

## FRAMING STRATEGIES OF NEWS TRANSLATION TEXT FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH: A STUDY CASE OF KANJURUHAN STADIUM DISASTER

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### Abstract

It is common for a target text in a news translation to have a different format from the source text. These changes allow translators to frame the article to affect the perception of target readers. This paper aims to analyse framing strategy in news translation texts from Indonesian to English by using reports about the Kanjuruhan Stadium Disaster as the sample. The analysis continues to identify which issues are emphasised or understated in the translated articles through framing. This research will use the framing strategy from Mona Baker in news translation texts as the framework to examine the news reports. Previous studies discovered Baker's technique emphasises specific cultural values and understates the opposing. However, this paper concludes that the framing strategy in translating news texts serves an additional purpose. It is to refine the image of the Indonesian government after the tragic event in the eyes of the target readers. Moreover, this research also finds that the selective appropriation strategy is the most commonly used approach for these texts.

**Keywords:** Baker's framing strategy; news translation texts; the Kanjuruhan Disaster; Indonesian to English

### Abstrak

Umumnya, teks sasaran dalam terjemahan berita memiliki format yang berbeda dari teks sumbernya. Perubahan ini memungkinkan penerjemah untuk frame artikel berita untuk memengaruhi persepsi pembaca sasaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi framing dalam teks terjemahan berita yang ditulis dari Bahasa Indonesia ke Inggris dengan menggunakan berita tragedi Stadion Kanjuruhan sebagai sampelnya. Analisis ini kemudian mengidentifikasi isu apa yang ditekankan atau dikurangi penekanannya dalam teks sasaran melalui framing. Penelitian ini akan menggunakan strategi framing di teks terjemahan berita dari Mona Baker. Beberapa studi sebelumnya telah menyimpulkan bahwa strategi Baker ini digunakan untuk menekankan nilai-nilai budaya tertentu dan mengecilkkan yang lain. Namun, tulisan ini menyimpulkan bahwa strategi framing dalam menerjemahkan teks berita memiliki tujuan lain. Hal itu untuk memperbaiki citra pemerintah Indonesia pasca peristiwa tragis tersebut di mata pembaca sasaran. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa strategi aproiasi selektif merupakan strategi yang paling umum digunakan di teks-teks sampel.

**Kata Kunci:** Strategi framing Baker; teks terjemahan berita; bencana Kanjuruhan; Bahasa Indonesia ke Inggris

### INTRODUCTION

In our increasingly connected world, globalisation and technological advancement have significantly transformed modern journalism, especially in consuming or sharing news. News translation largely facilitates our understanding of events from various parts of the world, whether through TV, newspapers or even the Internet. Catford (1965) defines translation as a process that includes substituting a text in one language for another. Meanwhile, news translation refers to a

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broad spectrum of methods that allow narratives to be communicated across linguistic divides, which includes news production and circulation (Bielsa, 2020). In translating news articles, the method differs compared to others. Using political economy news as the data, Dewi (2014) mentions that news translation uses free translation method. It is a method that keeps the essential parts of the news without keeping the original form (Newmark, 1988). In news translation texts, the occurrence where a target text has a different format and content compared to the source is customary. Some factors must be considered in translating news texts, such as ideological grounds, cultural reasons, and media framing agenda (Dorrimanesh et al., 2022). The culture of the target readers and the news agency's policy or ideology affect the apparent modification in news translation texts. These changes or alterations allow translators to frame the article they will transfer to influence the target readers' perception of the consumed news.

Framing relates to how a writer presents a text's content through a specific perspective or angle (Huckin, 1997). However, this ability and power to frame narratives is not exclusive to journalists or news writers. The privilege to frame news texts or reports applies to translators as well. Apart from establishing the target news agency's stance on a specific issue, there are moments where translators have to frame the narrative so that the topic they cover is in line with the target's readership, which may be different compared to the source's. In doing so, there are methods that translators can utilise to frame their works, which will be elaborated in the latter parts of this research.

This research topic is framing strategy in news translation from Indonesian to English. Since the samples are in Indonesian and translated into the universal language, it is necessary to look for a significant event in Indonesia that could grasp the world's attention as a study case. This paper will use the tragic news about the Kanjuruhan Stadium Disaster, a prominent topic in Indonesian news in October 2022. The Kanjuruhan tragedy occurred due to the clash between the police and Arema FC supporters. After the soccer match between Arema and Persebaya ended haywire, the police attempted to take control by throwing tear gas or a lachrymator. Some police even forcefully disciplined the football fans with violence. Instead of successfully taking control of the situation, the measure the police had taken erupted in more chaos among the supporters and audience. When trying to escape the stadium, many people got trampled and had difficulty breathing. These two main factors are the causes of why so many people lost their lives on the first of October 2022. This disastrous event that killed 135 people gained attention from the world. Consequently, renowned international news agencies like BBC, CNN, and New York Times covered this event.

Since this tragedy has received global attention, some Indonesian news agencies have covered and written reports about this event and translated them into English. Therefore, non-Indonesian audiences could access more information about the incident. This research paper will discuss how the translators frame the Kanjuruhan tragedy news from Indonesian to English and how the framing strategies affect the translated articles. In discussing these issues, this paper has two research questions:

1. What kinds of framing strategies did the translators use in covering the tragic story of the Kanjuruhan Disaster from Indonesian to English?
2. From all the kinds of procedures and techniques that are applied, what issues are being emphasised or understated in the samples through the framing strategy?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### **Framing on News Translation Texts**

News translators have a role in reconstructing reality because they influence the understanding of target readers when reading the given texts (Liu, 2013). Baker (2006) states that news translators have the ability to utilise various strategies to emphasise or minimise specific

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aspects of the news they are translating. These strategies ultimately allow them to distance themselves or signal their agreement with the initial writer of the news. On that account, framing in news translation texts has been discussed in several earlier studies.

### Previous Research

Valdeón (2014) argues about the proper and correct terminological word for framing news articles. In his study, the term 'translation' is still accurate and holds more value than transediting, appropriation, or adaptation. However, it is essential to note that the translation here is more than just transferring word-for-word from one language to another. He claims that translating while framing news texts is reinforced with adaptation and appropriation.

Utilising framing strategy in news translation texts is also prominent in sports news. Luo (2015) discusses how the framing strategy can reconstruct Chinese national identity through English to Chinese news translation texts by Yeeyan Sport during their coverage of the national athlete's attitudes during the Olympics 2012. Since the portrayal of Chinese athletes during the previous Olympics did not leave a good impression in the eyes of the Western media, Yeeyan Sport's translators could not repeat the same mistakes by faithfully translating the reports but by reframing and recomposing the narrative to a more flattering manner. The approach allows target readers to perceive that the world sees them as admirable. In addition, Wilcock (2020) took sports news samples that covered the Rugby World Cup (RWC) 2019 event from English to Afrikaans. They found that the framing strategy enunciates nationalism and patriotism themes for the target readers as well.

Baker's (2006) theory about framing strategy for news translation, Harouni (2020) took a news sample that includes a political conflict between the United States and Iran. The target texts (Persian) utilise Baker's framing strategy to accentuate and favour Iranian ideological perspectives by rewriting the narratives. Furthermore, they claim that translators in these news texts tend to use more framing strategies when covering reports about conflicting countries.

Long (2020) focuses on the framing strategy in the English-to-Vietnamese translated socioeconomic comment section from a specific news agency in Vietnam. The journalists, who in this case also become inexperienced translators, altered the discourse by adding new information or omitting ideas from the source to the translated text. Long (2020) concludes that what these journalists/translators did to the translated articles would gain approval from the readers.

In short, these previous studies found that the framing strategy from Baker (2006) often occurred when news translation texts aimed to appeal to the local audience's values. Most samples from the previous papers are limited to the news titles or headlines only. All the samples were also translated into languages not so extensively spoken as English, such as Persian and Vietnamese. However, the amount of research covering framing in news translation texts still needs to be substantiated, specifically, the ones from Indonesian to English or vice versa. On that note, this paper aims to explore the role of framing techniques in Indonesian to English news translation texts by figuring out which method is common for translators to use in emphasising or de-emphasising a certain topic of the narratives. The result of this paper will contribute to what effect that target readers will have from the framing when reading news that discusses local issues, such as the Kanjuruhan disaster. Moreover, this paper will offer conceivable strategies for translators to frame news from Indonesian to English.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The theoretical framework that this research paper uses is framing strategies in news translation texts by Mona Baker (2006). According to her, translators can use four types of strategies in framing and translating news texts. They are (a) temporal and spatial framing, which is selecting a particular text and embedding it in a temporal and spatial context that accentuates the

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narrative, (b) selective appropriation, such as patterns of omission and addition, (c) labelling by using a lexical item, term or phrase to identify a person, place, group, event or any other key element in a narrative, and (d) repositioning of participants, which creates distance or closeness between translations and readers, and position themselves towards the text they work with.

This research used a purposeful sampling method. This sample-taking is known as such because the writer only chooses the qualified and necessary data for the analysis (Moran, 2017). The researcher collected data on news texts and their translations that discuss the disaster. This paper has already included several samples of source texts and target texts about the Kanjuruhan Disaster from the Harian Kompas news agency. This paper uses their online news articles as samples because of the availability of English translations for their Indonesian news reports. The data for this paper were published from 1 October 2022 (the day the tragedy occurred) to the end of November 2022. In filtering the needed articles from this particular news agency, the researcher looked through for target texts first in Harian Kompas' English column by using 'Kanjuruhan' as the keyword. After finding several translated narratives that cover this topic, the researcher explored for source texts by searching the Indonesian title or subheading from the target texts.

After collecting the corpus from the online news site, the articles were analysed with Baker's framing strategy or framework. In answering the first research question, the following parts of the paper apply a qualitative research method to identify which framework is most prominent. Then, the findings and the analysis for each example are presented qualitatively. This analysis continued to examine what issues are highlighted or de-emphasised by applying Baker's framing strategy to answer the second research question. The impact on target readers from these approaches is discussed using Valkenburg's theory, which concerns the effects of news framing.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Of all the data, the approach that the translators use predominantly is selective appropriation followed by labelling, while the repositioning strategy is the least used technique. It is safe to say that this Kanjuruhan case is a tragedy caused by the negligence of the authorities. However, the way the translators selected which parts of the narrative should be included in the target texts, and choosing certain dictions which contribute to the overall tone of the translation have social and political effects, especially in how the target readers view Indonesian security forces in handling the aftermath of the Kanjuruhan case.

The free translation method in news articles gives the translators the possibility and opportunity to frame information or reports in news translation texts. In previous studies, many experts have discussed framing in news translation texts, particularly about international conflict or the national identity of a specific country. However, most samples are translated from English to the translators' native language. Therefore, this paper aims to identify the framing strategies in news translation texts from Indonesian into English using articles that cover the Kanjuruhan Disaster and how the framework affects the target texts and readers.

Using Baker's framing strategy (2006) as the theoretical framework to analyse the sample, this research finds that selective appropriation dominates other devices in framing the tragic Kanjuruhan Disaster for target readers. The analysis finds that the usage of this specific translation approach is to underline the foregrounded context of the incident. The target texts mostly divert their focus from trivial details from the incident, specifically when the events did not correlate much with the victims of the Kanjuruhan Disaster events. With a qualitative descriptive approach, this paper will present the results of Baker's framing devices in the research samples by displaying one to three examples of each technique. They occur in various parts of the news articles, such as headlines, lead paragraphs, body paragraphs, and pull quotes.

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### Temporal and Spatial Framing

According to Baker (2006), temporal and spatial framing involves choosing a particular text and embedding it in a temporal and spatial context that accentuates the narrative and encourages readers to establish links between it and the current reports. In other words, in applying this approach, a translator relies on adding similar or associating events from a different time and space into the translation to give the target readers a broader understanding of the situation in the source text. In covering tragic circumstances such as the Kanjuruhan Disaster for global readers, the temporal and spatial framing strategy is found several times in various news parts. Most of the temporal and spatial framing strategy in this research sample occurs when the translator seizes the opportunity to tell narratives beyond what is written in the source text. Instead of translating the event in the initial news article, the translator embedded a specific report detailing the topic.

**Table 1. Embedding Further Report as Temporal and Framing Strategy**

Source Text	Target Text
<p>Ekshumasi Korban Kanjuruhan Direncanakan pada 5 November</p> <p>Ketua Tim Advokasi Tragedi Kanjuruhan selaku pendamping korban, Imam Hidayat, Minggu (30/10/2022), mengatakan, kepastian otopsi disampaikan Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Timur melalui Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK). Keluarga korban yang menyatakan kesediaannya dilakukan ekshumasi adalah DAY (43), warga Krebet Senggrong, Kecamatan Bululawang, Kabupaten Malang. Kedua anak DAY, yakni NDR (16) dan NDA (14), meninggal dalam peristiwa itu.</p> <p><u>Aksi damai</u></p> <p>Sementara itu, Aremania meminta kejaksan untuk tidak tergesa-gesa menyatakan berkas perkara Tragedi Kanjuruhan lengkap sebelum ada penambahan jumlah tersangka yang sejauh ini baru enam orang. Untuk mendorong sikap kejaksan, Aremania akan menggelar aksi damai di depan Kantor Kejaksan Negeri (Kejari) Malang, Senin (31/10/2022). Harapannya, pihak Kejari menyampaikan tuntutan mereka ke Kejati Jawa Timur yang kini tengah mencermati berkas tersebut.</p>	<p>Autopsy to Reveal the Case</p> <p>The head of the Kanjuruhan Tragedy Advocacy Team Imam Hidayat said on Sunday (30/10) that the confirmation of the exhumation was conveyed by the East Java Regional Police through the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). The victims' family who is willing to carry out the exhumation is DAY (43), a resident of Krebet Senggrong, Bululawang, Malang Regency. DAY's two children, NDR (16) and NDA (14), died in the incident.</p> <p><b><u>Coordination</u></b></p> <p><b>The head of the public relations division of the National Police, Insp. Gen. Dedi Prasetyo, confirmed the plan for the exhumation and autopsy. The plan has been coordinated with a number of parties, including the police investigators handling the case, the East Java chapter of the Indonesian Forensic Doctors Association, the LPSK, the National Police Commission and the Independent Joint Fact-Finding Team for the Kanjuruhan incident.</b></p> <p><b>[PULL QUOTES] Based on this, the LPSK recommended that investigators follow it up.</b></p> <p><b>In a letter from the LPSK sent to the director of General Criminal Investigations at the East Java Police dated 24 October 2022, stated that DAY had agreed to autopsies of his two children for the purpose</b></p>

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	<p><b>of helping the case. Based on this, the LPSK recommended that investigators follow it up.</b></p> <p><b>With the possibility of the autopsy results being able to complete the investigation files of the Kanjuruhan case, Dedi left it entirely to the East Java Police investigators in addition to the public prosecutors who will be appointed by the prosecutor's office.</b></p> <p><u>Peaceful action</u></p> <p>Arema FC's supporters group, Aremania, asked prosecutors not to rush to declare the Kanjuruhan Tragedy case files complete before there are additional suspects. To convey their demands, Aremania will hold a peaceful demonstration in front of the Malang District Attorney's Office (Kejari) on Monday (31/10). Hopefully, the Kejari will submit their demands to the East Java High Court.</p>
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Before discussing the framing strategy in the table above, it is essential to note that the target text's title is quite distinct from the source. Although it is more implied than the title of the source text, target readers can conjecture the story behind the *Autopsy to Reveal the Case* title with the help of the subheading, which plays a role in giving a summary of the news. Regardless, this part cannot be taken as the temporal and spatial framing strategy since the subheading is taken from the later part of the target text.

A more valid example, however, occurs in the body of the texts of Table 1. From the start until the beginning of the article, the reports about exhumations and autopsies of the Kanjuruhan victims are translated faithfully. That is until the translator added the Coordination part, which explains the details regarding the corresponding parties responsible for the exhumation and autopsy. This part of the narrative was not written in the source text. However, the translator embedded a report beyond the source text that informs the target readers that the autopsy can be carried out due to the synergistic affiliation between the national and regional police forces, the official forensic team, and the government's witness protection program. After that, the target text faithfully translates what happened in the source with English as the target language.

**Table 2. Discussing Different Narrative as Temporal and Framing Strategy**

Source Text	Target Text
<p>Kawal Transformasi Sepak Bola, FIFA Akan Berkantor di Indonesia</p> <p>“PSSI nanti urusannya FIFA. Tadi, urusan FIFA dengan pemerintah,” ujar Presiden Jokowi <b>yang mengaku diundang secara khusus untuk hadir di Piala Dunia Qatar.</b></p> <p><b>Sementara selain transformasi sepak bola, pemerintah bersama FIFA juga sepakat untuk mengawal pertandingan piala dunia</b></p>	<p>FIFA Oversees the Transformation of Indonesian Soccer</p> <p>“The PSSI will be FIFA's business. Just now, FIFA's business was with the government,” said Jokowi.</p> <p>[PULL QUOTES] <b>FIFA is here to work closely with the government, with the Asian Football Confederation [AFC] and with the</b></p>

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<p><b>U20 FIFA yang berlangsung tahun depan di Indonesia dapat berjalan baik. ”Semua segi persiapan sampai dengan pelaksanaannya harus dipastikan berjalan sesuai dengan standar FIFA dan ditangani secara baik secara profesional, ” tambah Jokowi.</b></p> <p><b>Infantino juga menegaskan bahwa akan bekerja sama dengan Indonesia sebagai tuan rumah Piala Dunia U20 yang merupakan gelaran penting setelah piala dunia. Pemain sepak bola terbaik dari seluruh dunia akan hadir dan bertanding di Indonesia.</b></p>	<p><b>Indonesian Football Association [PSSI] to transform – to reform – football because football is joy and brings happiness.</b></p> <p><b>A soccer culture researcher from Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University, Fajar Junaedi, said the arrival of the FIFA president indicated several things.</b></p> <p>...</p> <p><b><u>Cancelling approval</u></b></p> <p><b>The family of a victim of the Kanjuruhan tragedy has revoked the autopsy agreement it had previously agreed to. Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras) secretary general Andy Irfan said that one of the victims' parents, referred to as DA, had previously agreed to have the body of his son autopsied. However, after he expressed his willingness, officers from one law enforcement institution repeatedly visited the DA's house.</b></p> <p><b>“Finally, the DA made a letter of revocation of the approval. The letter was known by the local subdistrict officer,” said Andy.</b></p> <p><b>The deputy chairperson of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Edwin Partogi, when contacted from Malang, regretted the revocation of the autopsy approval. Regarding the possibility of intimidation, his party is still verifying whether there was pressure that resulted in the autopsy approval being revoked.</b></p>
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Another example of using this approach occurs in a different article. As the source text talks about FIFA and Indonesia's preparedness to become a host of the U-20 World Cup, the translation discusses further reports about the following events after the tragedy of Kanjuruhan Stadium. The translator included the story about how the government regrets the decision of the victim's family to withdraw their autopsy approval. This additional detail may seem to be out of the topic from the previous paragraphs about FIFA's supervision of Indonesian soccer after the incident. However, using the temporal and spatial framing strategy in the sample above, target readers perceive that the government is actively resolving issues with multiple parties (FIFA and the victims) that arose after this tragic incident.

### Selective Appropriation

Selective appropriation is a pattern of omission and addition designed to suppress, accentuate, or elaborate particular aspects of a narrative encoded in the source text, utterance, or aspects of the larger narrative(s) in which it is embedded (Baker, 2006). It is stated in her book that

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this particular strategy has two different types, which are higher level and lower level. In their paper, Luo (2015) illustrates these levels further through the research samples they use. The higher level of selective appropriation entails a particular news agency selectively choosing certain articles that they are going to translate into the target language. On the other hand, lower levels of selective appropriation concern more about what happens inside the body of the translated texts. This research will solely focus on lower-level selective appropriation because no comprehensive source provides data for conducting the high-level analysis. All in all, omission and addition are two dominant framing approaches that translators use in covering news about the Kanjuruhan Stadium Disaster from Indonesian into English.

The first branch of selective appropriation that this research will discuss is addition. After a thorough examination, this paper argues that addition serves two functions for framing samples. The first function is to express the translator's attitude towards the issue or the text, which ultimately contributes to the tone of the translated text. The second one is to accentuate or highlight a specific narrative part.

**Table 3. Addition Technique in Selective Appropriation Strategy**

	Source Text	Target Text
1.	<p>Kala Sepak Bola Bersuluh Nestapa</p> <p>“Dia masih anak-anak, mengapa turut menjadi korban,” <b>kata Aji.</b></p> <p>...</p> <p>Satun datang ke RS Wava Husada diantar oleh Hanif (25), teman Radina. Hanif turut menonton laga Arema bersama Radina. Ia selamat, sedangkan Radina tewas terinjak-injak <b>penonton lain.</b></p> <p>“Tadi itu suasana kacau, gas air mata terasa perih dan bikin sesak napas. Semua orang panik. Saya dan Radina awalnya berhasil turun menuju ke pintu. Namun, pintu tak bisa dilewati karena penuh. Pegangan kami pun terlepas karena <b>desakan</b> dari belakang. Saya selamat dan Radina...,” kata Hanif tercekat dan tak mampu melanjutkan percakapan.</p>	<p>Football Excitement Ends in Deep Sorrow</p> <p>"He was only a kid. Why did he also become a victim?" <b>he moaned in anguish.</b></p> <p>...</p> <p>Satun came to the hospital accompanied by Hanif (25), one of Radina's companions in attending the match. He survived, while she was fatally trampled over by <b>panicking</b> spectators.</p> <p>“It was chaotic. The tear gas made the eyes sore and breath short. Everyone was panicking. Radina and I initially managed to get down to an exit gate. However, we could not go through the gate because it was overcrowded. We lost our handhold because of the <b>unbearable</b> pressure from behind. I survived,” he said. He choked in <b>sheer sadness when recalling the ordeal</b>, which Radina did not survive. <b>So overwhelming was the sorrow he broke off his speech in a long pause.</b></p>
2.	<p>Ekshumasi Korban Kanjuruhan Direncanakan pada 5 November</p> <p>MALANG, KOMPAS — Otopsi terhadap korban Tragedi Kanjuruhan di Malang, Jawa Timur, direncanakan digelar pada Sabtu (5/11/2022). Sejauh ini ada satu keluarga yang menyatakan bersedia dilakukan ekshumasi terhadap anggota keluarga mereka yang meninggal akibat peristiwa awal</p>	<p>Autopsy to Reveal the Case</p> <p>JAKARTA, KOMPAS — <u>Exhumations and autopsies</u> for victims of the Kanjuruhan Tragedy in Malang, East Java, according to the plan, will be held on Saturday (5/11/2022). So far, there is one family who is willing to carry out an exhumation and an autopsy on their family members who died as</p>

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<p>Oktober itu.</p> <p>Ketua Tim Advokasi Tragedi Kanjuruhan selaku pendamping korban, Imam Hidayat, Minggu (30/10/2022), mengatakan, kepastian opsi disampaikan Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Timur melalui Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK).</p>	<p>a result of the incident in early October.</p> <p><b>The autopsy results are important to strengthen the criminal evidence in the tragedy.</b></p> <p>The head of the Kanjuruhan Tragedy Advocacy Team Imam Hidayat said on Sunday (30/10) that the confirmation of the exhumation was conveyed by the East Java Regional Police through the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK).</p>
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The data above shows two translations that apply the addition strategy. While the source text of Table 3.1 straightforwardly reports a story of a specific victim regarding the aftermath of the Kanjuruhan Stadium Disaster, the additional framing strategy enhances a particular tone in the target text. First of all, the translator transferred *kata Aji* to **he moaned in anguish**. *Kata*, which in this context has a literal meaning of 'utter' or 'said', is transferred into moaning in a distressed manner. By incorporating this word, target readers can grasp the victim's suffering. A similar strategy occurs in the later part of the same article. The addition of **panicking** and **unbearable**, which were not written in the source text before, makes the target text appear more precarious. Nevertheless, the state of the subject's emotion is not presented in the source text. On the other hand, the last two sentences in the target text are translated in a quite distinct way compared to the source. The translator included **sheer sadness when recalling the ordeal, and so overwhelming was the sorrow he broke off his speech in a long pause** as further details of the victim's experience of losing his friend during the incident.

Initially, the overall mood in the ST is about reporting the victim's situation after the accident. However, the translation is more emotional due to the modifications. In short, the additional framing strategy retains a significant role for this target text by accentuating the victims' suffering, which can potentially stir target readers' sympathies.

There is another case where the additional approach is used. In Table 3.2 above, the translator added **exhumations**. Regardless, this is not considered a framing approach. According to the Oxford Dictionary, exhumation means removing a dead body from the ground, especially to examine how the person died. On the other hand, an autopsy has a meaning for a doctor's official examination of a dead body to discover the cause of death. Since they are not synonymous, the translator must include both words in the target text to avoid false information.

Nonetheless, '**The autopsy results are important to strengthen the criminal evidence in the tragedy**' is regarded as a framing technique. While it is implied in the source text, the translator explicitly elaborated why it is necessary to conduct exhumations and autopsy on the victims' bodies by adding this sentence. The accentuation may not appeal to the emotions of the target readers. However, because of this strategy, the target readers can understand the significance of conducting both exhumations and autopsies in figuring out the suspect(s) behind the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

The following pattern from the selective appropriation strategy is omission. Similar to the previous branch, there are occurrences where omission procedures need to be applied in translating texts, especially news articles. Relying on the samples' analysis findings, this kind of omission procedure is only suited to delete or leave out words or phrases (sentence level) that hold insignificant meaning. There are findings in the samples where the scale of the omission is not restrictive to sentence level only. In fact, the translators omit multiple paragraphs from the ST consecutively. From this standpoint, the omission of multiple paragraphs in the translation can be considered framing because the translators attempted to suppress several events embedded in the source text.

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The first finding of the omission strategy occurs in Table 2, where the temporal and spatial framing is also applied. In that finding, the temporal and spatial framing strategy tells or frames target readers about the government's efforts to solve two problems simultaneously after the Kanjuruhan incident. The first is to gain the trust of FIFA that Indonesian soccer is ready to repair sports facilities. In contrast, the second is how the authorities try to complete the Kanjuruhan investigation through autopsy. In other words, the translator omitted and did not translate some of the final parts of the source text to downplay the U20 World Cup narrative, which was considered less critical regarding the Kanjuruhan incident then.

**Table 4. Omission Technique from Selective Appropriation Strategy**

Source Text	Target Text
<p>Enam Tersangka Abaikan Faktor Keselamatan</p> <p>Keenam tersangka itu adalah Direktur PT Liga Indonesia Baru Akhmad Hadian Lukita, Ketua Panitia Pelaksana Pertandingan Arema FC Abdul Haris, security officer Suko Sutrisno, Kepala Bagian Operasional Kepolisian Resor Malang Wahyu SS, Komandan Kompil III Brimob Kepolisian Daerah Jawa Timur AKP Hasdarman, dan Kepala Satuan Samapta Polres Malang AKP Bambang Sidik Achmadi.</p> <p>“Kalau ikut aturan FIFA, setidaknya semua stadion yang ada harus dilengkapi single seat. Dengan begitu, panitia bisa menjual tiket sesuai kursi dan bisa mengetahui identitas penonton. Kalau ada pelanggaran, panitia bisa cepat memberikan sanksi,” ujarnya.</p> <p><b>Secara terpisah, anggota Tim Gabungan Independen Pencari Fakta (TGIPF) Pemerintah, Akmal Marhali, mengatakan, pihaknya berusaha mengurai akar masalah Tragedi Kanjuruhan hingga ke akarnya agar sepak bola tidak lagi menelan korban jiwa di kemudian hari.</b></p> <p><b>Dalam satu hingga dua pekan ini, TGIPF berusaha menghimpun data dan fakta sebanyak-banyaknya dari sejumlah pihak, termasuk PSSI, PT Liga Indonesia Baru, hingga menerima masukan dari masyarakat melalui pembukaan hotline.</b></p>	<p>Six Suspects Named for Neglecting Safety Factors</p> <p>The six suspects include PT Liga Indonesia Baru director Akhmad Hadian Lukita, organizing committee head of the Arema FC match Abdul Harris, security officer Suko Sutrisno, Malang Resort Police operations head Wahyu SS, East Java police officer Adj. Comr. Hasdarman and Malang Police officer Adj. Comr. Bambang Sidik Achmadi.</p> <p>“If we at least followed FIFA’s regulations, then all existing stadiums should have been equipped with single seats. That way, the committee can sell tickets in accordance to the number of seats available and document the identities of the audience. If a violation occurs, the committee would be able to quickly impose sanctions,” he said.</p>

Another finding occurs in Table 4, which covers six suspects behind the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Initially, the translator transferred this news to the target language faithfully. After discussing every neglect and violation the suspects committed during the event, the narrative examines the Football Association of Indonesia (PSSI) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the

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Republic of Indonesia's evaluation plans. The target text ends with a comment from PSSI's deputy chairman, whereas the source text continues to cover further efforts to solve the Kanjurhan investigation. Unlike the sample in Table 2, this data completely omits several last paragraphs of the source text, making the target text appear more concise. The translator maintained the initial topic regarding the six people who have been named as suspects as the progress of the investigation into the Kanjurhan Stadium disaster.

### Labelling

Labelling refers to any name-drifting procedure that involves using a lexical item, term, or phrase to identify a person, place, group, event, or any other key element in a narrative (Baker, 2006). Baker illustrates this strategy with news that discusses international conflicts, where journalists or translators can label other parties with euphemisms or counter-naming methods during the process of translation. In this paper, the findings for the labelling strategy are not substantial. The news samples, which discuss one of the most tragic stampede events, do not include opposition or conflicting parties. Thus, there are no 'rival' subjects that translators could label. Nevertheless, there are times when Harian Kompas translators use the labelling method for specific groups in the Kanjurhan Disaster narrative.

Table 5. Labelling Strategy

	Source Text	Target Text
1.	<p>Kala Sepak Bola Bersulih Nestapa</p> <p>Tidak jauh dari situ, nestapa serupa dialami Aji Suryadi (40). Ia meratapi kematian anaknya, Akbar Raihan Firdaus (15), yang menjadi korban dalam <b>tragedi kemanusiaan</b> di Kanjurhan.</p>	<p>Football Excitement Ends in Deep Sorrow</p> <p>At another corner not far from them, Aji Suryadi (40) was also overwhelmed by sorrow. He lamented the death of his son, Akbar Raihan Firdaus (15), another victim in <b>the deadly crush</b>.</p>
2.	<p>TGIPF Rekomendasikan PSSI Harus Turut Bertanggung Jawab</p> <p>Mahfud menuturkan <b>tanggung jawab</b> berdasar aturan adalah <b>tanggung jawab</b> hukum. "Namun, hukum itu sebagai norma sering kali tidak jelas, seringkali bisa dimanipulasi, maka naik ke <b>asas</b>. <b>Tanggung jawab asas hukum</b> itu apa? Salus populi suprema lex, keselamatan rakyat itu adalah hukum yang lebih tinggi dari hukum yang ada. Dan, (tragedi Kanjurhan) ini sudah terjadi, keselamatan rakyat atau publik terinjak-injak" katanya.</p>	<p>Task Force Recommends PSSI Take Responsibility</p> <p>Mahfud explained that <b>responsibility</b> based on official regulations refers to legal <b>accountability</b>. "However, the law is not always clear and can often be manipulated, so it's up to <b>moral principles</b>. What is the law's <b>moral principle</b>? Salus populi suprema lex [esto], the safety of the people shall be the supreme law. And this [Kanjuruhan incident] has already happened, the safety of the people has been infringed," he said.</p>

Throughout the samples, there are three translations that illustrate the labelling framing strategies. The phrase **tragedi kemanusiaan** is translated into **the deadly crush**. The meaning behind the 'tragedy of humanity' is not conveyed in the target text. Instead, the translator used the word 'deadly' and 'crush' to describe the stampede.

Another finding from this approach is how **tanggung jawab** has two translations in the target text. Although both nouns can be considered near-synonyms, they have slightly different

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definitions. According to the Oxford Dictionary, **responsibility** means a duty to deal with somebody or something, whereas **accountability** refers to being responsible for one's decision. In other words, accountability relates to taking ownership of a specific outcome. In this news sample, **responsibility** and **accountability** are befitting translations for *tanggung jawab*. The target text explains Mr. Mahfud MD's criticism towards PSSI and other sub-organisations that their irresponsibility has cost them many innocent lives. He implies that there would be no sense of responsibility without the accountability to obey the legal system supported by good morals.

The third example has an interesting aspect to be analysed. The translators changed *asas hukum* into **moral principles**. Instead of translating the phrase into 'legal basis', using **moral principles** here implies that the translator wanted to show the importance of morality or righteousness in serving the law. Since the text talks about the law's role in handling the aftermath of the tragedy, the phrase **moral principles** here can be assumed to express the translator's attitude that morality and law should go hand-in-hand.

### Repositioning

According to Baker (2006), repositioning concerns how participants are positioned, or position themselves, in relation to each other and to those outside the immediate event of the text. Repositioning is the least used strategy in the samples. One of the few examples is below.

**Table 6. Repositioning Strategy**

Source Text	Target Text
Bukan Tragedi yang Pertama, Semoga yang Terakhir  Kepentingan bisnis, marketing, politik, entertainment, dan lain-lain sah-sah saja asal ada pemahaman yang mendalam bahwa utamanya, klub <b>saya</b> ada untuk Indonesia.	Hopefully, It Will Be the Last Tragedy  Business interests, marketing, politics, entertainment etc. are fine as long as there is a deep understanding that primarily, <b>their clubs</b> exist for Indonesia.

The data above is from Harian Kompas' *Opini* rubric, where journalists can deliberately express their critical thoughts or comments towards a specific event. Consequently, the writer uses a first-person point of view and is often biased. Through the repositioning strategy, the role of translators here is more than just converting information from one language to another. Their works can display which side the translators are on. This sample illustrates a case where a translator does not situate himself in the same place as the writer. In his remorseful article regarding the Kanjuruhan Disaster, the writer positioned himself on the same side as the fanatic, short-tempered soccer fans. The viewpoint shift from *klub saya* into **their clubs** enlarges the distance between the target readers and the writer. With this approach, the target text is not as introspective as the original text.

### The Frequency of the Framing Methods

After analysing the kinds of framing strategies found in the samples, the next part of this paper will show which part of the news the use of the technique often occurs. Table 7 demonstrates the framing strategies the translator used in converting the samples from Indonesian into English with their frequencies. The data below show that the selective appropriation strategy, both addition and omission, is the most commonly used approach in framing news translation texts. The temporal and spatial strategy occurred twice, whereas the labelling method was applied three times. Finally, the repositioning of participants strategy was used once throughout the samples.

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**Table 7. The Number of Times When Baker's Framework is Applied in the Samples**

No.	Baker's Framing Devices	Frequency
1.	Temporal and spatial framing	2
2.	Selective appropriation (addition)	6
3.	Selective appropriation (omission)	6
4.	Labelling	3
5.	Repositioning	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>

### **The Effect of Framing and Translating the Kanjuruhan Tragedy Narratives**

A study has discussed the effect of news framing on reading comprehension. Valkenburg et al. (1996) formulate four theories that can affect readers' process of receiving information from framing agenda. The first is the conflict effect, which highlights disputes among individuals, groups or institutions. This effect can create scepticism or doubt in readers. The second relates to human interest, which brings an individual's story or an emotional angle in presenting an event, issue, or problem by personalising, dramatising, and emotionalising the news. The next one is the attribution of responsibility which shows a problem in such a way as to attribute responsibility for causing or solving a case to the government, a specific group, or a person. Lastly, economic consequences highlight economic consequences from an event that will affect an individual, group, institution, region or even a country.

In analysing Baker's framing approach in this research's samples, some findings fit into two of four framing effects categories. The first one is the human interest effect. Since the additional framing method applied in Table 3.1, the target text can emotionally impact the target readers. The second one is the attribution of responsibility effect. This quality complements the findings of Table 1 and Table 2, which highlight the government's contribution to resolving any predicaments after the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy.

It is important to note that the strategies implemented in the samples above were carried out by translators who work under the same agency as the news writers. As seen from the analysis before, those strategies are used to put more emphasis on prioritised issues that have been previously discussed in the source texts. Chen (2011) concludes that news translators' constraints (faithfulness) and subjectivity regarding a problem will appear more prominent if the source and target texts come from different news agencies with distinct attitudes to the news events. Since the translators came from the same news agency (Harian Kompas), their subjectivity in framing those target texts still depends on the source text. The framing agenda would be more than just highlighting a particular issue (e.g. creating distrust among target readers due to the conflict frame effect) if the source text were written by Harian Kompas and translated by different news agencies.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **Conclusion**

The most utilised approach in this study case analysis is the addition and omission of the selective appropriation strategy. As seen from the analysis before, those strategies are used to put more emphasis on the prioritised issues that have been previously discussed in the source texts. Contrary to Luo (2015), Harouni (2020), Wilcock (2020) and Long's (2020) findings that show a connection between Baker's framing strategy and how it is applied to reconstruct particular cultural values, this study concludes that the framing approaches are utilised to refine the image of the Indonesian government after the tragic event in the eyes of the target readers. To improve the image of the Indonesian government, which at that time was still appointed as the host of the U20 World

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Cup, several narratives highlighting the government's readiness to investigate and evaluate this tragedy were needed.

Ideally, news texts must uphold the full story about a specific issue. In reality, however, translators are allowed and have the ability to shift the narratives in order to appeal to the target readers. In doing so, there are plausible strategies that translators can use to frame news texts, especially the ones that cover sensitive and tragic events. Based on this research, translators can evoke the human interest and attribution of responsibility effects on target readers by using the selective appropriation and/or labelling approach.

### Suggestions

Discussing framing techniques in news translation texts is still considered a new research subject in translation studies. Therefore, this paper contributes to creating the prospect for future research to analyse Indonesian identity in the eye of the global audience through news translation text. However, this research's limitation lies in determining the effect of the framing on the target readers. It is recommended that future studies apply audience study as the methodology to obtain more definite findings. Finally, previous research on this topic still needs to be conducted, specifically framing news translation texts using Indonesian and English (and vice versa) as the language pair.

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