since the writer experienced misconception in translating journalistic text during the conduct of this study. He thought that translating news is mostly the same as translating linguistic text. Conversely, the writer experienced considerable differences in translating between journalistic and linguistic text.

Furthermore, he found any difficulties when adjusting some information of the source language into target language's style. Bielsa (2016) states it is since news translation entails modification of texts in order to make them suitable for particular new audiences. He then concluded that news translation, thus, can be generally categorized as rewriting (Bielsa, 2016).

Journalistic translation has a particular approach as Conway and Bassnett in Bamann, Gillespie, & Sreberny (2011) states:

> Since news translation is not strictly a matter of interlingual transfer of text A into text B but also necessitates the radical rewriting and synthesizing of text A to accommodate a completely different set of audience expectations, criteria applicable to the analysis of the translation of print documents, whether technical or literary, no longer serve the same purpose (p. 136).

Straight news is a type of news reporting an event which has just occurred. Straight news is actually similar to hard news. It is only a matter of term. It is a common term at Jawa Pos although in fact other news agencies mostly apply hard news term. There are some strong elements on this type of news to consider, which are well-represented into what/who, when, and where.

1.5.2.1.The Methods of News Translation

There are three types of the methods in translating news as follows (Vybíralová, 2012).

a.  Complete Translation

This method is applied when preserving the original form and content to the highest degree possible. This method keeps the original order of information, sentences, paragraphs, etc (Vybíralová, 2012). This method would not consider the audience's language style.

b.  Selective Translation

Vybíralová (2012) states this strategy is a quite common strategy adopted when translating a journalistic text. Only some parts are translated, while others are excluded. Usually, the excluded part could be few sentences until whole paragraphs.

c.  Selective Transadaptation

Vybíralová (2012) argues this method is applied when the reporter would like to make considerable changes to the content and form of the source text. Not only are certain parts excluded and others added, but also the order of information

is adjusted. Particular parts may be rendered by summarizing or paraphrasing. In other words, it is a 'half translation, half adaptation'.

1.5.2.2.The Strategies of News Translation

Rewriting news strategy is generally divided into two kinds. Those are macro and micro (Chaal, 2019).

a. Macro Strategies

According to Venuti in Chaal (2019), macro strategy of news strategies consists of two types: foreignization and domestication. Xiaojua in Chaal (2019) states foreignization preserves the 'foreign' language style of the source text, while domestication attempts to reproduce the source text author's intended meaning into appropriate target language's natural style. Bielsa and Bassnett in Chaal (2019) states that in news translation, material needs to be altered and adapted to the needs of the target culture since the comprehension of news content onto target audiences is the priority.

b. Micro Strategies

Transformations in the news texts during the translation process are carried out through micro strategies such as addition, omission, and substitution with cultural equivalents (Schäffner and Bassnett in Chaal, 2019).

- Omission

Omission is the most applied strategy in the rewriting news (Chaal, 2019). When omission is applied through clear elements; it would not not construct the reader's comprehension. Omissions are applied due to several reasons, one of which is the limited time and space (Valdeon in Chaal, 2019).

- Addition

Chaal (2019) states addition is also most applied in rewriting news. It is generally applied as journalists attempt to familiarize their readers with foreign institutions, norms, history or events (Valdeon in Chaal, 2019). Such event-specific details as well as culture-specific additions and extensions of information explaining foreign institutions or historical elements are the major examples of additions in news translation.

- Explication/Clarification

Xiaojuan in Chaal (2019) states cultural gaps between the source text and the target text are brought closer through the explanations provided by reporters. It aims to add further details within brackets or footnotes, or by extending information of cultural aspects into the translation itself.

- Substitution with Cultural Equivalents

This strategy could be applied when transferring the political aspects and ideological concepts that distinguish the socio-political life of a community (Chaal, 2019). Culture specific vocabulary or linguistic realities such 'inch' as units of measurements or such 'district' as name of administrative division could apply this strategy.

- Naturalization

According to Judickaitė in Chaal (2019), it is a strategy that adapts words to the phonological rules of the target language. In the news texts, foreign names that might make the reading difficult and might hamper the comprehension process

may be rewritten in accordance to the pronunciation and spelling rules of the target language (Chaal, 2019).

- Preservation

Preservation is aimed to retain proper names such as names of local institution, journals, and applications or projects developed by institutions or centres during the translation process. It is used to keep the local colour. Indeed, when reporting news, journalists need to preserve some foreign elements since the news represents an event that happens abroad (Chaal, 2019).

## 1.6.    Methods of the Report

### 1.6.1.  Location and Participant

The writer conducted a case study at Graha Pena building, the headquarters of Jawa Pos, in the lounge to be exact. It was a convenient place to conduct a case study. In terms of participants, the data collected during internship were news from foreign news agencies that was rewritten into Indonesian.

### 1.6.2.  Data Collection

In this report, the writer conducted a case study on himself who had been going through experiences making straight news for one month. Further, other data involving his internship supervisor were also required through the conduct of discussion session. To gather and to collect the data, the writer applied two collection techniques as follows.

1.6.2.1. Artefacts

The writer collected news from foreign news agencies to be rewritten in Indonesian. Thus, in this final report, the writer collected 20 news from 11 foreign agencies and 10 news rewritten in Indonesian to discover how he applied the news values to choose source news, and to rewrite in Indonesian.

1.6.2.2. Notes

The supervisor conducted discussion session in the first week. This session was conducted for quarter until half an hour. In this session, the supervisor explained anything related to Jawa Pos such as Jawa Pos news values, and anything related to journalism such as how to make good title and lead based on Jawa Pos style. This method of collecting data played a crucial part for the writer to answer especially the first problem statement since there is no academic journal or any related literature explaining Jawa Pos news values.

### 1.6.3. Data Analyses

In terms of data analysis, the writer applies triangulation of data collection technique to overcome the statements of problem. Furthermore, the writer generates two units of analyses in accordance the statements of problem.

| Units of Analysis | Data Collection Techniques |
|---|---|
| Discovering how to apply the ideal characteristics of news source to choose suitable news to be rewritten into target language | Artefacts<br>Notes |

| Revealing how to rewrite international straight news into target language based on Jawa Pos style | Artefacts Notes |
| --- | --- |

*Table 1: Data Analyses Table*

The writer analysed the data by decoding the artefacts and the notes. In order to explain two kinds of units of analysis thoroughly, the writer applied data collection techniques by artefacts and notes.

## 1.7.    Framework of the Report

**Problems**

1.  What are the ideal characteristics of news source to choose suitable news to be rewritten into target language by intern journalist?
2.  How an intern journalist rewrote international straight news into target language based on Jawa Pos style?

**Data Collection**

1.  Artefact: Straight news rewritten by the writer.
2.  Discussion notes: Materials related to Jawa Pos particularly and journalism generally

**Data Analysis**

1.  Recapitulating data obtained from straight news collection and discussion notes.
2.  Finding patterns from two kinds of data to answer the statements of problems.

**Output**

1.  A description of ideal characteristics of news source to choose suitable news to be rewritten into target language by intern journalist.
2.  A description of how an intern journalist rewrote international straight news into target language based on Jawa Pos style.