

THE NARRATIVE STRUCTURE OF LIFE STORY IN SOEKARWO'S NARRATIVES (A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS APPROACH ON LABOV'S THEORY)

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to analyze the narrative structure found in the narration of life of Soekarwo, a prominent politicians at the present time. Soekarwo was chosen to be analyzed as szxx he represent the senior politician in this country. Soekarwo won the governor election in East Java Province for the period of 2009–2014 and 2014-2019. He won both the first and second election in July and November election (according to the Election Commision / KPU). The main objective of this study is to find out the narrative structure in the participant's narratives as obtained from the interview session with him. From the analysis of the participants' narratives, it is expected to find out how they portray themselves or how they reveal the story in such a way that the listener may capture their figure. After analyzing the text, the writer finally concludes that he wants to present themselves in certain ways, all of which are unique and are basically influenced by his memories, childhood experience, environment, socio-political condition, and the era in which they live. Even though his basic intention may be the same, which is being considered as capable and good figures in politics, but the way he deliver his narratives and the messages within is quite different. Here, the Narrative Analysis (NA) is helpful to analyze such narrativization of the participants' life story. The participants' narrative structure can be analyzed by using Labov's Narrative Structure consisting of *abstract, orientation, complicating action, evaluation, and coda*.

Keywords: *Narrative Analysis (NA), Narrative Structure, Life Story*

INTRODUCTION

Everyone in the world “sells” something, whether it is in the form of concrete stuffs (goods/products) or abstract things (ideas, trust, images, brand, etc.). The purposes may vary from earning a living, popularizing ideas, convincing people about some ideas/persons, maintaining good image and relationship, making defences, to any other else. The point here is that everyone “sells” and “campaigns” things to others. The same thing happens in politics. In order to be considered as good and capable, politicians are not only supposed to convince that their vision is qualified and that they will bring enforcement and new hopes for the people's lives, but also have to look good themselves. Despite their own personal and unique characteristics, they should appear as decent persons, smart, critical, credible, honest, responsible and caring, for such character features are necessary for a leader. As a consequence, making good impression is essential for them. In many cases, things are selected; some are being omitted while some may be added, some may be suppressed and some may be emphasized. These

processes of *image branding* or *self portraying* are often found when some person shares their experience or life story.

When someone tells about his or her life story, he or she makes it into a form of narrative. Narrative is central component of the meaning systems that forms human experience, as well as the communicative style that organizes experiences into meaningful periods, (Polkinghorne, 1988:1; Berman: 1998). In correspondence with NA, the text obtained from the interview result will be examined by using Labov's theory. Stated by Riessman, Labov proposed the transcription method. His structural categories are used to construct the text: utterances are parsed into clauses, lines are numbered, and the parts of the narrative are identified by their function (to orient, carry the action, resolve it, etc.).

In Narrative Analysis, the participants' answer also functions as the life story. The writer uses Narrative Analysis (NA) to examine the language. Narrative analysis provides methods for examining, and relating meaning (Riessman, 1993). Through narrative analysis, their depiction can be shown inside their story. Not all of their past events were told to the writer. In fact, there are some events that are being repressed and others are being suppressed. The parts that are repressed and suppressed function to describe what the figures want to reveal. According to Hinchman narrative is sequence and consequence: events are selected, organized, connected, and evaluated as meaningful for a particular audience. Storytellers interpret the world and experience in it. They sometimes create moral tales, of how the world should be. Narratives represent storied ways of knowing and communicating (Hinchman and Hinchman, 1997).

In this study, the participant being interviewed is Soekarwo. As a representative of senior politician figure, Soekarwo who was born in 16 June 1950 in Madiun, is one of the candidates for the next East Java Governor. He started to make himself famous earlier than the other governor candidates by using a "brand" to make his name familiar in the people's mind. Sukarwo used the term "Pakde", which is Javanese term to refer father's older brother. The term "Pakde" is used by most people in East Java to call or depict this person and later on, this brand becomes a trademark for him.

I.1. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to know how the politician portrays himself as politician or future leader as well as the way he reveal the story that enables the people to capture the image based on his life story. Through both the similarities and differences found within his narratives, we can conclude the meaning beyond the language used by the politician in describing their life.

I.2. Definition of Key Terms

Narrative/story: a story or an account of a sequence of events in the order in which they happened (Oxford Dictionary of literary Terms, 2004)

Process of narrating: the art or process of telling a story or giving an account of something (Oxford Dictionary of literary Terms, 2004)

Story in literary work: the part of a literary work that is concerned with telling the story (Oxford Dictionary of literary Terms, 2004)

Narrative analysis: analysis to a narrative text. Narrative analysis in the human sciences refers to a family of approaches to diverse kinds of texts, which have a storied form in common. (Riessman, 1993)

Life Story/biographical account: a detailed account of all the events of somebody's life/biography. (Microsoft Encarta Dictionary 2008)

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Life Story as a Text

The story functioning as the text in narrative analysis (NA) is actually derived from the object of investigation itself. In this analysis, the writer limits the discussion to first person account by participants of their experience. Therefore, the other kind of accounts (such as the description of what happens in other researcher narrativization) will be put aside. It is commonly found that the participant being interviewed will impose their flow of experience in order to make the event and action in their life appear to be logical. The writer will use the methodological approach in examining the story told of by the informant. The story will be analyzed in revealing how it is put together. We may find the pattern of the linguistic and cultural resource it draws, from which the listener get the persuasion of the authenticity. By using narrative analysis, we will not only reveal the content that the language refers to, but also the way the participants form their experience revelation. There is supposed to be some reason to make them told the story that way (Riessman, 1993).

Every human has their own story in life. In fact, human create “stories” by re-telling what they see in life. They interpret what they see and experience in such a narrative representation. No hard dissimilarities are found in research between fact and interpretation (Stivers, 1993). It is human agency and imagination that determine what they will include and exclude in the way they present the narrativization. Such things are very influential in determining how the events will be plotted and what the meanings are supposed to be. Individuals’ identities and lives will be shaped and constructed by their construction of the past events and actions in personal narratives. (Riessman, 1993)

Narrativization tells not only about past actions but how individuals understand those actions called as meaning (Riessman, 1993). During the interview sessions, the participants were asked to tell their life story, started from their early age until their career at the recent time. It is the story told by the participants that becomes the text that will be further analyzed in finding the structure of the story based on NA in linguistics approach. According to Berman, narrative is central component of the meaning systems that forms human experience, as well as the communicative style that organizes experiences into meaningful periods, (Polkinghorne, 1988:1; Berman: 1998).

2. 2 Narrative According to Labov’s Theory

The writer has considered analyzing the autobiographical story of the two politicians being the participants of the study. Here, some theories using the notion ‘story’ are applied to refer to analyze the text. They refer to the telling of actions, the telling of what occurred according to the teller, including and ending with the telling of the punch line. The term ‘narrative’ refers to a more extended unit of actions including the telling itself and the punch line as well as the participants’ evaluation of the reported events (e.g. Labov&Waletzky, 1967; Ochs, 1997; Sacks, 1974).

Most investigators has cited, applied, or used Labov’s structural approach as a point of departure because of its paradigmatic feature (1972, 1982; Labov & Waletzky, 1967). Labov sees narratives to have formal properties, each of which has its own specific function. We can find six common elements in a “fully formed” narrative. They consist of an *abstract* (the substance of the narrative being summarized), *orientation* (time, place, situation, participants),

complicating action (the event sequence), *evaluation* (the action's significance and meaning as well as the attitude of the narrator), *resolution* (things finally happened), and *coda* (the perspective returning to the present). A teller will usually construct his or her own story from a primary experience, and using these kinds of narrative structures; he or she will later make some interpretation on the events' significance in forms of clauses and embedded evaluation. Multiple interpretations of the moral dilemma can be possible. This has been proven by Attanucci (1991) when he tried to make analysis on the story of a teacher/parent by using Labov's structural categories.

With Labov's structures, we can have alternative way to interpret meaning (1972, 1982; Labov & Waletzky, 1967). We can sense "the soul of the narrative" within the narrators' statement in evaluating clauses. How the narrators wish for being understood as well as the point of his or her statements will show. In the narrative of every good narrator, there will be some defenses against the accusation of point less story in both explicit and implicit form. The narrator will put his or her best efforts to ward off the *so-what* questions. Instead, he or she as a teller will stand back from the unfolding action, especially when it comes to the evaluation clauses as the typical things permeating the narrative. There are some selections on what and how he or she tells the story. Things have been chosen; things have been interpreted.

Things can be revealed by a narrative text, just the same when the text cover other things. That is why the use of interpretation becomes acceptable within the NA. The Narratives themselves are interpretive. Thus, interpretation becomes such a necessity for the narratives are not things that "speak for themselves". Neither do they "*provide direct access to other times, places, or cultures*" (The Personal Narrative Group, 1989). The Personal Narratives Group (1989) is another extreme case dealing with NA. They made examination on the power relations, specifically in terms of personal narrative production. It is important to know from whom the questions are asked, and furthermore, for what purpose such questions are proposed. There are important details that go along with the interview that is brought into the NA, including the interviewer's guiding questions, non lexical utterance, as well as other signs of puzzlement and understanding (Paget, 1983). With these details, meaning will further be accomplished. Question on the story being told primarily in purpose of reporting a sequence of events or telling a tellable story is among the things avoided by Labov (Culler, 1980). The story telling itself, according to

Goffman and Toolan (Goffman, 1974; Toolan, 1988) can be viewed as a performance. Therefore, how the teller convinces the listener who was not there during the important events being told has become such a fundamental problems here.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

In this study, the writer aims to see how the participants who are categorized as politicians use their narrative to tell stories about their life story, profile and history. Here, the Narrative Analysis (NA) is used to analyze the structure, issue and ideology which appear in their story. Meanwhile, qualitative approach is used in investigating the data in a thorough research. The research uses method of approach emphasizing on the description, induction, grounded theory, and the study of people's understanding. In general, this kind of method is defined as research mainly relying on the interpretive and critical approach to social science (Neuman, 1991).

Miles and Huberman (1994) stated that qualitative research is conducted through an intense and/or prolonged contact with "field" or life situation. In fact, cases in social life context can be examined by using qualitative approach. This approach is effective to study cases dealing with people actions within real situation in the society. Researchers using qualitative approach make use of multiple methods in collecting rich, descriptive, and contextually situated data. Through this study, the writer attempts to analyze the data about the life story of a politician. In order to expand a descriptive and detailed analysis from the data obtained, the writer uses qualitative approach. In correspond to make a qualitative approach, the writer uses NA to reflect how the social identity and perspective aspects are constructed through language inside the autobiographical story (Riessman, 1993).

DISCUSSION

4.1 Labov's Structural Approach

In analyzing the participants' life story, the writer uses Labov's theory that provides the structural approach. Here, the writer highly values the narrative's structural analysis in order to present categories and rules. Meanwhile, the pioneering examples are obtained from the stories of both the participants' personal experience, as featured in Labov and Waletzky (1967) and Labov (1972). Oral narratives function as the bounded discourse units. They are plotted and

segmented according to their informational function, which are the *abstract*, *orientation*, *complication*, *evaluation*, and *coda* (Berman, 1998). The explanation of these Labov's structures will discuss further below.

The use of *abstract* in Narrative Analysis (NA) is showing the participants' intention in telling a story by summing up its relevance. It can be found within the signals given by the speaker particularly when they request for the floor in efforts of requiring the extended turn of the storytelling. Following the abstract is the *orientation* that functions to present the background of the information, such as time, setting, participants, and circumstances. Orientation will provide the audience with enough information so that they can interpret the story.

The *complicating action* (complication) functions as the story's main part in which the events are described. We can find the problems (conflicts, inconsistencies, etc.) to be evaluated here. The *evaluation* itself may appear throughout the story within the speaker's comments on the events. This may include many features that will be helpful for the audience to identify the points within the story. The story will be then resolved using the *coda*. Coda is the mark of closure that may shift the story's time frame. With coda, the audience will be able to grasp the story world's past to the storytelling present.

4.2 Labov's Structural Approach in Soekarwo's Life Story

4.2.1 Abstract

The abstract here is the topic sentence contained in Soekarwo's narration. The topic sentences become such an entrance to the stories prevailed in Soekarwo's narrative.

The first abstract in Soekarwo's narrative concerns on poverty issues. In this line of story, Soekarwo sees the problem of poverty as a never-ending cycle. According to Soekarwo, people can only rise from poverty if they possess practical skills. The issues of poverty seem to be very crucial for Soekarwo for it is shown in almost parts in his narratives, as if such issues occupied his mind all the time. We can sense Soekarwo's concern on poverty issue in the following lines:

"...Tiap hari saya bertemu dengan petani... Saya melihat mengapa petani itu kerjanya berat tetapi pendapatannya kecil"

The above statement shows that Soekarwo feels the ironical paradox in the peasant's life that may represent the poor people in general. For Soekarwo, it is ironic to see how the peasants

he saw in Madiun back in the old days had to work very hard only for getting a little amount of money. Soekarwo supports this by adding information on how the poor people are always lack of facilities, such as health and medical facilities as well as education access. The depiction is shown in the following lines:

“... pendidikan yang rendah dan rata-rata buta huruf, jadi mereka (the peasants) biasanya hanya menjadi buruh kasar.”

“...masalah pendidikan dan orang-orang sakit itu banyak karena jauh layanan kesehatan...”

It shows that according to Soekarwo, the issue of poverty is very crucial and should be overcome immediately. Poverty correlates with the people's education; more and more people are getting poorer since they are uneducated, so they can only work as manual laborer with very low income. The second major part in Soekarwo's narrative deals with his educational background and his career. These two aspects are seen as a united thing since they correlate each other. Soekarwo's career itself is divided into three aspects: career as a lecturer, a businessman, and a bureaucrat.

Soekarwo narrates his education background, beginning from his elementary school in his hometown until his doctoral program in Diponegoro University, Semarang. He tells it by describing his schools, how he managed to get there, and the major he took during studying in college.

“...dulu saya sekolah di Sekolah Rakyat, SR...”

“...Setelah saya lulus SD, SMP, saya sekolah SMP di Ponorogo, tujuh belas kilo dari desa saya. SMA saya di Madiun.”

“...penerimaan tahun jaman tahun 70, saya lulus 69 SMA-nya, terus masuk tahun 70.”

Soekarwo continues his narratives with his experience in student organization, while he studied in Surabaya. During studying in University, Soekarwo was actively involved in various organizations. Among them were GMNI (*Gerakan Mahasiswa Nasionalis Indonesia*), DEMA (*Dewan Mahasiswa*, now commonly known as *Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa/BEM*). He even became the commissariat chairperson of GMNI in Airlangga University.

“Saya aktivis di organisasi...”

“Saya aktif di GMNI.”

“Saya terakhir menjadi ketua komisariat GMNI Unair.”

“Saya pernah jadi Dewan Mahasiswa.”

From here, Soekarwo makes it clear that he has a lot of organizational experience. It may function as a strong base for him to be East Java governor candidate since he is a man with a proven leadership.

Soekarwo also shares about his career as a lecturer in several universities in Surabaya. He has a quite long teaching experience. He started to lecture at STIPAK (now known as STIESIA), Ubaya, *Universitas Tujuh Belas Agustus* (Untag) Surabaya, *Universitas Bhayangkara* (Ubhara), and *Universitas Wijaya Kusuma*. Soekarwo also told that, along with his colleagues, he established a foundation named Narotama (now became Narotama University in Surabaya). These accounts may strengthen Soekarwo's concern on education issues, for as a lecturer, he himself is directly involved in the teaching process and thus may understand the real problems there. The third story in Soekarwo's narratives concerns on his private life and shows how the events he has experienced help him to achieve his goal. For Soekarwo, everything in life has to be organized to help achieving life goal:

".... Di proses itulah kita harus sungguh – sungguh belajar dan kita harus tidak ada pilihan lain. Istilah saya dulu kalau mau menang harus jadi petarung,..."

From the statement above, we can see how important it is for Soekarwo to keep holding on his principles in life, especially in making struggle to get what he wants. His principles have motivated him to seek for more achievements in life. The last abstract to be analyzed here appears in Soekarwo's narrative about his process to be a governor candidate. He tells the listener how he promotes himself using the brand "Pakde" (Javanese term referring to father's older brother). He also explains why he uses such term:

Soekarwo: "Oh, itu tetep. Itu kan branded, itu kan branded..."

The interviewer: "Kenapa memilih 'Pakde'? Kenapa ndak Pak, atau...?"

Soekarwo: "Touch Humanism..."

Soekarwo: "Kalau kemudian saya harus Kepala Dinas, Sekda Prov, itu kan menjadi hierarkis. Tapi saya dekonstruksi menjadi 'Pakde' sehingga menjadi menyamping, mendekonstruksi..."

Soekarwo often emphasizes that even though he is a bureaucrat, he does not want to fully apply the hierarchal system. Such system will create detachment between the people involved in making important decision. For Soekarwo, the closeness with people is an essential thing for that is the essence of leadership: to understand what people want from their leader.

4.2.2 Orientation – setting, creating shared social knowledge

The orientation of Soekarwo's narrative identifies the time, place and situations. This element indicates the story world (the tale) in a distinctive form from the current storytelling experience. As we can tell from the text, after he began telling about with his childhood, he continued his narrative with his education history.

“Setelah saya lulus SD, SMP, saya sekolah SMP di Ponorogo. Tujuh belas Kilo dari desa saya, SMA saya di Madiun”

“Maka sebetulnya cita-cita saya ingin masuk di Fakultas Ekonomi Unair. Pada waktu perimaan tahun jaman tahun tujuh puluh, saya lulus enam sembilan SMA-nya, terus masuk tahun tujuh puluh...”

Soekarwo seems to always connect his childhood with the poverty around him. When narrating poverty, Soekarwo mentions some people whom he met regularly when he was a child. The first ones were peasants. Those peasants lived in poverty; some of them had to move to other island to for a better life, to earn living. Even this effort—according to Soekarwo—could not function as a good solution for them. The writer examines it within the following lines:

“...dia menjadi pekerja kasar dan sebagian bahkan transmigrasi ke Lampung, Jambi dan Riau, mereka tetap di sana menjadi petani.”

“...Jadi masa-masa kecil saya itu banyak tetangga yang transmigrasi, spontan ke Lampung, tiap, di Lampung petani, di Riau juga betani, di Jambi juga petani...”

Soekarwo tells that even after remoting to new place, the peasants still worked as peasants, working in the fields and earned little. It means that their quality of life just stayed the same and that such efforts gave no significant changes.

In the narratives about his education, Soekarwo tells that he spent seven years to get his bachelor degree in Airlangga University. In the fourth year during his study, Soekarwo realized that he had to support his own education fee. He founded a travel agent named Artha Mas Travel Agent, now being one of the reputable travel agents in Indonesia. When narrating about the role of family for his success in life, Sukarwo mentions his wife and children. His wife had been his friend in college who used to accompany him while studying in the library. Soekarwo also describes how his wife become one of the most important thing in his life:

“Iya... iya... jadi, istri saya tau persis, kepada saya. Saya menghargai betul bagaimana menempatkan istri saya, tapi istri saya tau bahwa dia juga tidak campur tangan

pekerjaan saya. Tapi berkat support-nya, tapi terus saya ajak diskusi, ndak ada yang (she) tidak tahu, anak-anak saya ajak diskusi, tapi kemudian setelah iya, ini saya yang harus jalan ndak bisa semua campur tangan disini, ndak bisa...”

“.. jadi saya menempatkan perempuan, menempatkan istri saya pada posisi yang, yang... betul-betul bagian penting di dalam rumah tangga dan di luar rumah tangga. Ini kampanye, muter... ya, saya ajak. Nginep di desa, saya ajak. Ini penting, biar dia tahu persis. Saya juga harus tahu dia, saya anter ngajar..., saya anter sampai sekarang”

“Saya ajak...eh saya antar... ya saya tunggoni. Saya harus touch seperti itu. Jangan sampai pacaran sampai saya sekarang mau jadi kakek itu berubah”

In the narratives, the writer also finds Soekarwo’s statement that he is such a tough man:

”Istilah saya dulu kalau mau menang harus jadi petarung, karena petarung itu pilihannya menang dan kalah, kalau tidak bertarung tidak akan pernah ada peluang menang, itu aja.”

It is continued with his narration about the governor election process, including how he promoted himself with the brand “pakdhe”. The very brand has been popular as he becomes one of the governor candidates, yet Soekarwo emphasizes that he has already been using it long before the campaign; that he has used it ever since he worked at Dispenda.

Soekarwo :” Dekat...dan itu sebenarnya bukan (karena) pemilihan, Pakde itu sebenarnya sejak, (pause) saya di tujuh tahun yang lalu...”

Soekarwo: ”...karena saya gagal melakukan demokratisasi di dalam birokrasi

Soekarwo :”... jadi birokrasi itu saya ajak merumuskan bersama, tidak struktural, siapa yang masuk akal, ndak jalan...”

It is stated there that he wants to dismiss the barrier between the bureaucrat and the citizens. The emphasize on this aspect shows that Soekarwo wants the listener to know that the brand “pakdhe” has been attached to him long before the election. He also shows that he is not the kind of figure who needs to be over-respected.

“Saya tidak akan merubah, trus dipanggil ‘Pak Gubernur’. Oh, ndak... tapi ‘Pak De’, saya suka...”

“Kan mencairkan egaliterian...”

“Cair...”

“Kehidupan itu kan touch, itu yang penting, Egaliterian ya...”

4.2. 3 Complicating Action

Soekarwo started telling his life story with the early age he spent in Madiun, a small town in East Java. The poor condition of the peasants around him made him want to do something. It

is shown when he often talked about the poor life of the peasants (more than twice). He also portrays himself as the “caring” one who has high passion to change that.

“Jadi dari sekian perjalanan itu, saya sangat... Kehidupan petani yang miskin yang kekurangan ketrampilan, itu yang terus sampe mengusik terus saya...”

“Masalah pendidikan, kesehatan, itu sangat serius...”

Soekarwo feels that more power will bring greater authority for him to change that condition. Thus, he needs to create an awareness in the people’s mind about his existence as a “new leader-to-be”. Since Soekarwo did not have any party to back him up before, he used the brand ‘pakde’ as a means of political marketing. He also joined to be one of the governor candidates from Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP), but faced some internal conflicts there:

“Saya kemudian ndaftar lewat di PDI. Saya menang 22, Pak Cipto 11, tapi yang direkomendasi Pak Cipto. Ndak papa... Kemudian saya pindah lagi, direkomendasi Demokrat sama PAN, setelah direkomendasi, saya masuk di situ, jadi...”

The above narratives show how Soekarwo got disappointed with the result of the first election, yet he is still grateful and willing to accept the decision.

4.2.4 Evaluation

Next, Soekarwo describes the poverty he witnessed in his neighbourhood. Most people there worked as peasants with low payment. Since Soekarwo saw it most of every day in his old days, he has a closeness and tight emotion with the peasants. His father himself, in fact, was a supervisor in a sugarcane factory along with those poor peasants.

“Jadi dari sekian perjalanan itu, saya sangat,... kehidupan petani yang miskin yang kekurangan ketrampilan, itu yang terus sampe mengusik terus saya...”

He was very touched to see the miserable condition around him, especially the condition of the poor peasants. Soekarwo witnessed that those peasants actually had ability and high work ethic, as he stated below. In the interview, Soekarwo shares some his philosophy and principal in life. His respect towards his parents and his proud being a village resident was depicted from the following sentences:

“Saya desa betul. Saya panggil ayah saya Bapak dan panggil Ibu saya Simbok...”

“Tapi tahun ke empat, saya sudah.... Saya kasihan orang tua...”

4.2.5 Coda

However, once graduated from high school in 1969, Soekarwo made up his mind to improve the people's life from economics aspect. He wanted to study in Economy Faculty, Airlangga University. Yet, at the time Soekarwo enrolled as a college student in 1970, it was Law Faculty of Airlangga University that opened the registration. Due to the lack of financial support, Soekarwo could only enroll at that faculty and left his dream to be an economist.

Soekarwo really adored his teachers during his formal education, thus he wanted to become a highly dedicative teacher so that he can trained the skill of the people in his home town. His adore can be shown in statement below.

“...saya pernah bercita cita dan sampai sekarang pun, saya masih jadi guru, jadi dosen.”

“...dedikasi guru yang luar biasa, itu yang... Spirit untuk mengajar luar biasa...”

Soekarwo sees how high the idealism of a teacher is.

“...saya didatangi oleh guru saya... Ada guru agama itu saya diajari mengaji, sampai sekarang itu meskipun saya sampe sekarang tidak lancar, tapi guru saya itu... mengajari... mendatangi...”

“...iya... Touch-nya itu lho... Luar biasa!”

Among the achievements he had was changing the direct payment system into the computerized system in 1988. He also introduced *electronic commerce* or e-commerce when he was in charge of being the Sekdaprov (*Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi* or Territorial Province Secretary). From the whole narratives of Soekarwo, the writer finds that Soekarwo's great passion to improve the quality of people's life (poverty issue) belongs to the *coda* element.

5. The Portrayal of Someone Identity in Narrative

Narrative can be a means for a person to portray him or herself. When he or she tells narration to other people, according to Riessman (1993), there is supposed to be some reason to make them told the story in that way. In Soekarwo's narrative, the life of peasants and poverty around him are the most influential factors for him. He admits that the issue of poverty has been annoying him and making him pondering further about his future. In fact, this poverty is the main consideration to him to choose his major in college.

Soekarwo reveals himself as someone who cares about those issues and that he is eager to change. In other story, Soekarwo also tells about his achievement in college and government,

that he has made some progress in the department which he lead. However, there are things that make narrator plot their events and create meaning from the events, whether it is important or not (Stivers, 1993). In other word, Riessman (1993) stated that in the narrative someone's identity and lives are being shaped and construction by their construction of the past event and

6. Further Studies

The narratives told by Soekarwo is the example of the study about narrative. In the case of ideology, further studies are required to make a proper conclusion. In this study, the writer focused on the structure and the prominent story, and the result of this study can only become an indicator that there are factors which influence someone "way" to reveal their story.

CONCLUSION

From the previous analysis, the writer finds the significance of Narrative Analysis (NA) in revealing what the participant (Soekarwo) want to convey to the listener. The writer assumed that as public as well as political figures whose career and reputation is mounting up at the present moment, Soekarwo wants to create good image for the public who will be potential as their constituents. In her study, the writer has found that Narrative Analysis (NA) is helpful to analyze such narrativization of the participants' life story. Soekarwo's life story has been examined by using NA based on Labov's theory. The writer expects to find out the patterns of narratives within his life story and whether there are similarities and differences between them. Soekarwo was chosen not only because of his reputable political career, but also for his highly comparable characteristics revealed in his narratives.

From the analysis, the writer finds some textual "facts" within the participants' narratives. The facts are revealed within the "branch stories" from the whole narratives. In Soekarwo's narratives, it is shown that this figure is such an extrovert person. Without having to be asked, he provides each question with broad and detailed answer. Soekarwo's life story flows smoothly with much additional information. There are three main aspects within Soekarwo's narratives. Those aspects are his private life (including how he met his wife during studying in university, the challenges he faced in finishing his bachelor degree, and his close relationship with both of his parents), his career as a successful businessman and politician, and his concern on poverty issue, especially for the poor peasants while he was living in Madiun. Soekarwo's

way of expressing his thoughts and opinions shows that he appears to be a respect, caring, and down-to-earth figure.

There are a number of similarities as well as differences in the way Soekarwo and others reveal and sequence their life story. From the analysis on the narratives of Soekarwo, the writer finally concludes that the subject want to present himself in certain ways, all of which are unique and basically influenced by their memories, childhood experience, environment, socio-political condition, and the era in which they live. Even though their basic intention may be the same, but the way they deliver their message is different

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