

SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION IN SOLOPOS CRIME NEWS DISCOURSE

REPRESENTASI AKTOR SOSIAL DALAM WACANA BERITA KEJAHATAN PADA MEDIA MASSA SOLOPOS

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Abstract

The events of crimes in society receive big attention from mass media, as well as SOLOPOS, one of the biggest newspapers in Central Java. The mass media cannot be considered a neutral channel that reports the social actors in crime news. This study observes and researches the discourse of crime news in SOLOPOS, identifies how the newspaper represents the social actors in the discourse, and explores the representation. The discourse analysis of Theo van Leeuwen's model is used to find qualitative content analysis methods. This method tries to understand the message reflected in the representation of social actors in discourse. The results of the study showed that SOLOPOS uses a strategy of exclusion and inclusion. The exclusion strategies used were nomination and elimination of adverbial function. The inclusion discourse strategies used were differentiation, abstraction, categorization, identification, determination, assimilation, and association. The strategies were found in all parts of the text, those were in the title, lead, and news body. Furthermore, the exclusion strategy was found in reporting criminal cases of corruption which tried to exclude the actor or the perpetrators. Then, the inclusion strategy involved in almost a variety of cases that tried to expose the perpetrators. It means that SOLOPOS tend to display the perpetrators in their crime discourse presentation for the benefit of the victims.

Keywords: crime news discourse; representation; social actors

Abstrak

Peristiwa kejahatan di masyarakat mendapat perhatian besar dari media massa, begitu pula SOLOPOS, salah satu surat kabar terbesar di Jawa Tengah. Media massa tidak bisa dianggap sebagai saluran netral yang terkadang dalam pemberitaannya berpihak pada salah satu aktor sosial dalam wacana berita kriminal. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengamati dan meneliti wacana berita kriminal pada media massa SOLOPOS, lebih spesifik mengenai mengetahui bagaimana surat kabar tersebut merepresentasikan aktor-aktor sosial dalam wacana yang diterbitkan. Untuk mengeksplorasi representasi tersebut digunakan analisis wacana model Theo van Leeuwen. Kemudian, metode penelitian kualitatif dipertahankan untuk menganalisis data, yaitu untuk memahami pesan yang tercermin dalam representasi aktor sosial dalam wacana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa SOLOPOS dalam pemberitaannya menggunakan strategi eksklusif dan inklusif. Strategi eksklusif yang digunakan adalah nominasi dan eliminasi fungsi adverbial. Strategi wacana inklusif yang digunakan adalah diferensiasi, abstraksi, kategorisasi, identifikasi, determinasi, asimilasi, dan asosiasi. Strategi tersebut terdapat pada seluruh bagian teks, yaitu pada judul, lead, dan

badan berita. Lebih lanjut, strategi eksklusif ditemukan dalam pemberitaan kasus pidana korupsi yang berusaha mengecualikan pelaku atau pelakunya. Kemudian, strategi inklusi terlibat dalam hampir berbagai kasus yang berusaha mengungkap pelakunya. Artinya, SOLOPOS cenderung menampilkan pelaku dalam penyajian wacana kejahatannya demi kepentingan korban.

Kata Kunci: Wacana Berita Kriminal, Representasi, Aktor Sosial.

1. Introduction

Media plays an important role in spreading many kinds of information, including criminal events. Along with the increasing number of criminal acts in society, the quality and variation of the mode of crime increased (Djatkika, 2014: p. 53). The crime events could not be out of the mass media spotlight in their news report. As Reiner et al. (2012) state the media focus overwhelmingly on violent and interpersonal offending, likewise with mass media or regional newspapers in Central Java.

In both regional and national newspapers, in reporting crime, news writers (journalists) are often influenced by many things, including culture, ethics, moral choices, and the views of journalists themselves. Therefore, the construction of reality that occurs becomes not objective. In the construction of reality, the process begins with the existence of the first reality, those are circumstances, things, thoughts, people, events, or others. This first reality is constructed by the construction actor (journalist). In making this discourse construction actors are influenced by various factors. In general, the communication system is the main factor that influences the writer in making discourse (news). In a democratic communication system, the created discourse will differ in a restricted communication system. Specifically, the internal and external dynamics of construction actors influence the discourse formed. On the one hand, this shows that the formation of discourse is not in an empty space, on the other hand, the construction actor is not a person who is fully capable of controlling reality (Hamad, 2010: p. 37).

As a public discussion area, mass media becomes a place to meet various groups with various interests, backgrounds, and points of view. Mass media becomes a stage for many interests to actively engage with the issues used as discourse. The phenomenon consciously or not provides space for the media to arouse its character, attitude, and political and economic orientation by giving opinions or judgments in the news. It is not surprising that under certain conditions it can be witnessed that the press positioned itself as an extension of the hand as well as a mouthpiece for official sources of power and involved parties.

Mass media is also one of the agents who play an important role in defining a group. Through continuous reporting, the mass media can indirectly form an understanding and awareness in the minds of the audience about something. The discourse made by the media may legitimize one group and marginalize another group. We often feel there is an injustice in the news about the rape of women cases. In the news, the victim is portrayed negatively so that the audience does not sympathize and instead supports the man who is the perpetrator. Theo van Leeuwen (TVL) created an analytical model that could be used to see how events and social actors are presented in discourse, and how groups that do not have access become parties that are constantly marginalized (Eriyanto, 2001: p.172).

As a social media area, the masses cannot be considered as neutral channels. Thus, the mass media, whether consciously or not, in the reporting favors one of the social actors in news

discourse. This is seen when the media sometimes represents participants (social actors) in news discourse not objectively. Social actors are described in black and white. In the crime news discourse, for example, a person who is labeled as a terrorist will be represented as a bad person who almost has no goodness that he deserves to be killed (without trial) and even gets bad treatment also after his death. From this phenomenon, it is interesting to conduct a study of crime news discourse, especially in Solopos published as the regional newspaper in Central Java. By observing and researching the discourse of crime news in regional newspapers, it will be known how the newspaper represents the social actors in the discourse. To explore this, the analysis uses the discourse of the TVL model.

Furthermore, TVL labeled the social actor with an identity that can change or be chosen. There are some ways TVL differentiates the identity. First, it is based on the unique individual characteristics that distinguish people from others, whether in personality, temperament, or character which carry moral overtones. The second one focuses on dimensions of society, such as gender, skin color, religion, nationality, and culture. Then, the social self includes the roles played in life, as partners in different kinds of relationships, as parents or children, as workers of one kind or another and so on. Moreover, identity includes the attitudes and lifestyles of the real or virtual communities people belong to or would like to belong to (Van Leeuwen, 2021).

To explain the participant in the discourse TVL chose to use the term social actor rather than participant. In addition, TVL did not start from linguistic operations, such as nomination and actor ellipses in passive sentences, or from linguistic categories such as transitivity. However, it begins with the socio-semantics discovery of how social actors are represented and shape sociological and critical

relevance before answering how it is realized linguistically (Van Leeuwen, 2008: p. 23).

In general, regarding how the perpetrator is displayed in a discourse, TVL divided it into two, namely exclusion and inclusion. In discourse, exclusion and inclusion are carried out for the benefit and purpose of the text writer about the reader. Exclusion (the process of eliminating) is a strategy of how a person or group (social actor) is excluded from discourse. The ellipsis process can indirectly change the audience's understanding of an issue and legitimize a particular position of understanding. In contrast, inclusion is a strategy of how to display social actors in discourse for the benefit of certain parties (Eriyanto, 2001: p. 172).

Citing TVL opinion, Eriyanto (2001) divided three strategies for exclusion discourse, namely passivation, nomination, and clause substitution. Passivation is one of the strategies for eliminating characters in a discourse by making sentences in the passive voice. Using passive voice, the actor cannot be present in the text, something that is unlikely to happen in an actively structured sentence (Eriyanto, 2001: p. 173). Another discourse strategy that is often used to eliminate certain social groups or actors is through nomination. As the name implies, this strategy is related to changing verbs into nouns. Generally, it is done by adding the con-fix "*pe-an*". Why can nomination eliminate actors/subjects in the news? This has to do with the transformation of the active sentence form. In the structure of active sentences, it always requires the subject. Nomination does not require a subject, because nomination is basically the process of converting verbs of action/activity into nouns that mean events and so on. Then, clause substitution deals with subject replacement, that is by using an independent clause that at the same time serves as a substitute for actors.

In the other hand, several kinds of discourse strategies are carried out when

something, someone, or a group is displayed in the text or inclusion. TVL (in Eriyanto, 2001) categorized the inclusion strategies as follows: (1) differentiation-differentiation, an event or a social actor can be displayed in the text alone, as a unique or distinctive event, but it can also be contrasted by displaying other events or actors in the text. The inclusion of events or groups other than those reported can be a good marker of how a group or event is represented in the text. The presence of the group or other events indirectly wants to show that a group is less acceptable compared to other groups; (2) objectivation-abstraction, the element of discourse relates to the question of whether information about an event or social actor is displayed by giving concrete clues or displayed by giving abstraction; (3) nomination-categorization, in a report about events or case, there is often a choice whether the actor is shown as it is, or whether the so-called is a category of social actors. This category can vary, which shows the main characteristics of a person, which can be religion, status, physical building, and so on; (4) nomination-identification, this strategy is almost similar to categorization, which is how a particular group, action, or event is defined. The difference in identification, the process of defining it is done by giving a clause as an explanation. There are two propositions, the second proposition is an explanation or description of the first proposition; (5) determination-indetermination, in a news writing actors or events are often mentioned clearly, but often also unclear. This anonymity could be because journalists have not obtained enough evidence to write, so it is safer to write anonymously. It could also be because of structural fear that a clear description of a social actor is mentioned in the text. Whatever the reason, there is a different impression when it is accepted by the audience; (6) assimilation-individualization (this discourse strategy relates to the question, whether the reported

social actors are clearly indicated in their descriptions or not. Assimilation occurs when in the news it is not a specific category of social actors referred to in the news but the community or social group in which it is located); (7) association-dissociation (this discourse strategy deals with the question of whether the actor or a party is presented alone, or he is associated with another larger group).

Studies on crime news discourse have been widely conducted, including Suganda et al. (2007), Hura et al., (2020), and Budhiono, (2020). Together with Wagianti and Nani Darmayanti, Suganda wrote a study entitled "Representasi Sosok Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW) Indonesia dalam Wacana Berita pada Harian Umum *Utusan* Malaysia dan Harian Umum *Kompas* Indonesia (Kajian Analisis Wacana Kritis)" "The Representation of Indonesian Female Labor Figures (TKW) in News Discourse on the Malaysian Envoy General Daily and Kompas Indonesia General Daily (Critical Discourse Analysis Study)". The title of the research is only referred to as news discourse, however the content of the news analyzed can be categorized as crime news discourse, namely about the persecution of Indonesian women workers in Malaysia. The approach used in the study is an approach using the critical discourse analysis of TVL's model. The results of research by Suganda et al. show that the national mass media, both the general Daily *Utusan Malaysia* and the general Daily *Kompas* both represent the figure of Indonesian Women's Labor as a marginal figure, has no power, uncouth, uneducated, poor, and stupid. This can be seen from the presence of the TKW figure in the news discourse in the mass media which is more eliminated as the main figure and more occupying the position as an object that is always tortured, insulted, persecuted, and not appreciated.

Then, Hura et al. (2020) wrote an article titled "Positioning of Actors and Victims in

Crime News on Murder in Tribun News.Com Online News". In his analysis, they also used critical discourse analysis of the TVL model. Based on the results of his study, it was concluded that in writing crime news about murders in the online news *tribune news.com*, journalists no longer sided with actors or perpetrators, but journalists were more on the side of the victim. The journalist's side towards the victim can be seen from the punishment or sanctions that will be given to the actor or perpetrator.

Other articles that focused on crime news discourses were written by Budhiono (2020). The article published in the journal *Suar Betang* is titled "The Seجات Grand Palace and the Representation of Its Social Actors in the Discourse of News in Kompas.Com". The news discourse studied includes crime news discourse because social actors in the discourse become suspects in fraud cases. To review the data, the article used critical discourse analysis of the TVL model. The results of his study showed that the techniques used by news writers are exclusion, inclusion, activation, passivation, generalization, specifications, nominations, categorization, and personalization. The techniques that writers use in presenting all social actors who appear in a news story determine the overall content and interpretation of the news. By taking the perpetrator's point of view, the author wants to make the identity of the perpetrator clear. On the other side, the news writer indirectly also informs that this social phehappens happen so many times in the society. The existence of social inequalities is a trigger for all problems that arise and lead to the expression or attitudes that are carried out disproportionately.

This study is entitled "Representation of Social Actors in SOLOPOS Crime News Discourse", compared with the studies of (Suganda et al., 2007), (Hura et al., 2020), (Budhiono, 2020) it has similarities and

differences. The equation is that the data studied is equally in the form of crime news discourse. The analysis knife is the same, which is to use the analysis of TVL discourse. Meanwhile, the difference is in the variety of news topics for the data sources. In previous studies the data used tends to be homogeneous, on the contrary in this study the data used the topic is heterogeneous. So, not only the news of murder, but there are news cases of corruption, terrorism, drugs, and criminal acts that are included in social disease, such as getting drunk. The differences in the topic of news discourse allegedly affect the way journalists represent their social actors.

2. Method

This study is a critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis is a tool to help members of a profession understand the messages they are sending to themselves and others and to understand the meanings of the spoken and written texts by others (Mogashoa, 2014: p.105). In this research, the data is a piece of discourse taken from the text of crime news published in regional newspapers in Central Java, namely SOLOPOS. SOLOPOS is the biggest media in the ex-Karesidenan Surakarta area (Surakarta, Sragen, Sukoharjo, Boyolali, Karanganyar, Klaten, and Wonogiri) that first published in September 1997 in Surakarta, Central Java. The news text used as a source of data is taken from crime news published from June to July 2020. The period became a reference for subjective reasons of researchers.

The data collected in this research used library techniques. Library techniques are carried out by using written sources to obtain data (Edi Subroto, 2017: p. 47). The written sources are the use of language in the discourse of crime news published in SOLOPOS newspapers. From the data source texts the data were obtained in the form of sentences or passages. The collected data is classified into a

group of data. The data is categorized based on discourse strategies used in crime news discourse proposed in TVL theory.

The data of the research is in the form of clause, sentence, and paragraph that were taken from 13 crime news texts that were selected as data sources. Those data sources were (1) "Skandal, Djoko S. Tjandra Makan Tumbal" "Scandal, Djoko S. Tjandra Eats Tumbal" (July 16, 2020), (2), "Polisi Sita 1.015 Liter Ciu" "Police Confiscate 1,015 Liters of Ciu" (June 15, 2020) (3) "Polres Ungkap 2 Jaringan Pengedar Narkotika" "Police Reveal 2 Narcotics Distributors Networks" (Juni 15, 2020), (4) "Daftar Kekerasan terhadap Jurnalis Bertambah" "List of Violence Against Journalists Increases" (Juli 11, 2020); (5) "Pengawal Jenderal untuk Sang Buron" "General Escort for the Fugitive" (Juli 21, 2020), (6) "Curang, 1 Peserta UTBK di UNS Didiskualifikasi" "Cheating, 1 UTBK Participant in UNS Disqualified" (8 Juli 2020); (7) "Warga Gerebek 4 Pelajar di tempat Indekos" "People raid 4 Students at The Boarding Room" (Juni 16, 2020); (8) "Selewengkan APB Desa, Eks Kades Sidowarno Dibui" "Assorted village APB, Ex Kades Sidowarno Dibui" (Juli 29, 2020); (9) "Pengemis Berkedok Galang Dana Dicidaduk" "Beggars Under the Guise of Social Donations Grabbed" (Juli 6, 2020); (10) "Pabrik Tekstil karanganyar Buang Limbah" "Textile Factory for Waste Disposal" (Juli 11, 2020); (11) "Polisi Telusuri Peran Orang yang Berkomunikasi" "Police Explore the Role of Person Who Communicate" (Juni 26, 2020); (12) "Warga Madiun, Terlibat Jaringan Ciamis" 'Madiun Citizens, Involved Ciamis Networ' (Juni 22, 2020); (13) "Penyiram Novel Baswedan Dituntut 1 Tahun: Pegawai KPK Pertanyakan Komitmen Presiden" 'Baswedan Novel Acid Attacker Are Charged With 1 Year: KPK Employees Question The President's Commitment' (June 13, 2020) Then, here on the text were abbreviated to DS1 to DS13.

The research methodology of this study is qualitative. Qualitative content analysis was used to analyze the data of the study. Qualitative content analyses are a method commonly used to understand the meaning or message of a discourse (Fulcher, 2010): p. 1). In this case, the message is from discourse crime news published in *SOLOPOS* newspaper. The message is reflected in the representation of social actors in the discourse. In analyzing researchers rely on linguistics intuition or interpretation. This follows the discourse analysis which is part of interpretive methods. The researchers in this study did not intend to generalize the research object. This assumes that every event or case is unique. In addition, the events or cases studied also have different contexts and social relations (Badara, 2013): p. 64). However, at the end of the research steps {collecting, categorizing, and analyzing data} it needed to know about the tendency of the data on the information writers' status or position.

3. Result and Discussion

The critical discourse analysis of TVL's model is used to find out how news writers (journalists) represent social actors in crime news discourse, whether perpetrators, victims, communities, or law enforcement (police, judges, prosecutors, or lawyers). The representation is carried out through two ways, namely exclusion and inclusion. From 13 SCND as data sources, there were 27 data found in this study that was presented in order of strategy type. The description of social actor representation in SCND is presented as follows.

3.1 Exclusion

Exclusion has rightly been an important aspect of critical discourse analysis (Leeuwen, 2008). Exclusion is also usually known as the process of extracting used to extract the actor from the news texts (Evianda, 2019). In this case, the importance of exclusion is shown in the

relationship between social actors in SCND which does not only occur between the perpetrator and the victim. However, there are other social actors among perpetrators and victims, namely law enforcement (judges, prosecutors, police, or lawyers), people who are indirectly involved (witnesses), and the public (as parties affected by crimes that occur either directly or indirectly or as the reporting party). Therefore, journalists in making news (reconstructing events) often describe the social relations, whether between perpetrators and victims, law enforcement and perpetrators, communities and perpetrators, and other social relations. In SCND, the strategy of exclusion discourse found is the nomination and elimination of adverbs functions.

3.1.1 Nominalization

The way the perpetrators were eliminated through the process of nomination is only found in one data in the analyzed text. This process is done by changing the word class. Verb-type words are converted into nouns by adding a *pe-an* affix. The form of nominalization can be seen as follows.

(1)Sebelumnya, *pengakuan* penerbitan surat jalan itu diungkapkan oleh Argo. Kendati demikian, Argo mengatakan surat tersebut dikeluarkan tanpa sepengetahuan pimpinan, melainkan atas inisiatif pribadi Brigjen Pol. Prasetijo Utomo selaku Karo Koordinasi dan Pengawasan PPNS Polri.

‘Previously, the recognition of the issuance of the road letter was disclosed by Argo. Nevertheless, Argo said the letter was issued without the approval of the leadership, but at the personal initiative of Brig. Gen. Pol. Prasetijo Utomo as The Coordination and Supervision of PPNS Polri.’ (DS1)

The use of the nomination is found in the data (1) in the sentence above. The sentence eliminates the presence of subjects who explain

the perpetrators of corruption crimes in giving confessions. The perpetrator in question is Djoko S. Tjandra who a suspect in the Bali Bank rights case is. In addition, in the sentence, there is no clear context of the situation that surrounds the incident. Thus, the sentence breaks away from the context of the perpetrator, time, and place.

3.1.2 Adverbial Elimination

In SCND, the strategy of exclusion discourse appears in this headline section.

(2)Polisi Sita 1.015 Liter Ciu

‘Police Confiscate 1,015 Liters of Ciu’ (DS2)

There are four social actors in the news discourse entitled "Police Sita 1,015 Liter Ciu", they are the police, Pamong Praja Police Unit, perpetrators, and the community. Law enforcement social actors are represented by the police and *pamong praja* police unit. Meanwhile, the perpetrator is represented by the collector. Meanwhile, the social actors involved are the people who make reports to law enforcement authorities. If it is looked more carefully at the headline section, there are eliminated social actors, they are the criminals (collectors). The police in this case confiscated *ciu* (traditional liquor) from whom it was not explained. The perpetrator in the headline can be eliminated because it occupies the adverbial function. In a clause or sentence, the adverb function is an additional element that can be eliminated without changing the sentence's grammar.

Journalists in writing news headlines use an exclusion strategy by removing perpetrators. The discourse strategy is also used in the initial paragraph of discourse. In the data (4) the following perpetrators of crime (criminal) are not mentioned. The topic of the news is the police who confiscate liquor (*ciu*).

3.2 Inclusion

Besides using exclusion strategies in representing social actors, *SOLOPOS* also uses inclusion discourse strategies. Inclusion is putting the actors in the center of attention by being presented in the text clearly (Jendeya, 2022). There are several strategies used in SCND including differentiation, abstraction, categorization, identification, determination, and assimilation-individualization.

3.2.2 Differentiation

Differentiation discourse strategy occurs when the news maker makes a contrast between two parties. It is defined as one of the inclusion strategies used to compare social actors in the text (Handayani et al., 2022). This is seen through contradicting the descriptions of social actors. One side is portrayed positively, while the other is portrayed negatively. In other words, one side dominates the other party. In SCND it can be seen from the use of these news headlines.

(3) **Polres Ungkap 2 Jaringan Pengedar Narkotika**
'Police Reveal 2 Narcotics Distributing Networks' (DS3)

In the headline, the dominant party is the police who are represented by Wonogiri police, while the parties who are nominated are two networks of narcotics sellers. The positive image of the police (Wonogiri Police) is illustrated by its success in finding two networks of narcotics distributors. Meanwhile, the negative image of the perpetrator in the crime news discourse is represented through the use of the vocabulary of *tersangka* 'suspects', *jaringan* 'networks', *pengedar* 'sellers', *kurir* 'couriers', *pemakai* 'users', and *ditangkap* 'arrested'. The vocabulary describes crimes committed by perpetrators as people involved in a network of narcotics sellers. The negative image is confirmed by the description

of the identity of the perpetrator in the form of a mention of name and age, as seen in the data (4). In addition, the threat of punishment that the perpetrator will receive provides another affirmation that the perpetrator has committed a serious crime.

3.2.3 Abstraction

This element of discourse deals with the question of whether information about an event or social actor is displayed with abstraction. This process of abstraction is almost like the term of hyperbole. The reader may change his view from positive to negative to an object represented, as presented in the following quote.

(4) Kasat Reskrim Polsres Metro Jakarta Selatan, AKBP Irwan Susanto, mengatakan terdapat *sejumlah* luka tusuk di tubuh Yodi Prabowo. Yodi pun diduga menjadi korban pembunuhan.
'Kasat Reskrim Of South Jakarta Metro Police, AKBP Irwan Susanto, said there were a number of stab wounds on Yodi Prabowo's body. Yodi is also suspected of being a murder victim.' (DS4)

The sentence uses abstraction techniques that build different perceptions in their presentation. This is seen in the use of the word *sejumlah luka tusuk* 'a number of stab wound's. The stab wounds that are actually quantitatively number not much or a few, but in this text are communicated as if there are many.

The same phenomenon is found in the following data.

(5) Sebelumnya, ramai beredar cuitan akun Twiter @adigeembok yang menuding ratusan ribu dolar AS akan mengucur untuk empat hakim. Mereka, kata pengguna akun itu, dilolohi pengacara Djoko Tjandra, Anita Kolopaking.
'Previously, many tweets circulated @adigeembok Twitter account accusing

hundreds of thousands of US dollars of going to pour out for four judges. They, said users of the account, were fooled by Djoko Tjandra's lawyer, Anita Kolopaking.' (DS5)

The sentence uses abstraction techniques by building a perception of the amount of bribe money to the judge. The use of the word *ratusan ribu dolar AS* 'hundreds of thousands of US dollars' indicates an attempt to exaggerate the amount of bribe money in question. Social actors do not display clues and information that is clearly used in a word repeatedly so that it doesn't mean anything is delivered (Handayani et al., 2022). Bribe money that is quantitatively not too big in this text is communicated as if they are huge.

3.2.4 Categorization

In a news report, social actors are often raised along with the categories they have. This category varies that show important characteristics of a person, can be religious, status, physical building, and so on. The use of the strategy can be seen this news text of *UTBK* (Indonesia College Entrance Examination) fraud.

(6) Dalam pendaftaran UTBK, MM menyatakan diri *penyandang disabilitas netra*, namun saat mengikuti ujian, Selasa (7/7), MM kondisinya tidak seperti pada data yang ia isikan.
'In *UTBK* registration, MM declared himself a person with visual disability, but when taking the exam, Tuesday (7/7), MM's condition is not as in the data he filled in.' (DS6)

In the data above categorization is used to strengthen the focus of attention. This phenomenon is characterized using the term group of people with physical limitations, that is people with visual disabilities. The presence of this category raises various prejudices when the news is received by readers.

Another data with the discourse strategy is seen in the following title of SCND.

(7) *Warga Gerebek 4 Pelajar di tempat Indekos* 'People Raided 4 Students at Boarding Room' (DS7)

The phrase *4 students* indicates that the four people who were raided by the citizens had the status of students or still in school age. The use of categorization of students semantically creates a neutral meaning (tends to be positive). However, the three words juxtaposed with the word *raid* will bring up a bad meaning (negative). People who are raided are usually those who commit acts that are not commendable. When the readers come into the news title "*Warga Gerebek 4 Pelajar di tempat Indekos*" 'People Raided 4 Students at Boarding Room', what will come to their minds is that the four students have done bad deeds so that they were raided by the citizens.

3.2.5 Identification

This discourse strategy describes how a particular group, event, or action is defined. social actors use explanatory clauses to define groups, specific events, or actions (Handayani et al., 2022). The process of defining it is done by giving another clause an explanation.

(8) *Sukarno yang menjadi Kades di Desa Sidowarno periode 2013-2019* dinilai majelis hakim telah menyalahgunakan wewenang. Selama kurun waktu itu, Soekarno membangun wahana wisata air dan rehabilitasi kantor desa tanpa melibatkan tim pengelola kegiatan.
'Sukarno who became Kades in Sidowarno Village for the period 2013-2019 was judged by the panel of judges to have abused authority. During that period, Sukarno built water tourism rides and rehabilitation of village offices

without involving the management team.’
(DS8)

The clause "who became Kades in Sidowarno Village for the period 2013-2019" is the identification given by journalists. However, the identification can be an assessment of which direction the event is described. By adding a clause as in the identification strategy above, the audience is led to interpret that the perpetrator is a village leader who should be able to be a role model for his community by not abusing authority.

Identification efforts by providing a definition of a specific action are visible in the following data.

(9) Satpol PP Karanganyar menciduk *seorang pengemis perempuan yang meminta-minta dengan berkedok menggalang sumbangan sosial di kawasan Alun-alun Karanganyar Sabtu (4/7) malam.*

‘Satpol PP Karanganyar grabbed a female beggar who begged under the guise of raising social donations in the Karanganyar Square area Saturday (4/7) night.’ (DS9)

In the data above the adverb was added to the beggar as an offender of order. The identification is done by adding a clause in the form of an action carried out by a beggar. The beggar is described as a woman who asked under the guise of raising social donations. This portrayal caused the judgment of the perpetrator to be very poor.

3.2.6 Determination

In a news report the events or the actors often are clearly mentioned, but often also mentioned in an unclear (anonymous) (Handayani et al., 2022). This anonymity could be because journalists have not obtained enough evidence to write or due to structural fears if they reveal the social actor in the text.

(10) *Salah satu pabrik tekstil di Jaten, Karanganyar, masuk dalam daftar perusahaan yang diduga membuang limbah ke Sungai Bengawan Solo. Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Karanganyar segera bertindak.*

‘One of the textile factories in Jaten, Karanganyar, is included in the list of companies suspected of dumping waste into the Bengawan Solo River. The District Government (Pemkab) Karanganyar immediately take an action.’ (DS10)

The determination strategy in the data above leads the audience to be biased in knowing the real object or event. Here, the name of the factory in Jaten, Karanganyar that dumped waste into the Bengawan Solo River was deliberately omitted. Thus, the audience becomes ignorant and does not focus on the point of observation that should be the main concern of the audience. It can happen because journalists have not received strong evidence about the incident.

Another determination strategy found in SCND occurs when in the news social actors are not clearly mentioned. This is seen in the headline section in *SOLOPOS* news as follows.

(11) **Polisi Telusuri Peran Orang yang Berkomunikasi**

‘Police Trace the Role of Communicating Person’ (DS11)

In the news discourse entitled "Police Explore the Role of People Who Communicate" there are social actors who are not clearly mentioned. In the entire discourse of the news, including the title, lead, and body (content), the identity of the social actor is not revealed. In the news discourse that discussing the murder case, there are five social actors involved, they were the police, the victim, the person who communicated with the victim, the person

who claimed to be the husband, and the person who claimed to be the victim's parents.

In the title section there are two social actors involved, those were the police and the person who communicates. The police mentioned in the title were represented by Wonogiri police investigators and the head of the Wonogiri Police Criminal Investigation Unit, Police Superintendent Satu Ghala Rimba Doa Rissang. Here, determination discourse strategies are used to describe people who communicate with the victim, the person claiming to be the husband, and the person claiming to be the victim's parents. The discourse are used because journalists do not have or receive clear and complete information from news sources about social actors in crime news discourse.

3.2.7 Assimilation-Individualization

Assimilation occurs when in the news it does not call the specific social actor, but the community or social group of the perpetrator. In other words, the social actors shown the certain group of the perpetrator (Amalia et al., 2021). In the discourse of crime news about terrorism the assimilation strategy is used in SCND, as it appears in this headline section.

(12) Warga Madiun, Terlibat Jaringan Ciamis
'Madiun Citizens, Involved Ciamis Network'
(DS12)

In the headline, it is said that Madiun residents are involved in the Ciamis terrorist network. The phrase Madiun residents refers to a social community, plural. If the audience only reads the headline, without reading the content, the information obtained by the audience will be biased. By forming sentences in the form of assimilation of impressions captured by the audience becomes different. It was as if there were many perpetrators, more than one person. In fact, the social actor (perpetrator) in

the news discourse is only one person. This is explained on the news lead.

On the lead of the news journalists use an individualization discourse strategy that describes the identity of the perpetrator in more detail, as seen in the following data (11).

(13) SEMARANG—Pelaku penyerangan terhadap Wakapolres Karanganyar, Kopol Busroni, adalah warga Madiun, Jawa Timur, Karyono Widodo, 47. Dia ternyata pernah dipenjara atas kasus terorisme.
'SEMARANG—The perpetrator of the attack on Wakapolres Karanganyar, Kopol Busroni, was a resident of Madiun, East Java, Karyono Widodo, 47. He was jailed for terrorism offences.' (DS12)

In the news body, the perpetrator is represented by using an identification discourse strategy. In the identification of the perpetrator is described as a terrorist, as seen in the data of the following discourse section (12).

(14) Karyono diduga juga terlibat dalam jaringan radikal kelompok Ciamis, Jawa Barat
'Karyono is also suspected of being involved in the radical network of ciamis group, West Java.'

...

Wihastono juga mengatakan pelaku pernah dihukum atas kasus terorisme. Pelaku dihukum karena terlibat dalam peristiwa pengeboman di Thamrin, Jakarta pada 2016. Ia baru keluar dari penjara pada 2019.
'Wihastono also said the perpetrator had been convicted of terrorism. He was convicted of involvement in a bombing in Thamrin, Jakarta in 2016. He was released from prison in 2019.'
(DS12)

The phrases of the radical network of the Ciamis group and the clause involved in the bombing events reinforce the description of terrorists attached to the perpetrators. The identification discourse strategy puts the

perpetrator in a marginal position. The marginalization can create an opinion in the community (readers) that the perpetrator deserves improper treatment. As explained in the news body, the perpetrator of the attack on Kompol Busroni was finally killed. As the terrorist stigma attached to it, perpetrators get less appropriate treatment. People also refused the perpetrator to be buried in his hometown.

3.2.8 Association

The association discourse strategy deals with the question of whether the actor is self-presented or associated with another larger group. It is related to the other group which is relevant to the actors (Amalia et al., 2021). In SCND the association strategy is used in this headline news.

(15) PENYIRAM NOVEL BASWEDAN DITUNTUT 1 TAHUN: Pegawai KPK Pertanyakan Komitmen Presiden 'BASWEDAN NOVEL ACID ATTACKER CHARGED WITH 1 YEAR: KPK Official Questions Presidential Commitment' (DS13)

The mention of the KPK employee in the news headline refers to a social group, that was employees who work in the KPK. Employee in this case means plural, does not refer to one individual only. Therefore, the perception that appeared in the readers minds (audiences) when reading the headline that all KPK employees was questioned the President's commitment to combating corruption in Indonesia. In fact, the statement emerged from the Corruption Eradication Commission (WP KPK) Employee Association' Chairman, that it can be regarded as a representation of KPK employees because it is officially stated.

Meanwhile, the president did not interfere in the matter because Indonesia adheres to the triassic-politica system. The separation of powers of state organs and the check and balance mechanism was adopted by

the 1945 Constitution after the change of the period 1999-2002. With this separation of powers, the president cannot interfere in matters of law enforcement and justice. The issue of law enforcement and justice (judicial power) is the authority of court and other law enforcement. Therefore, in the case of acid attack on Novel Baswedan, the normative attitude was taken by President Jokowi to respect the ongoing legal process.

From all the descriptions above, we can figure out the representation of social actors in SCND in the table below.

Table 1
Summary of Social Actors Representation

Text	Discourse Strategy	Topic
1	nomination	corruption
2	Exc adverb elimination	misdemeanor
3	differentiation	drug abuse
4	abstraction	murder
5	abstraction	corruption
6	categorization	<i>utbk</i> fraud
7	categorization/ association	misdemeanor
8	identification	corruption
9	Inc identification	murder
10	determination	environmental pollution
11	determination	murder
12	assimilation- individualization	terrorism
13	association	corruption

As seen in the table above, SCND in its reporting uses a strategy of exclusion and inclusion. The exclusion strategy used only into texts those were nomination and elimination of the adverbial function. The exclusion strategy with passivation is used on the body part of the news discourse on the topic of corruption, while the elimination of the adverbial function is used in the headline section with the topic of social diseases (liquor). It indicated that the writer tried to represent the actor indirectly to legitimate certain understanding about humanity.

The inclusion discourse strategies used are differentiation, abstraction, categorization, identification, determination, assimilation, and association. Differentiation strategies are used in the headline with the topic of drug abuse. The discourse strategy of abstraction is used on news bodies on the topic of murder and corruption. The categorization discourse strategy is used on the news body, with news topics about *UTBK* fraud and social diseases. Meanwhile, identification discourse strategies are used on the body part of the news with the topic of corruption and fraud. Another discourse strategy used in news discourse in *SOLOPOS* newspapers is determination. The strategy is used on the body part of the news with the topic of environmental pollution, while in news discourse with the topic of killing the determination strategy is used in the headline section. For news discourse with the topic of terrorism the discourse strategy used is assimilation-individualization. The strategy is used in the title and news lead. The association strategy is used in the headline section with the topic of corruption. It means that the use of the strategies mostly employed in the body texts. This is understandable because the body text is the section that the content of the text displayed.

Hence, the use of inclusion strategy dominates in the SCND news. It seemed that the text writer issues or removes both, i.e. social actors, and their activities. We can find that nine SCND employ seven kinds of inclusion strategies. The topic also varied, that is from misdemeanor cases, such as liquor and social disease, to serious crime, such as, killing, terrorism, and corruption. Here we might call it inconsistent in strategy use in certain news text. In fact, the use of both strategies in a news text is appropriate to eliminate monotony. The need to present the news attractively that avoiding the readers being bored may become the main reason for it. Here, the writer with the authority remains in control in determining the strategy used to pay attention to the actors in

the texts, neglecting the factor of linguistic knowledge of the writers.

4. Conclusion

In representing social actors, *SOLOPOS* newspaper uses almost all discourse strategies of exclusion and inclusion. The exclusion strategies used were nomination and elimination of adverbial function. The inclusion discourse strategies used were differentiation, abstraction, categorization, identification, determination, assimilation, and association. The strategies were found in all parts of the news, whether in the title, lead, and body of the news. However, the use of the strategy dominated in the body texts, that of course a section where the content of the text displayed. Furthermore, the exclusion strategy was found in reporting criminal cases of corruption and that tried to exclude the actor or the perpetrators. Then, the inclusion strategy involved in almost all variety cases that tried to expose the perpetrators. Here, the inclusion strategy is used to put social actors in marginal positions. Therefore, in the news discourse the perpetrator is represented as a person who has committed a crime so that he deserves a punishment of imprisonment. It means that *SOLOPOS* tend to display the perpetrators in their crime discourse presentation for the benefit of the victims. It is a good decision to promote crime reduction for social justice and stability. That is why it needs further study to explore the impact of such publicity in reducing crime with other language or social approaches.

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