

Ideologies in *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times* towards Afghanistan Bombing News



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ABSTRACT

NURHADIANTY RAHAYU. 2010. *Ideologies in The New York Times and Kuwait Times towards Afghanistan Bombing News*. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

This skripsi presents a frame analysis of the Afghanistan bombing news in *The New York Times* September 2nd and *Kuwait Times* September 3rd 2009 edition. The frame analysis is chosen because the writer will find out the ideologies itowards Afghanistan bombing news in *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*. The aim of the analysis is to identify the ideologies that will be concluded by analyzing the frame-making in Afghanistan bombing news in each newspaper.

The framing theory from Pan and Kosicki is used to examine the ideologies in the news article by analyzing syntaxes, scripts, thematic, and rhetorical structures. The analysis uses descriptive analytical interpretative method; because the writer will finally interpret the ideologies in those newspapers. There are differences in terms of the delivering news on Afghanistan bombing incident which is published in *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*. The differences can be seen from the distinct of syntax, script, thematic and rhetorical structures in both newspapers. As a conclusion, the ideologies in *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times* are dissimilar because each newspaper has its own themes and structures of frsming in providing and delivering news.

Key Words: Framing Analysis, Syntaxes, Script, Thematic, and Rhetorical structures, News Frame Ideologies.

ABSTRAK

NURHADIANTY RAHAYU. 2010. Ideologi dalam Surat Kabar The New York Times dan Kuwait Times terkait Pemberitaan Mengenai Pemboman Afghanistan. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Skripsi ini menampilkan analisis bingkai mengenai berita pemboman di Afghanistan dalam *The New York Times* edisi 2 September 2009 dan *Kuwait Times* edisi 3 September 2009. Analisis bingkai digunakan karena penulis akan mencari tahu ideologi yang terdapat dalam pemberitaan pemboman Afghanistan di *The New York Times* dan *Kuwait Times*. Tujuan analisis ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi ideologi yang terdapat dalam berita pemboman Afghanistan di masing-masing surat kabar.

Teori bingkai yang digunakan adalah teori dari Pan dan Kosicki. Teori ini digunakan untuk menganalisis ideologi dalam berita pemboman Afghanistan melalui analisis struktur sintaksis, skrip, tematis dan retorik. Analisis ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitis interpretatif, karena penulis akan mencari tahu bingkai yang akan membentuk pola pikir koran-koran tersebut dalam memunculkan ideologi. Ada beberapa perbedaan dalam penyampaian berita mengenai pemboman di Afghanistan yang dimuat dalam *The New York Times* dan *Kuwait Times*. Perbedaan tersebut dapat dilihat dari struktur sintaksis, skrip, tematis, dan retorik yang berbeda dalam dua surat kabar di atas. Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil adalah bahwa ideologi dalam *The New York Times* dan *Kuwait Times* berbeda karena tiap surat kabar memiliki tema dan struktur bingkai tersendiri dalam menciptakan dan menyampaikan berita.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Framing, struktur sintaksis, skrip, tematis, dan retorik, Bingkai Berita, Ideologi.

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January 2010

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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Mass media can be a good conductor to deliver a particular organization's or person's ideology both direct and indirectly, since the characteristic of media is as an information spreader for the people about what happened on earth. Newspaper as one of mass media can also deliver a particular message in its way of reporting an event through the language that might create public or readers' opinion. Media analysis is an important and serious analysis, since it not only analyzes solely the ideology but also a various reaction from the reader toward the content of the news report.

The ideology which lies behind the choice of language in a news report is usually used by the power holder to strengthen their influence and power through the ideologies that is hidden in a news report. In Indonesia, for instance, newspaper has been used by *Orde Baru* government to strengthen their power by choosing positive verbal groups to show that what they do is positive and can bring this country to reach what we are all have been dreaming of, prosperity, unity and security, through their propaganda that is represented by the word 'sustainable building' in every aspect of life. They also use the function of media as a tool to strengthen their power by repressing other group in order not to change 'the rule' they have made by using indirect language or metaphors.

Beside its function as a supporter of a particular political leader or the power holder, newspaper as an example of mass media, also functions as critics for the power holder(usually done by the opposition's pro newspaper) by serving a news report with cynical language to gain readers agreement on the critics they make for the power holders. The power makes a person or groups of people to spread their ideology in newspaper. Ideologies are sometimes hidden in the sentences of news report, one way to find the hidden ideology behind the text is by analyzing it using a particular media analysis.

Citing from Darmanto: 2004 media can be analyzed by using four different analyses, there are, content analysis, frame analysis, discourse analysis, and semiotic analysis. The significance of those analyses are different, based on who the target reader are. Content analysis analyzes only the content of a news report, while semiotic analysis concerns more on the signs, pictures, colors, or graphics provided in a news report. Discourse analysis analyzes the text from its language structure, while frame analysis analyzes the news report from the perspective of syntax, script, thematic, and rhetoric structure, which includes the language, pictures, metaphors, graphics, and almost all aspects in news report text, so that the writer chooses frame analysis.

From those media analyses, the writer chooses the frame analysis to seek for the ideology behind the Afghanistan bombing that killed its intelligence chief that is framed in *The New York Times* September 2nd and *Kuwait Times* September 3rd 2009 edition. The writer chooses those newspapers because she wants to see the news in two different perspectives, west and east perspective. *The*

New York Times is chosen because this newspaper is included into top six best selling newspaper in the world based on

http://www.allyoucanread.com/Top_100_Newspapers/ which indicates that people read the news report served by the journalist in this newspaper. As we know that *The New York Times* comes from an American publisher that is believed to have the west perspective about what happen in Afghanistan, since the world knows that American government obviously wants to create a democratic circumstance in Afghanistan. While the last newspaper, *Kuwait Times* is a Persian Gulf Region's first English version newspaper based in Kuwait, which represent the East perspective in making the news about the massive bombing in Afghanistan.

The writer chooses the frame analysis using Zhongdang Pang and Kosicki's model to analyze the framing of the Afghanistan bombing news in *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*. The Afghanistan bombing news is chosen because this incident killed its deputy chief of intelligence, who is the core element in Afghanistan's security system if we look to the terrorism issues. In analyzing the frame of news-making about Afghanistan bombing that killed its intelligence chief, the writer also sees the root of the relationship between Afghanistan and United States of America from the role of U.S. in forming Afghanistan into a democratic country and the attempts of Taliban and Al Qaeda, terrorist organizations, to fight against U.S., in two different perspectives, west and east perspective. The background of this fighting in Afghanistan is the 9/11 tragedy which was as suspected done by al-Qaeda, then ever since the tragedy that

has become world's most reminding tragedy, U.S. tries hard to destroy al-Qaeda which is suspected has a central basis in Afghanistan.

1.2 Research Question

The research question the writer tries to answer is:

- “What are the ideologies in *The New York Times* September 2nd and *Kuwait Times* September 3rd 2009 edition towards Afghanistan bombing news?”

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study aims at analyzing and interpreting the ideologies behind Afghanistan bombing news reports in *The New York Times* September 2nd and *Kuwait Times* September 3rd 2009 edition using the frame analysis model by Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study limit the analysis for only analyzing and interpreting the ideologies of Afghanistan bombing news reports by using frame analysis model by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Result of this study is expected to be advantageous and beneficial to the English Department students on analyzing the news reports using frame analysis. This study is also hoped to enrich the research on media which is one of the main concentration in Language and Literature study program.

Chapter II

Literature Review

2.1 Study on Frame Analysis

The concept of frame analysis was proposed by Goffman (1974). When people make interpretations on what is going on around their world, they do so through the framework or schemata of interpretations they have for which Goffman calls the primary framework. The framing process is used to select a piece of information to report and eliminate others. At the same time, this piece of information will be particularly highlighted and given more emphasis while others will be intentionally changed.

Based on Dos Suwanda at his blog on <http://dossuwanda.wordpress.com/2008/06/21/membongkar-ideologi-di-balik-penulisan-berita-dengan-analisa-framing/>, frame analysis is an analysis that tries to determine the key theme in a text to show that cultural background forms our understanding about a particular event. In analyzing the media, frame analysis shows how the structure and the language of the news influence other aspects. Frame analysis is an analysis to dig and find out the ideology behind news report (Panuju, 2003: 1). Frame analysis also identifies the frame to highlight the rhetoric of the writer and/or the news organization and investigates whether or not the journalistic text plays a political role.

Since frame research examines how frames are sponsored by a political actors, how journalists employ frames in the construction of news stories, how

these stories articulate frames, and how audience members interpret these frames (Carragee & Roefs, 2004), so we have to analyze the framing devices that include sources (all people directly quoted in the text); keywords (words that appear in a headline and are repeated in the text, words that appear frequently in the body of stories, or words that have particular emphasis due to their placement within the text or their cultural resonance for the news audience); metaphors (the figures of speech in which a word for one idea or things used to suggest likeness between them); agency (the person or group identified as causing or solving the problem; the causal force that created the newsworthy act). Through frame analysis we can dig up the message and hidden meaning within the text so that the reader will not easily be influenced by the ideology that is provided in news reports.

2.1.1 Framing Analysis Model

There are two models of frame analysis that is usually used to analyze how the media package news reports. The first is Pan and Kosicki model of frame analysis that occurs as a modification of the discourse analysis model from Van Dijk, and the second is Gamson and Modigliani model of frame analysis.

2.1.1.1 Model of frame analysis by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki

Based on Eriyanto: 2003 Frame analysis is divided into four parts,

1. Syntactical structures (the way journalists create a news story), that includes

a. Headline

The definition of headline from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Headline> is text at the top of newspaper, indicating the nature of the article below it but, in this context, headline refers to the variety of title selection in a newspaper.

b. Lead (the opening paragraph)

Based on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lead_paragraph, lead paragraph is the opening paragraph of the article, usually opens together with the headline or title, and almost always gives the reader the main idea of the story preceding the main body of the article. Lead is positioned after headline, or in this context, title.

c. Information background

Information background includes the background of how an event happened. Informational background provides the readers with the information that is needed to help the reader interpret the meaning and ideology in a news report.

d. Quotation

A quotation is a repetition of one expression as part of another one, particularly when the quoted expression is well-known explicitly attributed to its original source, and it is indicated by the quotation marks. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotation>

Quotation in news reports text functions as supporting evidence about a particular event. Quotation can occur in a form of retelling what happened which is being written in the newspaper and opinion about the happening event.

e. Source

Source in this context, includes who is chosen to be the journalist's informant, they can be the people from government or the witnesses that see the phenomena directly.

f. Statement

Press statement is a written or recorded communication directed at members of the news media for the purpose of announcing something claimed as having new values. The statement is not only coming from the press but also being concluded from many sources to be news.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_release

g. Closing paragraph

Closing paragraph usually review the previous information that is given or conclude and create a public opinion just to influence the readers with what the journalist thought.

2. Scripts structures (the way the journalists tell the news), that consists of the 5

W + 1 H (What, When, Who, Where, Why, and How)

3. **Thematic structures** (the way the journalists provide facts), that

Includes:

a. Details

Details refer to the additional information about what has been stated in the title. Detail functions to elaborate the main idea that is written in the lead.

b. Correlation within the sentences

Sentences in a news report have to be interrelated and correlated in order to create a deep description about a particular event. The correlation within the sentence will lead to the correlation among paragraphs in the whole text.

c. Nominalization between the sentences

d. The sentence coherence

Since the news report should be in a chronological order, the statements in the sentences must be coherence, which needs a connection between previous text to the next one, to keep the news valid and trustable.

e. Form of sentence

Forms of sentence can affect the meaning or emphasis of a statement. If the form of sentence is written in a passive form, the subject that does an action is not necessary to mention, active form is

its contradiction. The emphasis in passive forms of sentence is not for its subject, but for the action done by the unmentioned subject.

f. Pronoun

The pronoun has to be analyzed to get to know about who are the actors, the victims, and the informants.

The unit to be analyzed is the paragraph or preposition.

4. Rhetorical structure (the way the journalists emphasize facts) that includes

a. Choice of words

In reporting news, the journalist must choose the appropriate words in order not to mislead the reader about the information he/she tries to write. The choice of words also can indicate a particular ideology and power hidden in a news report.

b. Graphics

Graphics or pictures are used to support the information that is hoped to be emphasized in a news report.

c. Metaphors

Metaphors in news reports are used to criticize something or someone in an indirect way.

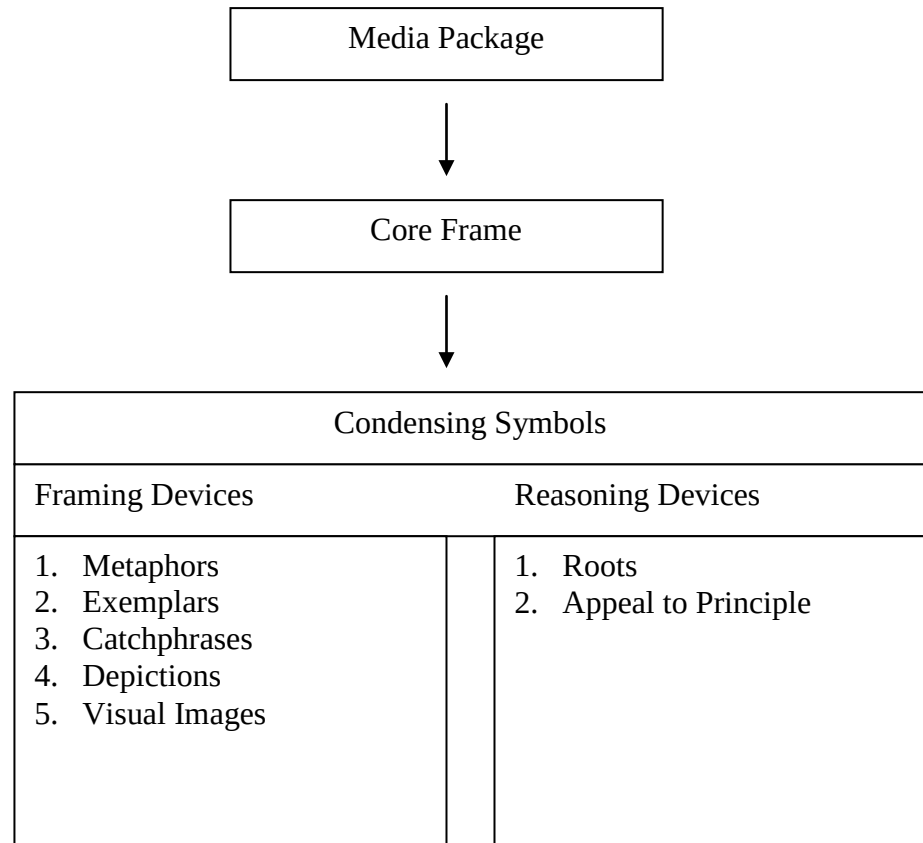
The unit to be analyzed is the choice of words, idioms, graphics, and pictures.

All stuffs to be analyzed in Pan and Kosicki's model of frame analysis can help us finding the ideology behind a news report.

2.1.1.2 Model of frame analysis by Gamson and Modigliani

In Sobur 2006, Gamson defines frame as an organization of central concept or plot that directs the meaning behind an event in relation with a particular issue. Frame is the core of a public discourse which is called package. Frame analysis in which Gamson and Modigliani develop believes that media discourse is an interpretative package while constructing meaning about a particular issue.

Model of frame analysis Gamson and Modigliani



Based on the schema above, we can see that Gamson and Modigliani start to analyze the news by seeing the media package of the newspaper. Media package includes the characteristic of newspaper which publishes the news report to see what motives drive the journalist to write the news with the style of the journalist and the control from the editor. After analyzing the media package, they go to see the core frame that basically has core elements to provide an understanding toward a particular event and finally make a meaning to the news that is published in the newspaper. The

meaning produced in the news report is built by a term called condensing symbol. Condensing symbol is an observation toward the framing devices and reasoning devices as its base to use a perspective.

From the explanation above, Gamson and Modigliani's model of frame analysis's goal is to find out the meaning produced through the term called condensing symbol. Before going that far, this model starts to analyze media package of a newspaper, then the analyst must comprehend the core elements in that newspaper in order to provide an understanding about the event reported in the newspaper.

2.1.1.3 Model of Frame Analysis by Murray Edelman

Edelman classified framing as a categorization, which includes the use of a particular perspective that is represented with the selection of words to signify how the fact or reality is accepted and understood (Eriyanto, 2002: 156). The categorization is a tool for the reader to comprehend the meaning to be delivered by the journalist about a particular issue in society. Categorization is a powerful tool that is created to influence public's opinions and reaction after reading the framed article. Categorization is another name for propaganda, but the effect of categorization can be even more dangerous and accurate to create public's opinion.

Categorization also has been directed right to readers' unconsciousness mind, so that the ideology can be delivered successfully to readers.

A particular issue that has been categorized and framed will influence the way the issue is understood by the readers. The pros and contras will occur based on how a particular issue is framed and categorized in mass media. The categorization will direct the question from the journalist to the informants, the quotation that will be provided, the statement that will be written and concluded, and which parts is eliminated in the news article.

Edelman also considers the positioning of journalist's article in a newspaper as an important thing, for example, the way the journalist sees the poor people will affect him/her to put the article in a particular rubric. Is it in social, political, economical, or another rubric? If the journalist put the article in economical rubric his/her intention would be to the economical aspects, but if she/he put the article in political rubric, his/her intention would be to criticize the government, or for other political things.

2.1.1.4 Model of Frame Analysis by Robert N. Entman

Framing concept by Entman was written in an article also in other media analysis articles for Journal for Political

Communication¹, and it has something to do with the selection of some aspects to highlight one issue in the reality. Entman sees framing in two big dimensions, issue selection and the highlight of some aspects to build a frame in a reality or issue (Eriyanto, 2002: 186). Actually, framing is made by the media by avoiding and eliminating some aspects yet underlining a particular aspect to be highlighted using various strategies, such as makes the article in the headline, uses repetition, uses pictures or graphics to support the issue highlighted in the news article, the uses of generalization, simplification, and the uses of a particular name to signify a particular person or issue.

The processes of analysis based on Entman's model of frame analysis are described as follow:²

Define Problems	How is a particular issue seen? How does the journalist underscore and classify that issue?
Diagnose Causes	What cause the incident that is designed to be a highlighted issue? Who are the actors causing the problem?
Make Moral Judgment	Which moral value used to describe the problem? What kind of moral value used to legitimize an

¹ Entman, Robert, N. (1991). "Framing U.S. Coverage of International News: Contrast in Narrative of the KAL and Iran Air incidents", Journal of Communication, Vol. 41, No.4.

² Eriyanto, *Analisis Framing*, LKis: Yogyakarta, 2002. p. 188

	action?
Treatment Recommendation	What are the solution offered to solve the problem?

2.2 Ideology in News Report

Ideology means a set of fundamental and often normative ideas as a way of looking things which consists of one's point of view or belief to spread and share with other people (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ideology>; Wenden, 2005: 5). Ideology usually functions as a tool to create a change or strengthen one's point of view in a society.

Newspaper has been known as the media for power holders to promote their ideology. In Indonesia, for example, a couple months ago, before the general election was held, the candidates were campaigning their vision, mission, and points of view about how to solve the problem that our country has been facing so far. The writer took one vice president candidate, Prabowo Subianto, as an example. He stated at an article in *Suara Merdeka* where he was being campaigned that he came from the plural family, because in his family he had various religion and tribes so he could really understand about the meaning of pluralism in Indonesia. He also said that he came from military based education, so he understood the importance of discipline in our everyday lives.

If we don't use our sense to critically look deeper to what ideology lies in such political campaign, we would not see anything wrong, we may think that it

is just a campaign and we may admire the kindness of Prabowo in that article, without even trying to see what message that he wanted to deliver to society beside his wish to be elected in the general election. In that text if we are aware, there is some ideologies he hoped to be delivered to the society. Militarism and pluralism for instance. In that text he wished that the society could see the pluralism problem in Indonesia is not a big problem for him, national disintegration can be handled well by him because he used to live in plurality and know well how to face the plurality itself. While militarism, in his point of view is hoped to be seen by the society positively, because he stated that militarism made him discipline so that it doesn't matter if he has militarism style in his leadership.

Because of those hidden meaning and ideologies inside news reports, we need to be critical. Frame analysis is one of some media analysis to do in order to seek for those ideologies behind a particular news report.

2.3 Study on News Report

2.3.1 Language Features in Newspaper

Based on what the writer has read from *<http://www.tlumaczenia-angielski.info/linguistics/features.htm>*, news report includes a system of interrelated lexical, grammatical means that function as media to inform, instruct, and at the same time entertain the reader. As the newspaper seeks to influence public opinion on various social, political or moral matters, its language frequently contains vocabulary with evaluative connotation, such as

to allege (the person who allegedly committed the crime), to claim (the defendant claims to know nothing about it).

The headlines of news items provides measurement that indicates its interpretation of the fact that follows through the choice of word, the use of emotionally colored words, elements of emotive sentence and font size. Most vocabulary used in newspaper writing is neutral and literary. Taken from <http://www.tlumaczenia-angielski.info/linguistics/features.htm>, it has as well its specific features such as the intensive use of:

a) Special political and economic terms, e.g., *stability, elections,*

anti-terror war, military facilities, terrorist network, opinion polls.

b) Non-term political words, e.g., *protest, breakdown, regime,*

emergency anti-terror funding.

c) Lofty, bookish words (exaggeration) including certain phrases

based on metaphors and thus emotionally colored: *war hysteria, escalation of war, overwhelming majority, global hunt for terrorists.*

d) Newspaper clichés, i.e., stereotyped expressions, commonplace

Phrases familiar to the reader, e.g., *public opinion, free markets, long-term agreements, a melting pot,*

e) Abbreviations. News items, press reports and headlines are full of

abbreviations of various kinds. Among them abbreviated terms – names of organizations, public and state bodies, political associations, industrial and other companies, various offices, etc. known by their initials are very

common; e.g., *EU* (European Union), *UNO* (United Nations Organization), *WTO* (World Trade Organization).

- f) Neologisms.** Neologisms make their way into the language of the newspaper very easily and often even spring up on newspaper pages. Now, in the early 21st century, neologisms relating to computers and the Internet outnumber all others, for example, *cybersickness* (a feeling of illness caused by using a computer for long periods of time), *MP3*, *PDA* (Personal digital assistant).
- g) Foreign words.** These have come from different languages. Some are traditionally used in newspaper writing, others have recently come from the areas of new technology (computers, Internet, business, entertainment and changes in society), for example, *beaucoup* (= a lot of money; from French); *ad hoc* (= specialized; from Latin); *bona fide* (= real, true and not intended to deceive somebody (from Latin): *I wanted to prove my bona fides*.

From the above elaboration about language features in news report, we must be familiar with those features. One of those language features can be classified as metaphor, which may be included to the term lofty/bookish word in the news report.

2.3.2 Newspaper Features

Some features in newspaper are:

- Editorial opinions, criticism, persuasion, and entertainment
- Obituaries

- Comic strips and other entertainment, such as crosswords and horoscopes
- Weather news and forecasts
- Advice, gossip, food and other columns
- Critical reviews of movies, plays, restaurants, etc.
- Classified ads

The features might be different in some newspapers, depend on the policy from the management of the company that publish the newspaper. But those classifications above are general features that exist in almost all newspapers around the world.

In *The New York Times*, the features are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| • World | • Health |
| • U.S. | • Opinion |
| • N.Y./ Region | • Arts |
| • Business | • Style |
| • Technology | • Travel |
| • Science | • Jobs |
| • Sports | • Real estate |
| • Autos | |

The news about Afghanistan bombing incident which killed afghan spy chief was put in the world rubric which consists of the news from all around the world outside U.S.

While in *Kuwait Times* the features are:

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| • Local | • Analysis |
|---------|------------|

- Regional
- International
- Spectrum
- Sports
- Business
- Friday Times

The news about the bombing incident which killed Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence was put in the international rubric, along with all news articles from the current issues all around the world outside Kuwait.

2.4 Brief Description on Afghanistan Bombing News Report

Afghanistan bombing tragedy becomes the writer's object to be analyzed using frame analysis. This tragedy, based on the news articles the writers read on The New York Times September 2nd and Kuwait Times September 3rd 2009 edition, happened in Mehtarlam, where Dr. Abdullah Laghmani, the Deputy Intelligence Chief of the National Directorate for Security was killed at 10.30 am. The assassination was carried out by a suicide bomber on foot who targeted Dr. Laghmani and other government officials.

The attack killed 22 people, including 18 civilians and four government officials. A spokesman for the Taliban in Afghanistan claimed responsibility within hours of the explosion. The spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid, said Taliban fighters had long sought to kill Mr. Laghmani, blaming him for detentions and jailings in Kandahar Province, where he was head of intelligence in the province, the Taliban's heartland, from 2003 to 2004.

2.5 Brief description on the Source of Data

2.5.1 *The New York Times*

The New York Times has been known as an American most famous newspaper both nationally in United States and internationally. The motto of this newspaper is "All the News That's Fit to Print." It is organized into sections: News, Opinions, Business, Arts, Science, Sports, Style, and Features. The *Times* has won 101 Pulitzer Prizes, the most of any news organization. Its website is the most popular American online newspaper website as of December 2008, receiving over 18 million unique visitors in that month.

The newspaper's headlines tend to be flowery, and for major stories, come with subheadings giving further details. *The New York Times* also has a webpage that makes it possible to be accessed by people all around the world. The New York Time's style of making a news report sometimes creates a controversy for this newspaper is suspected as a liberal newspaper.

2.5.2 *Kuwait Times*

Founded by Yousuf Saleh Alyan in September 1961, the ***Kuwait Times*** is the first English-language daily newspaper in the Persian Gulf region, based in Kuwait. The thirty-six-page broadsheet provides in-depth reporting on local events and business news, analysis and editorials on local, regional, and international issues, and entertainment and sports news and features. *Kuwait Times* is one of Arabian biggest newspapers, so that it can be published wider, which means that they have wider and bigger readers as well.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The study will be related to an analysis called frame analysis to analyze how the Afghanistan bombing news frames are constructed in two newspapers: *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*. The sources of the data in this analysis are the newspapers from *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*.

The analysis will be conducted by using Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's model of frame analysis by identifying the syntaxes, scripts, thematic, and rhetorical structures of the news. The analysis will also be enriched by the elaboration of news theory to direct the operational terms in the frame analysis content to be analyzed appropriately.

Firstly, the writer analyzes the syntaxes structure of the news on each newspaper, which focuses on analyzing the headline, lead, information background, quotation, source, statement, and the closing paragraph of the news text.

Secondly, the writer analyzes the script structure of the news on each newspaper, which includes analyzing the facts construction that is made by the journalist including the 5 W + 1 H in the whole paragraph.

Thirdly, she analyzes the thematic structure, which includes analyzing the details, the meaning of the statement, the interrelated relation among paragraphs, the nominalization in the paragraph, the coherence of the paragraph, the form of the sentence, and the pronoun in the text.

Fourthly, she analyzes the rhetorical structure, which includes the lexicon, graphics, and the metaphors in the form of idioms and graphs/pictures in the news report text.

Lastly, she tries to reveal the ideologies that lie in the news reports about Afghanistan bombing in both newspapers by referring to the structure of the framing and the model of frame analysis by Pan and Kosicki.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Methodology

The research method of this study is descriptive analytical interpretative, which combine the analysis of the structures of news reports and the interpretation of the frame that is included in that text, then the result is elaborated by the description of findings. Descriptive analytical interpretative can be defined as a method of analyzing the data by describing the data the researcher had and then the researcher would process the description in an analysis that required an interpretation because the interpretation is needed to conclude or to find out the hidden message in a particular text, and in this case the writer tries to find out the way the journalist of newspaper frames an article that lead the readers to a particular frame of thinking in seeing things.

3.2 Source of the Data

The sources of data are two newspapers, *The New York Times* September 2nd and *Kuwait Times* September 3rd 2009 edition.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

In collecting the data for the analysis, the writer follows some steps, those steps are:

- a. Reading the news about Afghanistan bombing news report in all two newspapers
- b. Classifying the texts that are going to be used based on Pan and Kosicki's model of frame analysis, into four structures: syntactical, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

The writers has some steps to analyze the data, those steps are:

- a. Analyzing the syntaxes structure in the text based on the frame analysis model from Pan and Kosicki,
- b. Analyzing the scripts structure in the text based on the frame analysis model from Pan and Kosicki,
- c. Analyzing the rhetoric structure in the text based on the frame analysis model from Pan and Kosicki,
- d. Analyzing the thematic structure in the text based on the frame analysis model from Pan and Kosicki, and
- e. Interpreting the result of the analysis to find out the ideology of the news reports.

Chapter IV

Discussion and Findings

4.1 Data Description

The data of analysis are taken from *The New York Times* September 2nd and *Kuwait Times* September 3rd 2009 edition. The data are news reports about Afghanistan bombing that killed its deputy chief intelligence. Those data are analyzed by using frame analysis model by Pan and Kosicki.

4.1.1 The description of syntactical structures

No.	Syntactical Structures	<i>The New York Times</i>	<i>Kuwait Times</i>
1.	Headline	Deputy Chief of Intelligence Is Slain in Afghanistan	Afghan Spy Chief Killed
2.	Lead	The second-ranking intelligence official in Afghanistan was killed by a suicide bomber on Wednesday morning, in an explosion that killed at least 15 other people outside the main mosque here in the official's hometown, officials and witnesses said.	A Taleban suicide bomber killed Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence during a visit to a mosque east of Kabul yesterday in an attack that left 22 others dead. The bombing which occurred in the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, struck at the heart of Afghanistan's intelligence service and underscored the Taleban's increasing ability to carry off complex and targeted assaults.

3.	Information Background	NYT provided some information about who Abdullah Laghmani was to let the world know that he was one of Afghanistan's best official. The death of Laghmani also became too terrible, so that NYT wrote it as an assassination. The murder was described as a weakness for Afghanistan in Afghanistan security sector.	In KT, the highlight was not located on how terrible the blast was, but also on the relation between this bombing incident and the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election. KT also provided the information about how Moslem people condemned the bombing which happened in the holy month of Ramadan to let the world know that even though Taliban's religion basic was Islam, but other Moslem people have different perspective with Taliban, then they also wanted the terrorism to be stopped.
4.	Quotation	- "We were looking for him for a long time, but today we succeeded," Mr. Mujahid said. - In Laghman, he was regarded as respected elder," Mr. Marshal said. "Bit as an intelligence expert he knew a lot about Al Qaeda, and he was a person who was very actively fighting against the Taliban, against Al Qaeda, in 34	- "We are not talking too much because people are very angry and we don't want to add to that, but Dr. Abdullah is meeting with foreign embassies and regional partners to try to find a solution," said Zalmi Younosi, Abdullah's

		provinces of Afghanistan. He was leading in managing most of the activities of this directorate, so his loss is really a major loss for the country, and especially for the province of Laghman.” - Gen. Nur ul Haq Ulumi, a retired military officer and member of the Afghan Parliament’s defense committee, described Mr. Laghmani’s death as a “big loss for Afghanistan, especially for the security sector,” - “When we lose people like him it shows that we are vulnerable,” General Ulumi said. “It is the weakness of our security organs that they are not organized enough to take care of their own security, especially when they are going among the public.” - “I am sure it is extremists, these so-called global jihadists, and Al Qaeda has definite hand behind this incident,” Mr. Marshal said at that scene of	campaign chief in six northern provinces. “After that, if there is no result, then it is protest and violence,” he warned. “Yes, violence is bad for the country...When Russia occupied Afghanistan, we had to fight. When the Taleban came we had to fight back. How can we accept a corrupt government funded by drugs and not respected by the world? We have to defend our own rights.” - “It is indefensible that such an attack was carried out at a mosque during the holy month of Ramadan,” said Peter W Galbraith, the deputy UN chief here. “The contrast between the vast majority of Afghans who yearn for peace during this holy month and those
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		explosion.	who conducted this attack could not be more stark.”
5.	Sources	- A spokesman for Taleban, Zabihullah Mujahid - Provincial officials - Lutfullah Mashal, the provincial governor. - Gen. Nur ul-Haq Ulumi, a retired military officer and a member of Afghan Parliament’s defense committee. - Dr. Abdul Latif Qaumi, the head of Public Health in the province. - Sayed Ahmad Safi, a provincial spokesman.	- Sayed Ahmad Safi, the spokesman for the local governor - A Taleban spokesman - Zalmay Younosai, Abdullah's campaign chief - Peter W Galbraith, the deputy UN chief in Afghanistan - Hamid Karzai
6.	Statement	- The second-ranking intelligence official in Afghanistan was killed by a suicide bomber on Wednesday morning, in an explosion that killed at least 15 other people outside the main mosque here in the official’s hometown, officials and witnesses said. - The spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid, said Taliban fighters had long sought to kill Mr. Laghmani, blaming him for detentions and	- A Taleban spokesman said a suicide bomber on foot targeted Laghmani, a key figure in Afghanistan's security services. - The country's election commission said yesterday that Karzai had 47.3 percent of the vote and top challenger Abdullah Abdullah had 32.6 percent. - The country's

		jailings in Kandahar Province, where he was head of intelligence in the province, the Taliban's heartland, from 2003 to 2004. - Mr. Laghmani was accustomed to mingling with people on his visits home, provincial officials said, and the bomber managed to catch him while his guard was down. He had just left the mosque, surrounded by a crowd of officials, security guards and local men. As he was getting into his armored sport utility vehicle, the suicide bomber ran toward him and detonated his explosives, said Lutfullah Mashal, the provincial governor. - Mr. Marshal said Laghmani was an intelligence expert and knew much about Al Qaeda, he was very active fighting against Al Qaeda. - General Ulumi, a retired military officer and a member of the Afghan Parliament's defense	Electoral Complaints Commission said yesterday the number of serious complaints from Election Day was 652, with the highest number coming from Baghlan, Kabul and Kandahar provinces. - Zalmi Younosi, Abdullah's campaign chief in six northern provinces said that they would fight against Al Qaeda. - The blast east of Kabul killed Laghmani, the executive director of Laghman's governor's office, the head of Laghman's provincial council, two of Laghmani's body guards, and 18 civilians, said Sayed Ahmad Safi, the spokesman for Laghman's governor. - Peter W Galbraith, the deputy UN chief here said that It is indefensible that such an attack was carried out at a mosque during the
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		committee said that the loss of Laghmani equals with vulnerable security system. - Dr. Abdul Latif Qaumi, the head of public health in the province, said 16 people had been killed and 56 wounded, 20 of them critically - Sayed Ahmad Safi, a provincial spokesman, said that the death toll was 23, The Associated Press reported. - Mr. Mashal, the provincial governor, said that the bombing was so brutal that foreign jihadists were probably involved.	holy month of Ramadan - Karzai said in a statement the "enemy" tried to kill "brave and hardworking" officials, but others with those same traits would take their place. - Safi said Laghmani was visiting the mosque to discuss plans to rebuild it. Taliban suicide attacks frequently target high-ranking government officials. Militants have warned Afghans for years not to work as government officials, teachers, or in the country's armed forces. - An intelligence officer kidnapped a few days ago by Taliban militants in Kunduz province was found yesterday hanging from a tree on the outskirts of Baghlan city, said Kabi Andarabi, the provincial police
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			chief. - In other violence, four militants were killed overnight when a roadside bomb they were planting detonated, said Fazel Ahmad Sherzad, the deputy police chief of Kandahar.
7.	Closing Paragraph	Pakistani officials repeatedly accused Mr. Laghmani of undermining their national security. The Pakistani government once asked Mr. Karzai to remove him from office and hand him over so he could face charges in Pakistan. Mr. Karzai declined the request.	The National Directorate for Security suffered a second attack in the country's north. An intelligence officer kidnapped a few days ago by Taleban militants in Kunduz province was found yesterday hanging from a tree on the outskirts of Baghlan city, said Kabi Andarabi, the provincial police chief. In other violence, four militants were killed overnight when a roadside bomb they were planting detonated, said Fazel Ahmad Sherzad, the deputy police chief of Kandahar.

4.1.2 The description of Scripts structures

No.	Scripts Structures	<i>The New York Times</i>	<i>Kuwait Times</i>
1.	What	The deputy chief of intelligence in Afghanistan is slain.	Afghan spy chief is killed.
2.	Where	Mehtarlam, Afghanistan.	Mehtarlam, 60 miles east of Kabul.
3.	When	Wednesday, September 2 nd , 2009.	September 2 nd 2009.
4.	Who	The victim was Abdullah Laghmani, the deputy chief of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security and a prominent ally of President Hamid Karzai. The actor was a suicide bomber of Taliban.	The victim was Abdullah Laghmani, Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence. The actor was a suicide bomber of Taliban.
5.	Why	• An ethnic Pashtun, he was particularly knowledgeable about the Taliban and the movement's mentors in Pakistan. • He is a prominent ally of President Hamid Karzai. • As an intelligence expert he knew a lot about Al Qaeda, and he was a person	• Laghmani was the former intelligence chief for Kandahar, a Taleban stronghold. • He fought with a Tajik-led faction during the war against the Taleban that preceded the US-led invasion of 2001. • His death occurs when the

		who was very actively fighting against the Taliban, against Al Qaeda, in the 34 provinces of Afghanistan.	tensions rise in afghan presidential election.
6.	How	Mr. Laghmani was accustomed to mingling with people on his visits home, and the bomber managed to catch him while his guard was down. He had just left the mosque, surrounded by a crowd of officials, security guards and local men. As he was getting into his armored sport utility vehicle, the suicide bomber ran toward him and detonated his explosives, said Lutfullah Mashal, the provincial governor.	A Taleban suicide bomber killed Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence during a visit to a mosque east of Kabul yesterday in an attack that left 22 others dead. The bombing, which occurred in the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, struck at the heart of Afghanistan's intelligence service and underscored the Taleban's increasing ability to carry off complex and targeted assaults.

4.1.3 The description of thematic structures

No.	Thematic Structures	<i>The New York Times</i>	<i>Kuwait Times</i>
1.	Details	The details is focused on two major themes: First theme is that the bombing tragedy has been a terrible thing happened because it killed Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence in the city that has become one of the safest cities in Afghanistan. Second theme is that the bombing of Mehtarlam which killed Abdullah Laghmani, the second-ranking deputy chief of intelligence, signifies the decreasing in Afghanistan's security system.	The details in KT refer to three major themes: First theme is that Moslem community condemned the bombing tragedy, since it killed Abdullah Laghmani, the deputy chief of intelligence, and it is done in the holy month of Ramadan near a mosque. Second theme is that the bombing tragedy happens for some reasons, one of the reasons is relating to the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election and the control of U.S government to this election. The third theme is that because of this bombing tragedy U.S. makes another policy to send more troops to Afghanistan in other words they make it legal to send more troops to Afghanistan behind the reason to help this country combats terrorism.
2.	Correlation within the sentences	In <i>The New York Times</i>, the journalist provided all the information about the suicide bombing that is done by Taliban militants	<i>Kuwait Times</i> provided the description of the bombing incident and relates it with the fraud issue in Afghanistan's general

		and the victims also the statements from various sources about the bombing and Laghmani as its central victim. From paragraph 1 up to the last paragraph the journalist explained about the bombing which killed Abdullah Laghmani, Afghanistan's second-ranking deputy chief of intelligence, and the statements from government officials and one member of Afghan's parliament, who described how the bombing happened and stated that this incident became the indicator of the weakness of Afghanistan's security system.	election. From paragraph one up to paragraph three the journalist explained about the bombing incident based on the sources that saw the incident directly and the local officials. Paragraph four until paragraph seven the journalist described the fraud issues in Afghanistan's election. Paragraph eight up to eleven the journalist returned to the bombing topic and other attacks that were done by Taleban. And in paragraph ten KT also provided information that U.S. added more troops to this country because of this bombing incident.
3.	Sentences coherence	• <u>Despite</u> the Taliban's claim of responsibility, Mr. Mashal, the provincial governor, said that the bombing was so brutal	• He was an ethnic Pashtun, along with nearly all the Taleban, <u>but</u> fought with a Tajik-led faction during the war

		that foreign jihadists were probably involved. (Contradictive coherence, with the word despite).	against the Taleban that preceded the US-led invasion of 2001. (Contradictive coherence with the word but) • Taleban suicide attacks frequently target high-ranking government officials. Militants have warned Afghans for years not to work as government officials, teachers, or in the country's armed forces. (Explanative coherence, with second statement supports the first statement.) • Taleban attacks have spiked the last three years <u>and</u> insurgents now control wide swaths of territory, momentum that forced President Barack Obama to send 21,000 additional troops to the country this year.
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			(Causative coherence with the causative statement in one sentence, even though there's no word 'because').
4.	Form of sentence	In NYT the victims, who is Afghanistan's deputy chief intelligence and other officials and people are described in passive form. In describing Taliban, the journalists used active form and quotation to validate the fact.	In KT, the bomber or the actor was provided in an active form to highlight that the actor was people from Taliban. Mostly the victims were also described in an active form.
5.	Pronoun	In NYT, Abdullah Laghmani has pronouns such as the second-ranking intelligence official, the deputy director of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security, a prominent ally of President Hamid Karzai, head of intelligence, the country's security apparatus, intelligence expert, and An ethnic Pashtun.	Almost similar with NYT, KT provided pronouns for Laghmani as follow: Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence, deputy chief of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security, a key figure in Afghanistan's security services, the former intelligence chief for Kandahar, a Taleban stronghold, an ethnic Pashtun, along with nearly

		The bombing incident also had various name, such as: assassination, suicide bomb blast, attack, blast, and bombing itself. NYT starts the pronoun his death in paragraph 3 to refer to Abdullah Laghmani. In paragraph 5, NYT provided the direct quotation from Mr. Mujahid, a spokesman for Taliban, which contains the pronoun we to refer to Taliban people. In paragraph 7, 8, 9 and 10 NYT used the pronoun he to refer to Laghmani. In paragraph 13, one of the informants statement was directly quoted and it used the pronoun we to refer to Afghanistan's people. Paragraph 14 used the pronoun he to refer to the Abdul Latif Qaumi, the public health's head.	all the Taleban. In paragraph 3 and 4, KT used pronoun he and his death to refer to Abdullah Laghmani. In paragraph 5 KT used the pronoun those figures to refer to two candidates in Afghanistan's presidential election, Hamid Karzai and Abdullah Abdullah. In paragraph 7, the word we is used to refer to Abdullah's campaign team and also the pronoun he to refer to Zalmai Younousi, Abdullah's campaign chief. Pronoun we are repeated but then it refers to Afghanistan people.
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		Paragraph 16 used the pronoun he to refer to provincial governor, Mr. Mashal. Paragraph 17 and 18 also still used the pronoun he to refer to laghmani.	
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4.1.4 The description of rhetorical structures

No.	Rhetorical Structures	<i>The New York Times</i>	<i>Kuwait Times</i>
1.	Choice of words	- In the title NYT wrote “Deputy Chief of Intelligence Is <u>Slain</u> in Afghanistan”, the writer highlights the word slain. - NYT used the word <u>second-ranking</u> intelligence official in Afghanistan. - This newspaper then used the word the deputy director of Afghanistan’s National Directorate for Security and a <u>prominent ally</u> of President Hamid Karzai to refer to	- In <i>Kuwait Times</i>, the title was “Afghan Spy Chief <u>Killed</u>”, the word killed was used. - KT stated Laghmani’s title as <u>Afghanistan’s Deputy Chief of Intelligence</u> - In the lead the first word occurred was Taleban suicide bomber to underline the actor of the bombing. - KT then published the word holy month of Ramadan to show that Moslem community also condemned the bombing which happened in Islamic’s holy month. - KT then published the word relating to ethnicity, <i>Tajik</i> and <i>Pashtun</i>, to

		Abdulah Laghmani, the central victim in this incident. - NYT also used the word <u>assassination</u> to refer to the bombing of Laghmani and also the word lack of security as the impact of the bombing. - NYT provided the information that Laghmani was accustomed to <u>mingling</u> with the people around Mehtarlam. Mingling is the word that the writer focused on. - NYT published the statement from Mr. Mashal that this incident signified a <u>major loss</u> for the country. - Besides, NYT also provided the statement from General Nur ul-Haq Ulumi who admitted that	dig more about the reason why Taleban targeted Laghmani. - KT used the word <u>explosion</u> to refer to the bombing - KT also used the terminologies from Afghanistan's presidential election, such as <u>fraud, voter intimidation, ballot stuffing</u>, and so on to picture the mess on Afghanistan's presidential election related to the bombing incident. - The fact that Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence was killed; KT also provided a fact that this condition makes U.S. <u>send even more troops</u>. This fact may lead to another impact in Afghanistan.
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		the murder of Laghmani was the <u>big loss</u> for Afghanistan's <u>security system</u>. - NYT also described the condition of gravediggers to underline that there were dozens people dead. - The word <u>extremist</u> and global <u>jihadist</u> were used to refer to Taliban militants.	
2.	Pictures	NYT provided a picture that showed Mehtarlam after the explosion, with American soldiers around and the portrayed of how messy the place was. Beside the picture of the location of the explosion, NYT also attached a map of Mehtarlam.	KT attached a picture of Afghan people who prayed for the victims before the burial.
3.	Metaphors	- severe blow (to describe the blast)	- The explosion ripped through a crowd in Laghman province.

4.2 Data Discussions

4.2.1 Analysis on syntactical structure

4.2.1.1 Headline

The headlines in those newspapers are different, the difference can be seen in the choice of words ‘murdered’ into ‘slain’ in The New York Time (NYT) and ‘killed’ in *Kuwait Times* (KT). NYT stated in its headline that the bombing happened in Afghanistan while KT did not state the location of the bombing. NYT stated that Deputy Chief of intelligence is slain without stating that the one who had been slain is Afghanistan’s Deputy Chief of Intelligence. It seems like NYT wants to show the world that anyone having title as deputy chief of intelligence can be killed in Afghanistan, besides, the bombing in one of the safest area in Afghanistan shows that the security sector has been decreased in its quality. The bombing that killed its deputy chief of intelligence strengthen the evidence that Afghanistan is no longer safe, with Taliban in that country, strategizing another bombing and spreading another terror. KT provided a quite neutral choice of title than NYT. KT used the word “killed” and clearly stated that the one who was killed was Afghan deputy chief of intelligence, so that the readers would not be confused by wondering who the person that was killed.

From the analysis, the writer concludes that NYT and KT having a different perspective in seeing this incident that influences the journalists in creating the title. NYT seems more extreme in seeing this incident with the word “slain” to replace the word “killed” and the title in NYT was bias by

only stating that deputy chief of intelligence is slain in Afghanistan which will cause an ambiguity, it is possible for the readers to wonder that the deputy chief of intelligence from any country is slain in Afghanistan or it will be the deputy chief of intelligence of Afghanistan is slain in Afghanistan. In the other hand KT provided a more neutral title by using the word “killed” to describe the bombing incident and it stated clearly that the central victim was Afghan deputy chief of intelligence.

4.2.1.2 Lead

NYT reported that the one who was died was the “second-ranking intelligence” to show the reader how this figure was important. In KT, the lead contains the additional information that the bombing happened in the Islamic holy month of Ramadan to let the world know that even Moslem community condemned this blast. KT also provided the information about who the actor behind the suicide bombing, Taliban.

NYT and KT had a different emphasis on each of the lead, NYT emphasizes the lead on the loss of Abdullah Laghmani – Afghanistan’s “second-ranking” deputy chief of intelligence – and the amount of the victims in that incident based on the statement from witnesses and government officials. KT highlighted the lead with the explanation of how this incident happened in the “holy month of Ramadan” near a mosque that makes Moslem people angry and wishes Taliban to be defeated.

4.2.1.3 Information Background

NYT and KT have their own information background. NYT provided a stream to lead the reader think the way they think about this incident – how the bombing tragedy, which was done by Taliban militants, is explained as a horrible assassination to Afghanistan *second-ranking* chief of intelligence which will lead to the judgment that the security system in Afghanistan was that terrible. NYT also wrote that the policy to send more U.S. troops is seen as the best way to handle this problem, which means indirectly that Afghanistan once again will be under U.S. control.

KT on the other hands related the bombing tragedy with the fraud issue in Afghanistan presidential election. If we relate to the figures in Afghanistan election, Hamid Karzai and Abdullah Abdullah, we will recall our memory to the opinion about how Karzai (who is also close with Laghmani) is believed having a closer relation with U.S. than Abdullah Abdullah, and the fraud is considered because of U.S. pressure to Afghan people to reelect Karzai for the next president. NYT as we know is U.S. leading newspaper, so it does not want to rememorize about the fraud in Afghan general election because public will return to the opinion about U.S. intimidation to Afghan people through Karzai's influence.

Once again the information background which was built by both newspapers show that they have different perspective in making the news then creating the frame of the bombing incident. If NYT framed the bombing into the assassination to one of the top intelligence officials have signed the

reduced in quality of the security system in Afghanistan and terrors from Taliban must be combated as soon as possible, KT did not only view the incident from the impact that occurs after the bombing partially in Afghanistan's security system, but also from the relation with what happened in Afghanistan presidential election, where the fraud issue was also being related to U.S. influence in Afghanistan to one of its sweetheart, Hamid Karzai, who became one of the candidates as well.

The frame in KT also made the readers recall their memory to see the fraud issue in the election as one of the reasons that forced Taliban to do the suicide bombing. KT also highlighted that Moslem community condemned this incident and the impact of this bombing tragedy made U.S. government create a policy to send more troops to this country in the name of helping Afghanistan combating terrorism.

4.2.1.4 Quotation

The quotation on NYT elaborates the statements from both Taleban spokesman about how Taleban wished to do this mission from long time ago and government officials and also one of Afghan' parliament member about the loss of Laghmani means the loss of this country, also show their opinion about how influencing and great Laghmani was. In KT the quotation is stated from Abdullah's campaign chief about how Abdullah faces this tragedy and how Abdullah and his followers condemned the suicide bomber and the terror brought by Taleban, KT also provided the quotation from the deputy UN chief

in Afghanistan which shows that Moslem community also condemned this incident which happened near a mosque in the holy month of Ramadan.

Just like what has been the frame of NYT that emphasized the loss of Lagmani means the decreasing quality of Afghanistan's security system, NYT provided some direct speech from Mr. Mujahid from Taliban, showing that Taliban has been hunting for Laghmani for so long. The NYT provided the quotations from some informants such as Mr. Mashal and General Nur ul-Haq Ulumi, a retired military officer and a member of Afghan Parliament's defense committee, Dr. Abdul Latif Qaumi, the head of Public Health in the province, Sayed Ahmad Safi, a provincial spokesman who described the messy situation after the incident and the opinion that the loss of Laghmani means the big loss for the security sector of Afghanistan.

In KT, the quotations were not only about the messy situation after the bombing and the loss of Laghmani, but also much more about the reason behind the bombing, including the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election. KT also provided the quotation from Zalmay Younosi, Abdullah's campaign chief to show the reaction of this bombing in the context of political condition in Afghanistan, and Peter Galbraith, the deputy UN chief in Afghanistan that told his condolence for Afghanistan and condemnation to Taliban. He gave a representation of how Moslem people also being hurt by this incident.

From the analysis above, the writer can conclude that the quotations in these two newspapers differ based on the frame that they tried to build.

4.2.1.5 Sources

The sources or people who give information and their witness are not very different in those newspapers. NYT has General Nurul Haq Ulumi, Lutfullah Mashal, and Dr. Abdul Latif Qaumi which are not stated in KT, while KT has Zalmay Younusi, and Peter W Galbraith which are not stated in NYT as well.

NYT provided the sources that support its frame that show how Afghanistan suffered because of this bombing incident and how poor the security system in Afghanistan afterwards, so the sources displayed are the sources that explained how messy security system in Afghanistan was after the blast.

KT besides displayed the sources that condemned the incident also provided the sources that helped the readers relate this incident with the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election. We can see that the sources in KT was provided to show that in the other side, Moslem community also being hurt by what Taliban militants have done which was quoted from Peter W. Galbraith who stated that Moslem also condemned this incident.

From the explanation above, we can see that the sources provided in these two newspapers different based on the frame they have in the news article.

4.2.1.6 Statement

The statements in NYT and KT are also different like what has been stated in the analysis of quotation. Statements are the indirect speech that was concluded by the journalists. The difference of the providing of statements in both newspapers was also influenced by the frame each newspaper has. NYT provided the statements based on the frame that the loss of Laghmani means the loss of Afghanistan and the decreasing quality of its security sector, while KT provided the statements based on the frame that the bombing incident happened not solely because Taliban wants to spread terror but also from the fraud issue in Afghanistan presidential election. The frame that Moslem people also condemned the incident and the frame that U.S. policy to send more troops was considered appropriate to help Afghanistan combats terrorism.

4.2.1.7 Closing Paragraph

NYT provided the fact that Pakistan government once had asked Mr. Laghmani to help that country handling terrorism to show how important this figure is for both Afghanistan and Pakistan, or even other countries in a neighborhood. KT provided the fact that Taleban's terrors are still in a huge number in Afghanistan, so that Afghanistan security sector is wished to be improved and strengthened.

The writer conclusion is that since NYT framed the bombing incident with the fact that the loss of Laghmani means the decreasing in Afghanistan

security sector, NYT made a closing paragraph as the rewriting the achievements of Laghmani in combating terrorism, while KT created a closing paragraph that is wished to alert the people who read the news to fight against terrorism together.

4.2.2 Analysis on Script Structure

4.2.2.1 What?

In answering “what” question, NYT wrote that the thing which was discussed in the article was the killing of Afghanistan deputy chief of intelligence the choice of word to represent killing is “slain” to show that this incident was the terrible one. KT wrote the same thing, but this newspaper used a more neutral choice of words “kill” to refer to the killing of Afghanistan deputy chief of intelligence.

The writer concludes that both newspapers are telling the same thing, the murder of Laghmani, Afghanistan deputy chief of intelligence, the difference is located on how these newspapers choose the words to describe the suicide bombing that killed Laghmani.

4.2.2.2 Where?

Both newspapers stated the location of the bombing accurately, in Mehtarlam, 60 miles east of Kabul. Mehtarlam was described 60 miles from Kabul – Afghanistan capital city – to let the readers know where Mehtarlam

actually is. NYT support the description of the location of the bombing in a clear map attached in the article.

4.2.2.3 When?

Both newspapers wrote the same time information of the bombing incident, Wednesday, September 2nd 2009.

4.2.2.4 Who?

In both newspapers, the central victim was Abdullah Laghmani, the deputy chief of intelligence in Afghanistan. Other victims came from various backgrounds, including Laghmani's guards, civil society, women and children. Those newspapers also stated that the actor of the bombing was one of Taliban militants, based on what Mr. Mujahid, the spokesman from Taliban, said.

4.2.2.5 Why?

NYT and KT have their own reason about this bombing tragedy, but still the similarity was on the fact that Laghmani had been targeted by Taliban because of what he had done to Taliban militants. KT relates the reason to the fraud issue in that country's presidential election to let the readers know that U.S. also has its own role in creating such terrorism which killed Laghmani.

The writer can conclude that the description of explanation on NYT only exposed the reason that Laghmani is an ethnic Pashtun along with all the

Taliban, so that he knew their custom and also he was in a front line and expert in combating terrorism that has been spread out by Taliban militants/ on the other hand, KT also persuaded the readers to rememorate to the fraud issue in Afghanistan presidential election which was suspected very relating to U.S. close relation with Hamid Karzai, Lagmani's prominent ally. The fact that was provided by KT would weaken U.S. position so that NYT did not mention this as one of the reason why this incident happened.

4.2.2.6 How?

Both newspapers provided similar chronological information about how Laghmani was killed. In this point, NYT and KT has rather similar description about how Laghmani was killed by provideng the details description about the condition, the place, the time, the amount of the victims, the bombing, and the situation afterwards.

4.2.3 Analysis on Thematic Structure

4.2.3.1 Details

The details in NYT refer to two major themes while in KT it refers to three major themes. Since in thematic structure we analyze the themes embedded in the news article, the writer found that NYT has two major themes, first is that the bombing tragedy is stated as the terrible assassination to Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence and second, the incident indicated that the security system has been destroyed and weak. NYT focused

on the bombing tragedy, the central victim of the incident, and the weakness in Afghanistan security system afterwards.

In KT, the major themes are concluded as follows: first, Moslem community was one of the communities which condemned the bombing tragedy, because the incident happened in the holy month of Ramadan. Second, the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election was one of the bridges why such kind of incident happened. Third, the impact of the bombing of Mehtarlam forces U.S. to have one more reason to add more troops to Afghanistan in order to guard this country for terrorism, even though this policy might not be a popular one in their hometown.

From the analysis of the themes above, the writer can conclude that the themes in these two newspapers are dissimilar, since NYT has two major themes about the incident's impacts on Afghanistan security sector, while KT has three major themes about the reaction from the representative of Moslem community, the fraud issue in its presidential election, and the U.S. policy to add more troops in Afghanistan, KT did not highlight the destroyed security system only, like what has been stated in NYT, but it provided other aspects of the bombing from the political side. The themes here impact the news framing of both newspapers.

4.2.3.2 Correlation within the sentences

The sentences and paragraphs' correlation are interrelated, so that the writer analyzes these two things together. NYT correlated the sentences and

paragraphs (since one paragraph contains one sentence), with one big issue: “the death of Abdullah -Laghmani, Afghanistan’s second-ranking deputy chief of intelligence”, which become one incident having impact on the quality declining of Afghanistan’s security system.

The correlation within the sentences in *Kuwait Times* leads it to the three major themes which have been stated before so that the writer concludes that the correlation in these two newspapers leads to the dissimilar major themes they already had.

From that analysis, the writer concludes that NYT and KT correlate the sentences and paragraph in their own article in a distinct way based on their major themes.

4.2.3.3 Sentences coherence

In sentence coherence, we will seek for three coherences, causative, contradictive, and explanative coherence. In NYT the writer found a contradictive coherence, in the sentence: “Despite the Taliban’s claim of responsibility, Mr. Mashal, the provincial governor, said that the bombing was so brutal that foreign jihadists were probably involved.”

In KT, the writer found three coherences, the contradictive coherence, which was stated in the statement, “He was an ethnic Pashtun, along with nearly all the Taleban, but fought with a Tajik-led faction during the war against the Taleban that preceded the US-led invasion of 2001”, and the explanative coherence in these two sentences, “Taleban suicide attacks

frequently target high-ranking government officials. Militants have warned Afghans for years not to work as government officials, teachers, or in the country's armed forces”, also the causative coherence in the statement:

“Taleban attacks have spiked the last three years and insurgents now control wide swaths of territory, momentum that forced President Barack Obama to send 21,000 additional troops to the country this year”.

The explanation above shows that the three coherences are embedded in the two newspapers, so that the statements and sentences are reasonably understood.

4.2.3.4 Form of sentence

NYT used passive form to describe the central victim, Abdullah Laghmani who was Afghanistan’s “second-ranking” deputy chief of intelligence. The using of passive form to describe the victim indicated that the highlighted issue was on the victim receiving the action that was more important or should be emphasized. The actor, who was stated and admitted as a *jihadist* from Taliban, was occurred in an active form to know how and why he did the suicide bombing.

KT used active form in describing the actor and victims and avoided using the passive form so that the focus of the news was not all about the victim, but also the actor and the reason behind the bombing.

After all, the writer can conclude that NYT and KT provided distinct point of view by creating statements using passive and active form. NYT

prefers use passive form to describe the incident and the victim to only highlight the victim and the impact after the blast, while KT uses the active form to show that the actor, victims, and the reason behind the bombing incident are also important to notice.

4.2.3.5 Pronoun

NYT has some pronouns refer to Abdullah Laghmani, the central victim of the suicide bombing incident, such as the *second-ranking* intelligence official, the deputy director of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security, a prominent ally of President Hamid Karzai, head of intelligence, the country's security apparatus, "brave and hardworking" officials, intelligence expert, and An ethnic Pashtun. The bombing incident also had various names, such as: assassination, suicide bomb blast, attack, blast, and bombing itself.

KT provided pronouns for Laghmani as follow: Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence, deputy chief of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security, a key figure in Afghanistan's security services, the former intelligence chief for Kandahar, a Taleban stronghold, an ethnic Pashtun, along with nearly all the Taleban, "brave and hardworking" officials.

The analysis above leads the writer to conclude that pronouns for Laghmani partially were used by both newspapers for a particular purpose. NYT for instance, inform its readers that Laghmani was the "second-ranking intelligence", to underline his position and achievement and to let the world

know that the loss of Laghmani means a great loss for Afghanistan and the big bang for Afghanistan's security system, so that the government officials are wished to improve it briefly. The pronoun "he" and "we" are stated in some paragraphs in NYT and KT to refer to Laghmani (some refers to Mr. Mashal and Dr. Abdul Latif Qaumi) and Afghanistan people.

4.2.4 Analysis on Rhetorical Structure

4.2.4.1 Choice of Words

The choice of words in both newspapers was seen from the headline or the choice of title, in NYT, the headline is "Deputy Chief of Intelligence Is Slain in Afghanistan". The word "slain" based on Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary means kill somebody violently. It has a different circumstance with the word "kill" itself. The word "slain" includes a worse violence, so it must be more dangerous and tragic. Besides, NYT did not state that the victim who was being killed is Afghanistan's Deputy Chief of Intelligence; this newspaper only stated that the victim was Deputy Chief of Intelligence and the place of the murder was in Afghanistan. Readers will get confuse at first, the question occurs in their mind would be "where did deputy chief of intelligence who was slain in Afghanistan come from?"

In the other hands, KT wrote "Afghan Spy Chief Killed" as its headline. KT stated that the deputy chief of intelligence who was being killed was from Afghanistan. The word "kill" was used to give the information that

somebody killed Afghanistan's Deputy Chief of Intelligence and it was another bombing incident happened in Afghanistan.

NYT used the term "second-ranking" Intelligence Official to describe who Laghmani was. "Second-ranking" title indicated that Laghmani was a great intelligence official, one of the most extraordinary intelligence officials in Afghanistan. The fact of losing its second-ranking intelligence emphasizes that Laghmani's death was a disaster for Afghanistan. NYT then said that Laghmani was Hamid Karzai's prominent ally. It indicated that Hamid Karzai and Laghmani had a close relation.

The word "assassination" was also being used in NYT to describe the bombing incident. "Assassination" is the worst level in killing someone, because assassination must contain violence and some terrible treatment to the victim until the victim dies. "Assassination" is a more scary word than the word kill. Besides, the context of assassination is more tragic, brutal, and violent than the word kill. The journalist did not forget to explain that Laghmani was mingling with the people around the location of the bombing, which means that Laghmani was a nice person, and he was too good to be killed.

The statements from two Afghanistan's important people, Mr. Mashal and General Ulumi who claimed that the loss of Laghmani means the loss of security system's quality, are enough to support the major theme of this newspaper: to show the world that this bombing tragedy was very terribly bad.

Besides providing the information and statements from some important people, NYT also provides a picture of how gravediggers do their activity to show that there were many people died in that incident. *Jihadist* and militants were also used to refer to Taliban members.

KT used the word “kill” rather than “assassin” or “slay” to refer to the bombing incident. The word kill was a neutral word to use to refer to a murder. KT used also the word Deputy Chief of Intelligence to refer to the central victim, Abdullah laghmani, the title is more neutral than when the newspaper uses the second ranking as modifier. KT emphasizes the ethnicity terminology, such as *Tajik* and *Pashtun* because the information about Laghmani’s ethnicity would lead to another fact which was highlighted: the fraud in Afghanistan’s presidential election. The fraud issue was suspected happened because of U.S. intimidation to Afghanistan people through Hamid Karzai’s campaign team. The fraud issue would lead the reader to the opinion that because of this bombing incident, U.S. send more troops to Afghanistan to guard this country from terrorism. The reader would never know, is it for the sake of Afghanistan’s security and democracy or is it anything else behind this policy. U.S. was always there whenever Afghanistan faces problems with its political condition or security sector because of terrorism.

From the analysis above, the writer concludes that NYT and KT had their own special terms to underline a person, an event, or a tragedy. NYT was rather extreme in creating this article about Afghanistan bombing, using the provoking words such as slain, assassination, *second-ranking* deputy chief of

intelligence, Hamid Karzai prominent ally, and the words and statement that described this incident as the cause of Afghanistan's lowest quality of security. NYT always sees this incident in one point of view: big loss for Afghanistan's security system. KT used a more neutral term in describing this incident, like using the word killed, *Tajik, Pashtun* (to explain about the background of Laghmani and Taliban's ethnicity), fraud issue which has a relation with the reason of Taliban to do this bombing. The terms used here are more balanced, not to over expose a point of view. KT also included another issue that is suspected as the motive that drove Taliban to detonate the bomb to kill laghmani.

4.2.4.2 Pictures

NYT and KT have different pictures displayed in their news article about Afghanistan bombing. NYT displayed 2 pictures, the condition of the bombing location after the incident and the map of Mehtarlam.



The first picture tells about how messy the location of the bombing was. The picture says to the readers that the terror still occurs, and one of the biggest terrors had killed one of the greatest important figures in Afghanistan, its deputy chief of intelligence, Abdullah Laghmani. The bombing targeted the very extraordinary intelligence official

and it was done very accurately by Taliban. This threat can give Afghanistan other negative impacts including the world's unsafest country predicate.



The second picture displayed the map of Mehtarlam, the location where the bombing happened. This map shows that Mehtarlam is near to Kabul, the capital city of Afghanistan. Mehtarlam is one of the safest city in Afghanistan actually, but this bombing automatically makes this safest city become same with other dangerous cities in Afghanistan, with many access for Taliban to come and spread the terror.

Kuwait Times (KT) showed only one picture for this bombing article.



The picture captures the people prayed for Laghmani, the central victim and other victims to show that Moslem community also condemned and had their deep condolence for this incident, because this bombing tragedy happened in the holy month of Ramadan, near a mosque. I interpret Moslem community will respond this in

the statement of, “How come Taliban do this in the holy month of Ramadan? Ramadan should be the month for Moslem to pray and spread the love and kindness, not the terrors and hatred”. As we know the world look Islam as the religion of terrorists, while at the same time Moslem also fight against terrorism and clarify that this religion has some principles, such as loving, helping, and caring for people around them, since islam is rahmatan lil alamin, or affection for the universe. It is a wrong idea to see Islam as the religion of terrorists.

From that analysis, the writer concludes that in providing the picture to support the news, those newspapers had strong contradictive sight. NYT captured the messy condition after the bombing incident and the map of Mehtarlam to let the world know in which part of this country, the bombing blast. Based on its themes that underlined the lost of Laghmani as the lost of Afghanistan and the decreasing quality of Afghanistan security system, NYT provided those pictures to support the ideas and build a deeper understanding of this incident and the impact after the incident. KT displayed a more specific ritual for Moslem in treating the bodies before the graving, since KT is the newspaper in the country that has a large Moslem community. Moslem would easily understand the picture that explains more about the deep condolence from Moslem people in Afghanistan for this bombing incident.

4.2.4.3 Metaphors

Metaphors in both newspapers are not much, in NYT the writer found the word *severe blow* to describe about the terrible bombing in Mehtarlam which killed Abdullah Laghmani, who is known as Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence. Severe is usually used along with storm or another natural disaster because the power of the storm is unbeatable, then severe blow to refer to the bombing incident means more or less the same. It was unbeatable, and powerful.

KT used the word *ripped* through the crowd to describe the bombing. The word *ripped* is seen as an exaggeration because bombing should be a blast, but it was quite reasonable to explain the huge impact of the suicidal bombing in the crowded place.

After the entire analysis, the writer can conclude that NYT and KT used metaphors to describe the bombing blast, if NYT used severe blow KT used the word *ripped* through the crowd. Each term refers to the description about the bombing.

4. 3 Findings

From the above data discussion, the writer finds out that the frame of *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times* are different based on the identification of structures of framing elements, as we can see below:

<i>The New York Times</i>	<i>Kuwait Times</i>
The death of Abdullah Laghmani	The bombing in Mehtarlam, which

means the destroying of Afghanistan security sector.	killed Abdullah Laghmani is suspected driven by some reasons, one of them related to the fraud issue in Afghanistan presidential election.
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From the analysis of the four structures of framing based on frame analysis model by Pan and Kosicki, the writer found out that the major themes these two newspapers are distinct, as we can see below

Structures	The New York Times	Kuwait Times
Syntactical	Showing a more ambiguous headline (Deputy Chief of Intelligence is Slain in Afghanistan), with the choice of informants and their statements based on the frame they had: The death of Abdullah Laghmani means the destroying of Afghanistan security sector.	Showing a quite clear information in the headline (Afghan Spy Chief Killed), with the providing of informants and their statements based on the frame Kuwait Times had: The bombing in Mehtarlam, which killed Abdullah Laghmani is suspected driven by some reasons, one of them related to the fraud issue in Afghanistan presidential election.
Script	Answering the 5 W + 1 H questions in a detail. The way NYT answered the question	Since the major difference is in the way KT and NYT answer the question why, so

	why makes it different with the providing of answer of KT to the same question. NYT answers the question why with the explanation of how Laghmani was an expert and knowledgeable about the Taliban and he was the person who was very actively fighting against the Taliban and Al-Qaeda.	this is how KT provide an explanation to answer why this incident happened. KT provide some explanations like what has been explained in NYT, but this newspaper also states that this incident has a relation with the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election.
Thematic	NYT has two major themes, first is that this bombing is rated as the massive attack because it killed Afghanistan's 'second-ranking' intelligence chief. The second is that this incident become the attack to Afghanistan's security system in the same time, so that the security sector in Afghanistan became more vulnerable.	KT has three major themes, first: Moslem community also condemned this incident and must have asked why this incident happened in the holy month of Ramadan, near a mosque. Second: the bombing incident happened for some reasons, one of the reason is related to the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election, third: the bombing made U.S. government send even more troops in the name of helping Afghanistan combating terrorism.

Rhetorical	NYT plays with the word ‘assassin’ and ‘slay’ to replace the word ‘kill’. It is reasonable, since this newspaper explains more about how Afghanistan security sector destroyed after the death of Laghmani. Rhetorically, NYT framed this bombing incident by seeing only the death of Laghmani and the achievement of Laghmani so that readers will know that the loss of Laghmani means the loss of the country.	KT uses the usual word ‘kill’ to describe the death of Laghmani. Some terms related to fraud issue in Afghanistan’s presidential election are also used, e.g: ballot stuffing, election fraud, etc. The picture shows Moslem people pray for the death after the bombing incident. Rhetorically, KT sees the reasons behind the bombing of Mehtarlam which killed afghan spy chief in some reasons, one of it related to the fraud issue in afghan election.
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The ideologies can be seen from the dissimilar themes in both newspapers, *the New York Times* has the ideologies which indicate that this most popular newspaper in U.S. sees the bombing of Mehtarlam in Afghanistan which killed Afghanistan’s deputy chief of intelligence in a single reason, the hatred of Taliban and its terror in Afghanistan successfully destroy this country’s security system, so the superiority is occurred because this newspaper only provided the information from U.S. point of view.

If the writer looks once again to the themes constructed in the *Kuwait Times*, she can conclude that the ideologies occur in this newspaper related to

this bombing incident are occurred based on the three themes this newspaper built. The ideologies are that *Kuwait Times* sees this incident as the protest of Taliban towards Afghanistan presidential election and that Moslem people also condemned the bombing because it happened in the holy month of Ramadan near a mosque.

From the findings above, the writer sees that the ideologies constructed in NYT and KT are distinct. NYT does not provide the statement from Moslem people side while KT provides it so that this news article becomes more balanced.

Chapter V

Conclusion, Implication, and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

After discussing and analyzing the four structures of framing about Afghanistan bombing in *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*, the writer concludes that each newspaper has a different way in creating a frame which can lead the readers to a particular way of looking things, and in this case, the bombing in Afghanistan that killed its deputy chief of intelligence.

In syntactical structures, each item which consists of headline, lead, information background, quotation, sources, statement, and closing paragraph are referred to the theme that *The New York Times* and *Kuwait Times*' journalist intended to create. The frame of NYT are based on two major themes, first is that this bombing incident has signed one more terrible terror from Taliban in Afghanistan, and the second theme is that the killed of Abdullah Laghmani, the deputy chief of intelligence made the security system in this country got worse.

The writer takes one example from the item in syntactical structures: The headline in NYT and *Kuwait Times* differs based on what sensation those newspapers wanted to build. NYT stated "slain" as the word to explain how the intelligence chief died. KT stated "killed" as the word to explain about the way afghan spy chief died. The circumstance that those newspapers made is different from the very beginning.

In scripts structures, the writer found out that the question of 5W+1H were answered also based on the details and information background that these two newspapers had. Both newspapers stated the similar answers to the questions what, where, when, how and who even though the answers were served in a different way, since those newspapers had a distinct frame and themes. The dissimilarities occur when these newspapers answered the question why. The question why needed the journalist's interpretation from the information they got from some informants and from the way they recalled another issue happened in Afghanistan. The interpretation of information to answer the questions why was also connected with the frame each newspaper created. If NYT stated that this incident only happened because Taliban wanted to spread their terror to Afghan people, KT included the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election as one supporting reason that explained why this bombing happened.

In thematic structures, the writer found out that the details in both newspapers led the readers to also a different frame based on distinct themes. NYT has two major themes, first theme is that the bombing tragedy has been a terrible thing happened because it killed Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence in the city that has become one of the safest cities in Afghanistan. Second theme is that the bombing of Mehtarlam which killed Abdullah Laghmani, "the second-ranking deputy chief of intelligence", signifies the decreasing in Afghanistan's security system. KT has three major themes, First theme is that Moslem community condemned the bombing tragedy, since it killed Abdullah Laghmani, the deputy chief of intelligence, and it is done in the holy month of

Ramadan near a mosque. Second theme is that the bombing tragedy happens for some reasons, one of the reasons is relating to the fraud issue in Afghanistan's presidential election and the control of U.S government to this election. The third theme is that because of this bombing tragedy, U.S. makes another policy to send more troops to Afghanistan. In other words they make it legal to send more troops to Afghanistan behind the reason to help this country combats terrorism.

The correlation within the sentence, sentence coherence, form of the sentence and pronouns led the readers to those different themes in each newspaper. The pronoun for Laghmani in these newspapers are also dissimilar, NYT highlight the word "second ranking intelligence" for Laghmani in order to show the readers that the one who had been "slain" in this bombing was one of Afghanistan most precious person. KT provided the information of ethnicity that Laghmani had to explain more about the connection between Laghmani and Taliban so that the readers would know another reason why Taliban hunted Laghmani.

The last structures to be analyzed are the rhetorical structures. Rhetorical structures contain choice of words, pictures, and metaphors. The most remarkable difference from NYT and KT were located on this structure, particularly in the choice of words. The distinct choice of words signed the difference on the emphasis and frames that NYT and KT created towards this bombing incident. For instance, the word "slain" in NYT explains how Laghmani died while KT stated the way Laghmani died with the word "killed". Laghmani in NYT was

staed as “second ranking intelligence” to show that the person who was “slain” by Taliban was not an ordinary Afghanistan intelligence official. KT stated Laghmani besides as “Afghanistan Deputy Chief of Intelligence”, also stated him as “Afghan spy chief” in the headline to describe that what Laghmani had been doing so far was something to do with the security sector.

The pictures provided in these two newspapers were also referred to the frame NYT and KT’s journalists want to create. NYT provided two pictures, the first picture showed Mehtarlam after the explosion, with some soldiers around and the portrayed of how messy the place was. Beside the picture of the location of the explosion, NYT also attached a map of Mehtarlam to help its reader recognize the place of the bombing so that the readers have a clear interpretation of where Mehtarlam is. KT provided only one big colorful picture that shown the praying activity for the victims of the bombing, since *Kuwait Times* is one of Kuwait English-version newspaper in the country that has Moslem community. Moslem community must know what the people in the picture do because they are used to do the same prayer when someone dies around them.

After seeing the frame through the structures of framing in both newspapers, the writer concludes that the ideologies in *the New York Times* indicate that this most popular newspaper in U.S. is the superiority this country has from the way this newspaper sees the bombing of Mehtarlam in Afghanistan which killed Afghanistan’s deputy chief of intelligence in a single reason, the hatred of Taliban and its terror in Afghanistan successfully destroy this country’s

security system, while *Kuwait Times* sees this incident as the protest of Taliban towards Afghanistan presidential election and that Moslem people also condemned the bombing because it happened in the holy month of Ramadan near a mosque.

5.2 Implication

The writer hopes that after conducting the thesis on media analysis by using framing analysis as the tool to interpret the frame the media builds in serving a particular style of making news, the students of English Department can not only improve and enrich the thesis on media analysis, but also sharpen and improve the accuracy of the analysis and interpretation.

5.3 Recommendation

After conducting this thesis, the writer has several recommendation for the next English Department students who will take frame analysis as the tool to analyze the media, there are:

1. To add more variation in frame analysis, ED students may use other models such as Gamson and Modigliani's, Murray Edelman's and Robert N. Entman's.
2. ED students can analyze another issue in media, from various aspects, not only political issue but also economics, cultural, and so on because there must be at least an ideology in the way the journalists frame a particular news article.

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Appendices

Taken from Kuwait Times



Afghan spy chief killed

Published Date: September 03, 2009

KABUL: A Taliban suicide bomber killed Afghanistan's deputy chief of intelligence during a visit to a mosque east of Kabul yesterday in an attack that left 22 others dead. The bombing, which occurred in the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, struck at the heart of Afghanistan's intelligence service and underscored the Taliban's increasing ability to carry off complex and targeted assaults.

The explosion ripped through a crowd in Laghman province just as Abdullah Laghmani, deputy chief of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security, and other officials were leaving the main mosque in Mehterlam, 60 miles east of Kabul. Laghmani died at the scene, according to Sayed Ahmad Safi, the spokesman for the local governor.

A Taliban spokesman said a suicide bomber on foot targeted Laghmani, a key figure in Afghanistan's security services. President Hamid Karzai and the United Nations condemned the attack. Laghmani was the former intelligence chief for Kandahar, a Taliban stronghold. In his most recent post, he directed intelligence operations, especially in eastern Afghanistan, and appointed local intelligence

officials throughout the area.

He was an ethnic Pashtun, along with nearly all the Taleban, but fought with a Tajik-led faction during the war against the Taleban that preceded the US-led invasion of 2001. His death occurred as tensions rise in the wake of the divisive Aug 20 presidential election. The country's election commission said yesterday that Karzai had 47.3 percent of the vote and top challenger Abdullah Abdullah had 32.6 percent.

Those figures were with votes counted from 60 percent of the country's polling stations. Karzai needs 50 percent to avoid a two-man runoff. In the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif, meanwhile, an official with Abdullah's campaign warned supporters of the former foreign minister would take to the streets if there was any perception that election fraud was overlooked.

Karzai is an ethnic Pashtun, while Abdullah is half Pashtun and half Tajik but is seen as the Tajik candidate. Hundreds of serious allegations of fraud have been formally lodged since voting day, mostly involving ballot-box stuffing and voter intimidation. The country's Electoral Complaints Commission said yesterday the number of serious complaints from election day was 652, with the highest number coming from Baghlan, Kabul and Kandahar provinces.

We are not talking too much because people are very angry and we don't want to add to that, but Dr Abdullah is meeting with foreign embassies and regional partners to try to find a solution," said Zalmay Younosi, Abdullah's campaign chief in six northern provinces. "After that, if there is no result, then it is protest and violence," he warned. "Yes, violence is bad for the country ... When Russia occupied Afghanistan, we had to fight. When the Taleban came we had to fight back. How can we accept a corrupt government funded by drugs and not respected by the world? We have to defend our own rights.

The blast east of Kabul killed Laghmani, the executive director of Laghman's governor's office, the head of Laghman's provincial council, two of Laghmani's body guards, and 18 civilians, said Sayed Ahmad Safi, the spokesman for Laghman's governor. "It is indefensible that such an attack was carried out at a mosque during the holy month of Ramadan," said Peter W Galbraith, the deputy UN chief here. "The contrast between the vast majority of Afghans who yearn for peace during this holy month and those who conducted this attack could not be more stark.

Karzai said in a statement the "enemy" tried to kill "brave and hardworking" officials, but others with those same traits would take their place. US troops cordoned off the blast site, right outside Mehterlam's main mosque, which sits in a crowded market area. Safi said Laghmani was visiting the mosque to discuss plans to rebuild it. Taleban suicide attacks frequently target high-ranking government officials. Militants have warned Afghans for years not to work as government

officials, teachers, or in the country's armed forces.

Taleban attacks have spiked the last three years and insurgents now control wide swaths of territory, momentum that forced President Barack Obama to send 21,000 additional troops to the country this year. US military officials may soon ask for even more troops to be sent to the country, but American public opinion is starting to turn against the almost eight-year war as US troop deaths have reached an all-time high.

The National Directorate for Security suffered a second attack in the country's north. An intelligence officer kidnapped a few days ago by Taleban militants in Kunduz province was found yesterday hanging from a tree on the outskirts of Baghlan city, said Kabi Andarabi, the provincial police chief. In other violence, four militants were killed overnight when a roadside bomb they were planting detonated, said Fazel Ahmad Sherzad, the deputy police chief of Kandahar. - AP

Taken from The New York Times

Deputy Chief of Intelligence Is Slain in Afghanistan



By STEPHEN FARRELL and SANGAR RAHIMI
Published: September 2, 2009

MEHTAR LAM, Afghanistan — The second-ranking intelligence official in Afghanistan was killed by a suicide bomber on Wednesday morning, in an explosion that killed at least 15 other people outside the main mosque here in the official's hometown, officials and witnesses said.

People gathered at the scene of the suicide bomb blast in the city of Mehtarlam where Afghanistan's second-ranking intelligence official was killed on Wednesday.

The intelligence official, Abdullah Laghmani, was the deputy director of Afghanistan's National Directorate for Security and a prominent ally of President Hamid Karzai. Afghan officials and colleagues conceded that his death was a severe blow to the fight against the Taliban and Al Qaeda.

A spokesman for the Taliban in Afghanistan claimed responsibility within hours of the explosion. The spokesman, Zabihullah Mujahid, said Taliban fighters had long sought to kill Mr. Laghmani, blaming him for detentions and jailings in Kandahar Province, where he was head of intelligence in the province, the Taliban's heartland, from 2003 to 2004.

"We were looking for him for a long time, but today we succeeded," Mr. Mujahid said.

The assassination of such a powerful member of the country's security apparatus highlighted the overall lack of security in the country, even in cities like Mehtar Lam, where the Taliban have not carried out an attack of this scale before.

Two senior officials of Laghman Province were killed in the attack, as were a leading religious figure in the area and at least a dozen civilians, including three women. Mr. Laghmani was killed about 9:30 a.m. as he left the main mosque in the center of Mehtar Lam, the capital of Laghman Province, which is 60 miles east of Kabul. He had returned home during Ramadan and was helping to refurbish the mosque.

Mr. Laghmani was accustomed to mingling with people on his visits home, provincial officials said, and the bomber managed to catch him while his guard was down. He had just left the mosque, surrounded by a crowd of officials, security guards and local men. As he was getting into his armored sport utility vehicle, the suicide bomber ran toward him and detonated his explosives, said Lutfullah Mashal, the provincial governor.

The blast ripped away the passenger side of Mr. Laghmani's vehicle and damaged one of his security contingent's vehicles a few feet away. Shrapnel struck bystanders at a nearby marketplace and shredded a large poster of Mr. Laghmani posing with Mr. Karzai and provincial officials.

"In Laghman, he was regarded as a respected elder," Mr. Mashal said. "But as an intelligence expert he knew a lot about Al Qaeda, and he was a person who was very actively fighting against the Taliban, against Al Qaeda, in the 34 provinces of Afghanistan. He was leading in managing most of the activities of this directorate, so his loss is really a major loss for the country, and especially for the province of Laghman."

In Kabul, Mr. Karzai's office released a statement describing Mr. Laghmani and the senior Laghman officials who were killed as "brave, hard-working and patriotic."

Gen. Nur ul-Haq Ulumi, a retired military officer and a member of the Afghan Parliament's defense committee, described Mr. Laghmani's death as a "big loss for Afghanistan, especially for the security sector," citing his experience and the network of relationships he had built over the years.

"When we lose people like him it shows that we are vulnerable," General Ulumi said. "It is the weakness of our security organs that they are not organized enough to take care of their own security, especially when they are going among the public."

Dr. Abdul Latif Qaumi, the head of public health in the province, said 16 people had been killed and 56 wounded, 20 of them critically. He said that the small 100-bed provincial hospital had been overwhelmed by the number of dead and wounded, and that some families might have taken dead relatives home for burial without notifying the local authorities. Sayed Ahmad Safi, a provincial spokesman, said that the death toll was 23, The Associated Press reported.

By midafternoon, gravediggers were already at work on a hillside outside the town.

Despite the Taliban's claim of responsibility, Mr. Mashal, the provincial governor, said that the bombing was so brutal that foreign jihadists were probably involved. "I am sure it is extremists, these so-called global jihadists, and Al Qaeda has a definite hand behind this incident," he said at the scene of the explosion.

Mr. Laghmani, who was in his 40s, served as an intelligence official with the Northern Alliance in the 1990s, when it opposed the Taliban government. After the fall of the Taliban in 2001, he joined the Directorate of Security and served in Kandahar. He was later appointed deputy chief in charge of operations in eastern Afghanistan.

An ethnic Pashtun, he was particularly knowledgeable about the Taliban and the movement's mentors in Pakistan. He and his agents helped determine the link between the bombers who attacked the Indian Embassy in Kabul in July 2008 and the Pakistani intelligence service, tracing a cell phone found in the wreckage to a facilitator in Kabul who was in direct telephone contact with a Pakistani intelligence official in Peshawar.

Pakistani officials repeatedly accused Mr. Laghmani of undermining their national security. The Pakistani government once asked Mr. Karzai to remove him from office and hand him over so he could face charges in Pakistan. Mr. Karzai declined the request.

Abdul Waheed Wafa contributed reporting from Kabul, Afghanistan, and Carlotta Gall and Taimoor Shah from Kandahar, Afghanistan.

