

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the study

Linguistics is the study of all aspects of language ranging from language structure, word formation, language sounds, language meanings, language analysis, and discourse to the use of language in applied other sciences such as sociology, psychology, computers, law, and others. In its development, linguistics is divided into several branches of science-based on its studies, such as morphology, phonology, phonetics, semantic, pragmatic, syntax, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and others.

Discourse Analysis is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language in messages conveyed in a communication that is used naturally, both in written and also oral form, and provides an in-depth understanding of the discourse or message delivered. In discussing a discourse or message there are three different views, namely Positivism-Empirical, Constructivism, and Critical Views. Through this critical view, a new branch of discourse analysis is produced, namely critical discourse analysis, which analyzes discourse deeper and covers all aspects of discourse.

Critical discourse analysis is a study that studies how language is used to marginalize the position of a group or a person in discourse and views discourse as a unified whole, which not only has a language element, but also a context that is used and can be manipulated by the dominant group which has strong power and influence in the social environment of the community so that other groups

that do not have power such as workers, farmers, immigrants, women, students, etc. can be controlled and marginalized in reporting.

In practice, there are still many journalists who only use words that are pleasant to read, and that can be of interest to the reader without considering the effects they generate. The writer also often finds some news that was deliberately created and designed to make the news look crazy and extraordinary and there are some odd things, so that makes the reader think negatively of one of the actors being reported. This makes the writer as a reader wonder why it can happen and why there is one social actor who deliberately stands out in the news.

According to Theo van Leeuwen (in Habibie, 2001, p. 6) that:

“Exclusion or removal expenses is an actor of a discourse. The process of exclusion is realized through three strategies, namely passives (removal of the actor in the discourse of the most commonly performed using a passive phrase to describe an event), nominalization (the process of change the verb into a noun) and replacement of subordinate clauses. Inclusion process is realized through differentiation strategies ..., objective-abstraction, nomination, nomination-categorization, identification, determination-indetermination and assimilation-individualization.”

Based on these explanations, the writer will conduct a study entitled “**The Exclusion And Inclusion Processes Of Reynhard Sinaga Case’s In Tribunnews.com**”.

1.2 The Problem of study

Related to the background of the study above, the problems of the study is how are the exclusion and inclusion processes of Reynhard Sinaga case found in Tribunnews.com?

1.3 The Objective of the study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study is to find out how are the exclusion and inclusion processes of Reynhard Sinaga case in Tribunnews.com

1.4 The Scope of the study

There are many elements that can be investigated, but this study will focus on the process of exclusion and inclusion based on Theo van Leeuwen's theory which says that Exclusion or removal expenses is an actor of a discourse. The process of exclusion is realized through three strategies, namely passives, nominalization and replacement of subordinate clauses. Inclusion process is realized through differentiation strategies, objective-abstraction, nomination, nomination-categorization, identification, determination-indetermination and assimilation-individualization. This research will be limited to the case of Reynhard Sinaga, which was reported on Tribunnews.com totaling ten news from the 1st– 31st January 2020.

1.5 The Significances of Study

The benefits of this study convey both theoretical and practical significance:

1.5.1 The Theoretical Significance

1. The results of this study are expected to enrich the information of literature on language

2. The results of this study can be used for campuses to increase knowledge about the exclusion and inclusion processes in news

1.5.2 The Practical Significances

1. To the writer, it is useful for the writer capable to understand and master the process of exclusion and inclusion in a story
2. To students of the English department, it is useful as a reference for conducting a research.
3. To journalists, it is useful to increase knowledge about the exclusion and inclusion processes in news.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This study presents many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework those are linguistics, discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, Theo van Leeuwen's theory, conceptual framework, and related literature. To make it close, the writer used to describe the theoretical framework.

2.1 Linguistics

The term "Linguistics" comes from English which means the study of language and matches the words *Linguistique* (in French) and *Linguistiek* (in Dutch) which is derived from Latin, *Lingua* which means language.

Linguistics is often referred to as general linguistics, which means that linguistics does not only study a language, but it examines the intricacies of language in general, the language which is a tool for human social interaction (Chaer, 2012: 3). While Aitchison (2000: 13) said linguistics can be defined as a systematic study of language which is a discipline that describes language in all its aspects and formulates theories of how it works. From the opinions of the experts above, the writer conclude that linguistics is a scientific discipline that studies language systematically from all aspects so that it can be formulated and can be known how it works so that it is expected to be used as a tool for human social interaction.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

In linguistics, there is one branch that focuses attention and study of language in social life, namely discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is a way or method to study discourse that exists or is contained in communication messages either textually or contextually. Discourse analysis is an analysis of linguistic units about the use of spoken and written languages that involve the delivery of messages with the recipient of messages in communication actions (Slembrouck, 2003: 1). Discourse analysis is also seen as a study of the structure of messages in communication (Sobur, 2002: 48). While Suwandi (2008: 145) argues that discourse analysis is essentially a study of the function of language or the use of language as a means of communication. So based on some of the opinions above, the writer summarize that discourse analysis is a study that studies the methods of examining the use, structure and function of language both verbally and writing that are used to convey messages in communication and involve the addresser and hearer.

Discourse analysis also aims to find out the patterns or arrangements expressed by a text. Sumarlam et al. (2008: 278) argue that the purpose of discourse analysis is to reveal the language rules that construct discourse, producing discourse, understanding discourse, and symbolizing a matter in discourse. So that the interpretation of a linguistic unit can be clearly known including the message to be conveyed, why it should be conveyed, and how the message is conveyed. Discourse Analysis also provides an in-depth understanding of the discourse or message conveyed, so that the reader does not only know the

contents of the text in the discourse but also the content, reason, how the message is compiled, understood and can see hidden motivations in the text.

Gee (2001: 24) declares that Discourse analysis is an extensive science of linguistics which is divided into some parts, namely:

1. Functional grammar: study how linguistic utterances are shaped, based on the goals and knowledge of natural language users
2. Systemic functional grammar: concerned primarily with the choices the grammar makes available to speakers and writers
3. Multimodal: the study that focuses on how meaning is made through the use of multiple modes of communication as opposed to just language such as video, film, image, sound etc.
4. Critical discourse analysis: study how discourse is used to marginalize the position of social actors

2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary study. Darma (2009: 49) said that critical discourse analysis is an effort or process of decomposition to explain a text (social reality) that is intended or is being done by someone who tends to have a specific purpose to get what is desired. Van Dijk (in Deborah Schiffrin (Ed.), Et al, 2001: 352) also argues that Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of analytic discourse research that mainly studies how the abuse, domination, and inequality of social forces are enforced, reproduced, and opposed by texts and talks in social and political contexts. The writer summarizes that the analysis of critical discourse can be interpreted as an effort to explain the social phenomenon

in a discourse, to find out the interests of social actors that are in it and their relationship with the social culture of society, power, dominance, inequality in social and political contexts.

2.4 The Theory Exclusion & Inclusion Processes

Theo van Leeuwen and Roger Fowler et al. Are figures who have introduced the Critical Language Analysis approach in Critical Discourse Analysis, the two figures have striking differences in analyzing the practice of marginalization in discourse text. The theory of Roger Fowler et al. is influenced by the grammar functional systematic theory from Halliday and emphasizes the choice of vocabulary and grammar used in the text so that the functions and structure of language become the main foundation, where grammar is used as a means of conveying messages to the public. While in the Theo van Leeuwen's theory, the used of exclusion and inclusion approach to analyzing how the actor in discourse is already displayed, whether the actor is shown as a whole, only partially or even eliminated, so that social actors have an important role in the formation of language in discourse or text that can affect grammar (Theo van Leeuwen, 2008: 28, 37).

According to Theo, both exclusion and inclusion, there is a discourse strategy using words, sentences, information, or a certain sentence form, certain ways of telling stories, and each group is represented in a group (Wibowo, 2015: 74-75).

In Eriyanto's book (2001: 172) it is explained that Theo van Leeuwen's theoretical analysis model generally shows how events that occur with social

actors (individuals or groups) are displayed in the news media and how a group or individuals can be the main news in the media. So that in reporting in the mass media, the role of social actors becomes very important in the formation of discourse, because it can be known whether the discourse sided with one party or whether there are parties who feel disadvantaged due to marginalized position, so that the grammatical structure factor becomes a supporting factor.

In Theo Van Leeuwen's theory (cited in Eriyanto, 2001: 173-191) there are two kinds of processes are used to see the practice of marginalization in a news they are Exclusion Process, and the Inclusion Process.

2.4.1 Exclusion

The Exclusion process is a process used to exclude groups or actors in the news so that it can change the community's view of the contents of the news and legitimize the position of one of the social actors so that it becomes an important aspect and part in the analysis of critical discourse.

In practice the exclusion process carried out by journalists leaves no trace for the reader, confusing the community for example on the news of the killings of demonstrators, social actors involved in the case (eg, police) are excluded, so that the public and the reader do not realize that the missing actors in the news. That way, people feel confused and ask "who did the killing?" and make social actors whose position is lower visible throughout the text.

Theo van Leeuwen also believes that this process is deliberately carried out because journalists assume the reader already knows the facts of the case and assume that the public will understand that this is irrelevant.

There are several strategies carried out in the exclusion process, namely Passivation, Nominalization, and Substitution of clauses.

2.4.1.1 Passivation

In the grammatical structure known as passive sentences which are the result of changes from the active sentences so that one actor can not be present in the text, for example, in active sentences “Budi slew Andi yesterday”, in passive sentences “Andi was slain yesterday”. According to Theo van Leeuwen, this strategy is often used by journalists to eliminate the existence of one social actor to make the actor seem not to be involved in the incident, for example:

Active: Police **shoot** a student who demonstrates to death.

Passive: A student was **shot** dead during a demonstration

In the first sentence, the news is written using active sentences so that the two actors are in the text, while in the second sentence, the offender disappears in the news, thus causing the victim's position in the sentence to turn into a subject in the news. Eriyanto believes that the consequences of this strategy can make the reader pay more attention to and interested in the victim than the perpetrator, thus making the reader uncritical in understanding the content of the news because the reader is only focused on one social actor (Eriyanto, 2001: 174).

2.4.1.2 Nominalization

The nomination process is a method used by converting verbs into nouns, although the word refers to an action where the subject is not needed in the sentence because in this strategy there is a process of

converting verbs that mean 'actions/activities' to meaningful nouns' events' which emphasize information on events that take place to the reader, unlike in the process of activities/actions that contain elements of actors who carry out those activities/actions, for example:

Verb:The director of PT X **persecuted** his employees to death

Noun: A PT X employee died as a result of **persecution**

Noun: **Persecution** of employees occurred at PT X

Noun: Again, **persecution** of employees.

In the first sentence, the news is written using a verb so that all social actors in the news are clearly explained, while the second sentence written using a noun causes one of the social actors to be eliminated so that the actor who commits acts of persecution is eliminated and the meaning of the act of persecuting in the news turned into an incident of persecution

2.4.1.3 Substitution of clauses

This strategy can be done by adding sub-clauses to eliminate one of the actors whose function is to replace the actor in the news. Journalists generally believe and assume that the public and the audience already know who is doing the action, so that the clause made will not change the intent of the reporter, but the strategy makes the culprit hidden in the sentence, for example:

No Clauses: Police shoot a student who demonstrates to death

With Clause:**To control the student demonstration**, shots were fired. As a result a student was killed

In the first sentence, the shooting event is displayed without using the clause so that all actors can appear in the news, while in the second sentence, the clause is added, where the clause is the reason for the "police" action, so the "police" actor disappears in the news because the clause that covers the "police".

2.4.2 Inclusion

The Inclusion process is the opposite of the exclusion process which is the process used to exclude social actors in the news, the inclusion process is a process used to display each social actor in the news so that it can be seen how the actors can affect the meaning of the news.

There are seven strategies that are usually used by journalists in the inclusion process, namely: differentiation - indifferentiation, objectivation - abstraction, nomination - categorization, nomination - identification, determination - indetermination, assimilation - individualization, association - dissociation.

2.4.2.1 Differentiation-Indifferentiation

This strategy shows that how the media presents other social actors in the news text, the goal is to show that there is one social actor who has a more dominant role than other social actors, so that it can cause certain prejudices in the community that draws a line between "us" that are good and "them" that are bad so that makes one group ostracized, marginalized and considered bad on the news, for example:

In-Differentiation: Maspion factory workers until yesterday still continue to strike.

Differentiation: Maspion factory workers continue to strike yesterday, **while the offer of directors who offered negotiations was not responded to by the workers.**

In the first sentence, it is explained that the factory workers are on strike, while in the second sentence the factory directors are shown giving a way out so that there is a difference in attitude between the bad factories and the directors which make the bad people worse and as if they are bad. did not care about the good offer from the factory directors.

2.4.2.2 Objectivation -Abstraction

This strategy can show how every event and social actor information is displayed in the news with concrete or abstract explanation. In the use of objectivation strategies the information displayed will be clear, concrete, and appropriate to the situation, but but the used of abstraction strategy the information displayed becomes unclear so that the information displayed can be exaggerated or reduced, and make the effect of exceed in the news, hundreds, thousands, a lot, unskilled, etc., for example:

Objectivation: PKI has held rebellion **twice**

Abstraction: The PKI has **repeatedly** rebelled.

In the first sentence, the journalists used an objectivation strategy so that it was clearly stated how many times the PKI had carried out a rebellion, while in the second sentence the journalists used an abstraction strategy so that it did not explain objectively how many times the PKI had rebelled and only explained that the PKI had done it repeatedly. Strategies will confuse the reader and can cause anxiety if the events being reported are significant.

2.4.2.3 Nomination-Categorization

The nomination-categorization strategy carried out in reporting relates to whether social actors can be represented using actual identities (nomination strategies) or adding certain identities and functions to social actors such as showing important characteristics of actors social, for example, religion, status, physical form and so on (categorization strategy). In the categorization strategy, the meaning in the sentence will not change but will add a certain image or meaning to the social actors in the sentence, thus making the audience think that the given category is a special feature of the social actor while the Nomination strategy is typically realized by proper nouns, which can be formal (surname only, with or without honorifics), semiformal (given name and surname), or informal (given name only), for example:

Table 2.1. Nomination-Categorization Strategy

Nomination	A woman	Found dead, allegedly previously raped
Categorization	An unknown woman	Found dead, allegedly previously raped
	A veiled	Found dead, allegedly previously

	woman	raped
	A beautiful woman	Found dead, allegedly previously raped
	A widow	Found dead, allegedly previously raped

In the example above, there is no difference in the meaning of the sentence, but the use of the categorization strategy used by journalists makes the implied meaning appear and makes the reader have bad stereotypes against every woman who has the same category as the women in the news, this creates a generalizing effect. that all women who are veiled, beautiful, and widowed will be victims of rape.

This is the same as what happened in the US when the ISIS case exploded amid society, many journalists used the "Muslim" category so that many Americans assumed that Muslims were ISIS.

2.4.2.4 Nomination-Identification

This strategy is very similar to the nomination-categorization strategy, which both provide definitions of social actors that appear in the news, the difference is only in the identification strategy there are clauses after social actors who function as explainers of social actors.

Identification strategy was made as an explanatory to identify social actors, so that in writing news journalists can provide specific explanations of social actors but in practice not always based on subjective judgments but also carried out deliberately to give certain labels to social actors or actions taken done, for example:

Nomination: A woman was found dead, allegedly previously raped

Identification: A woman, **who often goes out at night**, was found dead. Allegedly raped

In the sentence above, the reporter uses an identification strategy by adding the clause "who often goes out at night", this changes the meaning of the sentence and makes the woman who is on the news described as bad and has good morals because she often goes out at night, so that the readers think that it is not surprising if the woman is raped at night when in fact there is no relationship between her going out at night and being raped.

2.4.2.5 Determination-Indetermination

In a mass media report, it often happens that social actors are unclearly mentioned, such as many experts, one of the PKI members, etc., this phenomenon is caused by the strategy of determination used by journalists.

The determination strategy occurs when the actor is displayed specifically according to identity, while the indetermination strategy occurs when the actor is not displayed specifically and presented anonymously to either individual social actors or in groups using indefinite pronouns ("somebody", "someone", "some", "some people") used in the nominal function, for example:

Determination: Economic observer, Didik J. Rahbini, is pessimistic about Indonesia's economy being able to recover.

Indetermination: Many observers are pessimistic about Indonesia's economy being able to recover

In the first sentence, the journalist clearly explains who the pessimistic economic observer is so that the reader can know the observer's name, while in the second sentence the journalist does not clearly mention the name of the economic observer and only says "many observers" so that it creates a generalizing effect and makes the meaning different. and as if it were made that the Indonesian economy could not recover.

2.4.2.6 Assimilation-Individualization

The assimilation-individualization strategy relates to how social actors are displayed in the news clearly or not shown. According to van Leeuwen individualization strategies occur when social actors are mentioned independently and explained the categories of social actors (for example, Ratu, teacher of SMAN 5; Parman, employees of PT Bright), etc. and are realized by singularity while the assimilation process occurs when the actor social shown by mentioning the community or social group where the actor is (students, teachers, employees, etc.) and realized by plurality so that it generates the effect of generalization, so that makes the public think there are many people involved in the incident, for example:

Individualization: Akbar, a Trisakti student, was shot dead by Parman, a police officer, during a demonstration in Cendana yesterday

Assimilation: The student was shot dead by police during a demonstration in Cendana yesterday

In the first sentence, all social actors are clearly explained which allows the reader to know the names of who was shot and who shot. It is different from the second sentence where the journalist does not explain the names of all social actors but only mentions the community or social group where the actor is so that the reader does not know clearly who the victim is and who the perpetrator is and also makes the perpetrator unknown to the community.

2.4.2.7 Association-Dissociation

In this strategy, discourse is presented in two ways, namely social actors are presented alone or connected with other larger groups.

The association strategy is used to link an event or social actor with another event or other larger social group, whereas the dissociation strategy of a social actor is presented alone without linking it to another social event or group.

Association process also carried out explicitly without having to mention social grouping by using possessive pronouns and possessive attributive clauses with verbs like "have" and "belong", for example:

Dissociation: As many as 40 Muslims died in the Tobelo, Galela and Jailolo cases

Association: Muslims everywhere are always the target of massacres. Once in Bosnia, now in Ambon. As many as 40 people died in the Tobelo, Galela and Jailolo cases

In the example above the journalist uses an association strategy where the journalist associates or combines two events into one sentence, so that the meaning of the sentence changes and is made as if the cases of the death of Muslims, he Tobelo, Galela and Jailolo, were caused by cases of massacres of Muslims on an international scale make the news excited.

2.5 News

News is information that informs the events that are important to be known by the public, which are delivered both orally and in writing (Heri Jauhari, 2013: 193). Meanwhile according to Sumadiria (2005: 65) argues that news is the fastest report about the latest ideas or facts that are true, interesting, and important for most of the audience, through periodical media such as newspapers, radio, television, or internet media. Thus news means a form of a report that conveys important and interesting information about an event that is happening recently that was delivered through various media. In general, the content of news delivered to the public is the latest / latest information or the latest facts about something that happened in the past can also be made the news. In addition to conveying information, another purpose of the news is to influence the public regarding the issues raised in the news.

In the digital era now, the development of the digital world has influenced the development of news media throughout the world, especially in Indonesia,

which makes all conventional news media switch to digital media, this is also influenced by the increasing use of digital media among the general public in daily life. This is evidenced through a survey conducted in 2017 for the online news readers in Indonesia which increases by around 35.8% to 50.7 million people (Aghnia Adzkie, 2019), this proves that the public's need for fast information through online news is very high which is supported by digital developments in Indonesia. The data is also supported by the ease of being compacted by the public in reading news because they can read news wherever and whenever they can even read the news that has already passed.

2.6 Tribunnews.com

Tribunnews.com is an Indonesian online news site published by PT. Indopersda Primamedia. This online news site with the tagline "Berita Terkini Indonesia" is headquartered at the Compass Group of Regional Newspaper Building, Jl. Palmerah Selatan No.3, Central Jakarta. A division of the regional newspaper Kompas, Tribunnews is supported by reporters based in Jakarta. This news site provides various kinds of news that happen both local, national, and international news in real-time and fast. Tribunnews provides a forum for the public to participate in sharing information or conveying ideas and empirical experiences that are beneficial to the life of the nation through two Tribunnews rubrics, namely Tribuners and Citizen Reporter. Apart from being an online news site that provides electronic paper (e-paper) is a replica of a print edition newspaper, Tribunnews also provides news in the form of digital paper, which is a newspaper published online in digital format. Tribunnews also manages discussion forums as well as several online communities, such as via Facebook,

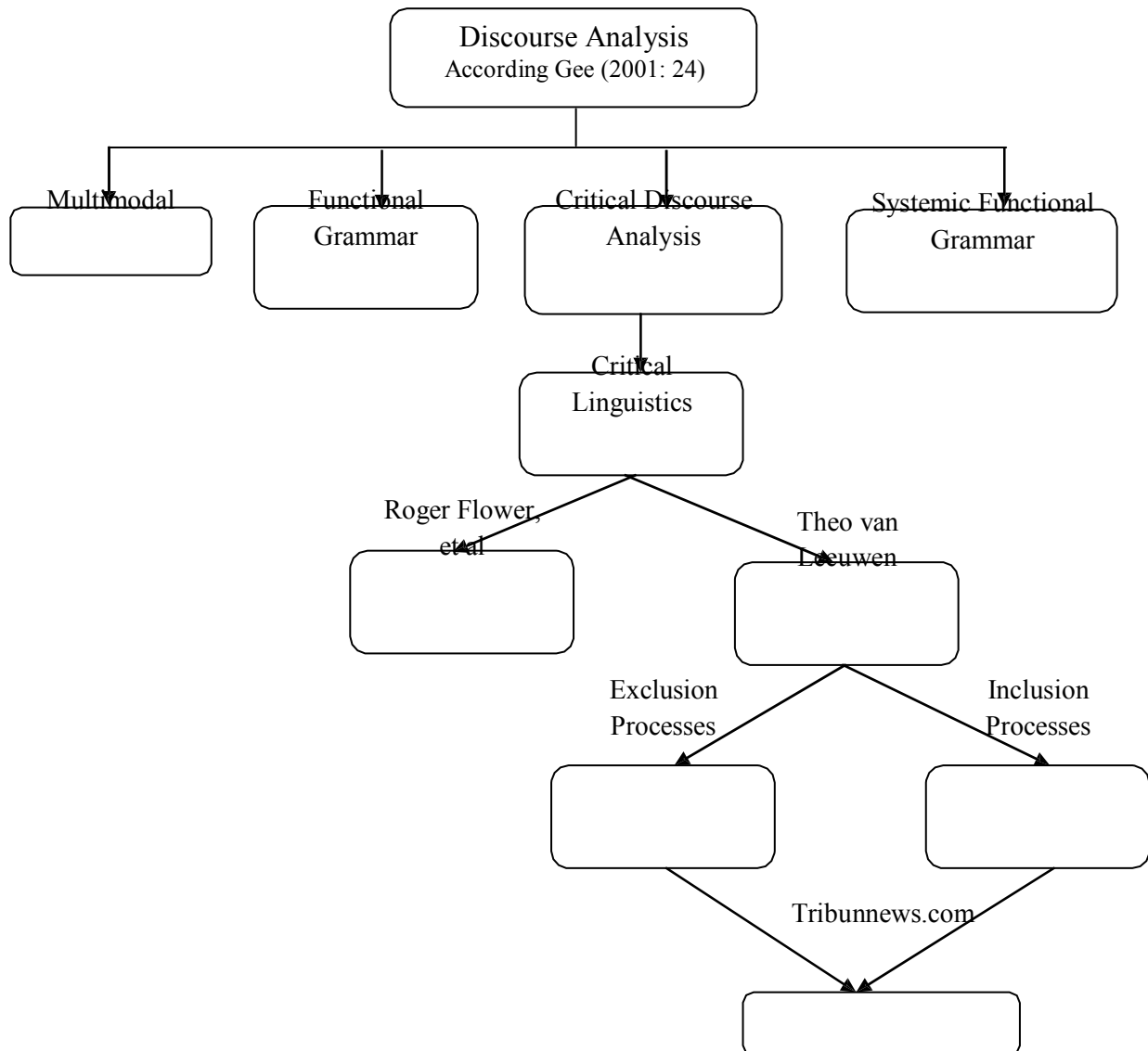
Twitter, and Google+. By the times, Tribunnews also provides mobile Tribunnews with the address m.tribunnews.com, making it easier for readers and allowing them to get news anywhere and anytime. Around January 2019, Tribunnews was among the seven Indonesian online media with the highest viewership, and total online media reached 150 million Indonesians, or 56% of the population.

2.7 Reynhard Sinaga Case's

The Reynhard Sinaga case is the largest case of sexual violence in the UK, which was committed by Reynhaard Sinaga, an Indonesian citizen student in his apartment room, and became the most popular and viral case on the internet in January 2020, till shocked many people in various countries around the world such as Indonesia, UK, USA, etc. This case began in 2015 when Reynhard Sinaga (the main actor) who is a student Indonesian citizen, for the first time doing the action. The main motive of the offender is to seek self-satisfaction by giving a ride in his apartment room to drunk nightclub visitors. Nessie Judge, a Youtuber, has discussed this case in one of her videos on her personal YouTube channel, saying that the mode of the operation carried out by Reynhard Sinaga according to the British Police is to look for half-drunk teenagers or young men who had just returned from the Factory club., 5th Avenue, Joshua Brooks. The victims are on average 17-36 years old, most of them are 21 years old, he do the action from 7:00 PM - 01:00 AM when the target victim is very-very drunk, the perpetrator then offers a place to stay in his apartment, then the victim is given a drink that has been mixed with an anesthetic called GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate) which then launches its action after the victims are unconscious. This case lasted until June 2,

2017, from the results of the local police investigation it was estimated there were \pm 190 victims, but only 70 were identified and only 48 people reported and testified in court.

2.8 Theoretical Framework



2.9 Previous Research

Related to critical language in Theo Van Leeuwen theory in the news phenomenon, there are many writer that have been conducted:

2.9.1 Husnil Amalia, et al (2019)

In her study entitled "Exclusions and Inclusions on Liputan6.com Demo News: Critical Discourse Analysis Based on Theo Van Leeuwen's Theory", this study analyzes how workers and students who protest against the fuel price increase, who have been marginalized in the news on coverage6.com. The method used is descriptive qualitative and uses theories from Theo Van Leeuwen that aims to see how the demonstrators are marginalized. The findings have been found that there are two types of exclusions that are done, is passivation and nominalization; whereas the inclusion of five types, namely differentiation-indifferentiation, objectivation-abstraction, nomination-categorization, determination-indetermination, and assimilation-individualization.

2.9.2 Candra Pramita, et al (2019)

The purpose of the study entitled "Critical Discussion Analysis In Online News Tempo.Co About Pilpers 2019", is to describe the use of inclusion theory on political news and see the journalists' impartiality in the 2019 election in Tempo.co online news media. Data collection is done through Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara membaca dan memahami wacana berita politik pada situs online Tempo edisi Mei 2019, menandai wacana terkait teori inklusi Leeuwen, selanjutnya memilah dan

mengelompokkan data. reading and understanding the discourse on Tempo's online news May 2019 edition, marking parts of discourse related to Leeuwen's inclusion theory, next sorting and grouping data to Leeuwen's inclusion theory. The results of the research it can be concluded, there are five of the seven existing theories, namely objectivity, nominations, nominations, identification, assimilation-individualization, and association-dissociation and from the five Leeuwen inclusion theories found there were 66 sentences containing Leeuwen's inclusion theory.

2.9.3 Andre Febra Rilma, et al (2019)

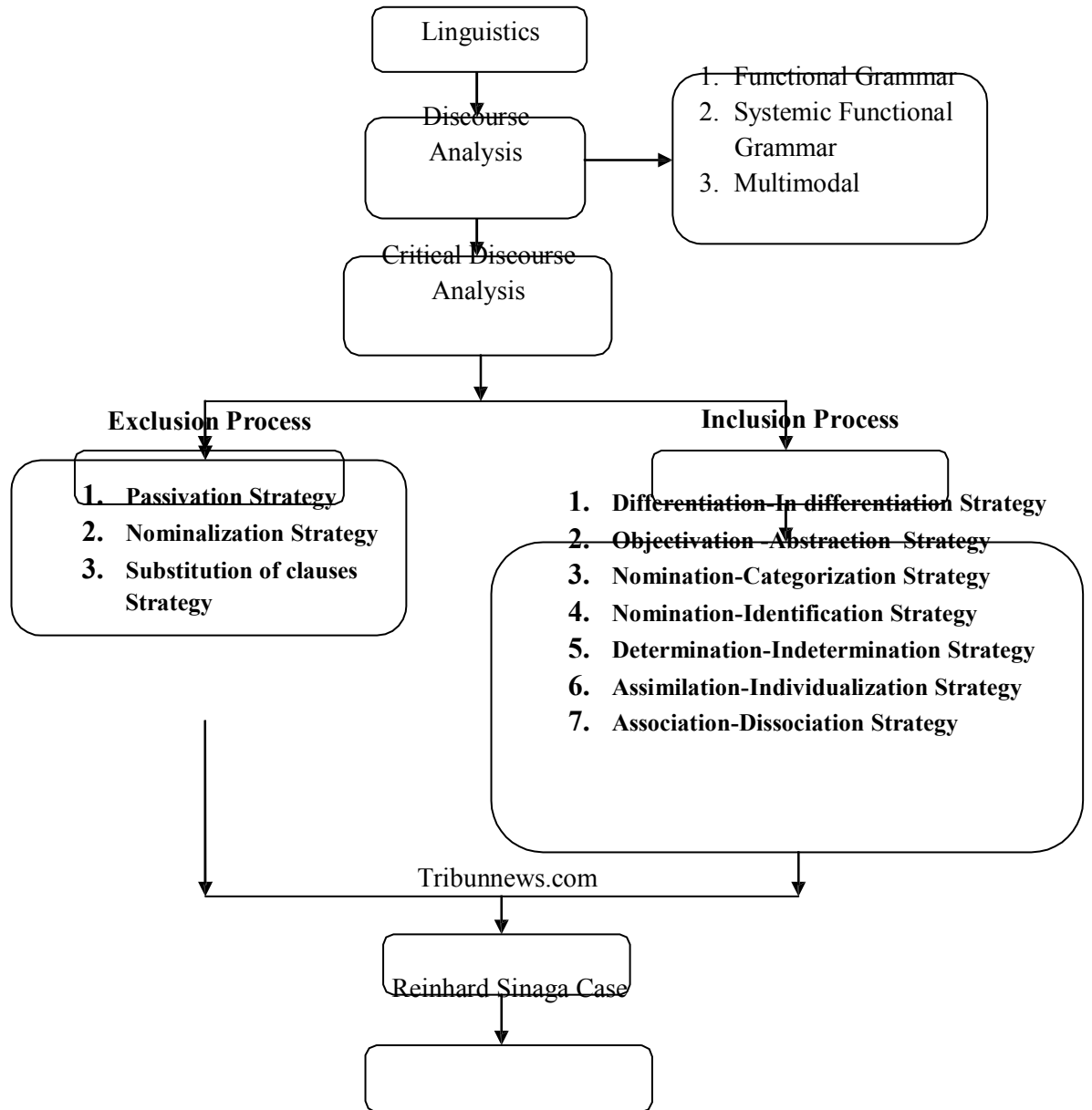
Their study is titled “*Strategi Pemberitaan Di Media Online Nasional Tentang Kasus Tercecernya KTP Elektronik (Analisis Teori VAN Leeuwen)*” aims to describe the differences in viewpoints between the Indonesian national online media and describe the tendency of the attitude of the online media in constructing cases of electronic KTP scattered. The research data was collected from the news of the case of electronic KTP scattered in May 2018 in the online media Vivanews.com Detiknews.com, Kompas.com, Metrotvnews.com and Sindonews.com in the span of May 27-29, 2018. This study used a descriptive qualitative method with Theo Van Leeuwen's critical discourse analysis approach. The results showed that of five news in online media, Vivanews.com Detiknews.com, and Sindonews.com tended to use an inclusion strategy, while Kompas.com, Metrotvnews.com was more towards exclusion.

2.9.4 Reski Rahmayati, et al (2018)

The study that entitled “Inclusion Of Criminal News In Daily Online Newspaper Haluan Padang: Theo Van Leeuwen Perspective”, aimed to analyze the using of inclusion perspective of Van Leeuwen's strategy in criminal news with narcotics theme in daily Online Newspaper Haluan Padang edition of February 2018th. This research used qualitative descriptive method and used inclusion strategy of Van Leeuwen's. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded from five crime articles in daily Online Newspaper Haluan Padang edition of February 2018 there are four from seven kinds of inclusions, objectivities-abstraction, nomination-categorization, assimilation-individualization, and association- dissociation.

From the four studies above, it can be concluded that there are several differences, namely the cases studied and the online news sites used, making this research unique and different because no researcher has yet did studied it using van Leeuwen theory. While the equation is both using the theory of van Leeuwen and using qualitative descriptive methods, which can be used as a reference for the author in the data analysis process.

2.10 Conceptual Framework



The Exclusion and Inclusion Processes of Reynhard Sinaga Case in Tribunnews.Com. Ricky Simanullang (2020)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

There are two different types of methods in which it is applied for the research. They are quantitative and qualitative methods. Bogdan and Taylor (cited in Basrowi and Suwandi, 2008: 1) say that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that analyze descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people observed. Based on the expert explanation above, the writer conclude that qualitative research was chosen because this method can be used to describe and analyze linguistic phenomena both in writing and orally so that making this research method can be applied to analyze the phenomenon of marginalization practices contained in the news of the Reynhard Sinaga case.

3.2 The Research Instrument

In this study, the writer will use several instruments that aim as aids, such as notes, pens, and markers as a tool to record all data obtained from reading results, and laptops as tools to find news of the Reynhard Sinaga case on the Tribunnews.com site.

3.3 The Data & Source of The Data

The data source in this study is a collection of news about Reynhard Sinaga on Tribunnews.com from the 1st– 31st January 2020 with a total of ten news. The data in this study are texts of news about Reynhard Sinaga containing the practice of marginalization.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection method in this study is library research. This technique is considered relevant because of the form of data in this study in the form of written text or the form of documents (Bogdan, 1982: 169).

Data will be collected by doing reading and note-taking techniques. The note-taking technique is to note some forms that are relevant to the research and use written language (Mahsun, 2005: 93). Through this technique, all information about Reynhard Sinaga in the news is read carefully to find the data. Following are the steps to the collecting of the data:

1. Searching the news about the Reynhard Sinaga case in the Tribunnews.com site
2. Collecting the news about the Reynhard Sinaga case
3. Reading the news
4. Transcribing sentences containing the practice of marginalization of social actors
5. Underlining sentences that marginalize social actors

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

Data analysis techniques are steps to process data critically to answer problems in this study. Data analysis will be carried out using qualitative analysis. According to Moleong (2002: 3), data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying data into a certain pattern, category, and basic unit of analysis so that the theme can be found and the working hypothesis suggested by the data can be formulated. Following are the steps to the analysis of the data:

1. Classifying & tabulating the data according to the strategies of exclusion & inclusion processes
2. Analyzing the data according to the strategies of exclusion & inclusion processes
3. Making percentage of data from each exclusion and inclusion processes
4. Interpreting the result from each exclusion and inclusion processes
5. Making a conclusion from the exclusion and inclusion processes in the Reynhard Sinaga.

Table 3.1 Table of Exclusion & Inclusion Processes.

No	Data	Exclusion Processes			Inclusion Processes							
		E1	E2	E3	I1	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6	I7	
1												
2												
3												
4												
dst.												
Total												

Table 3.2 Table of Percentage analysis.

No	Theo van Leeuwen's Theory.	Strategy	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Exclusion Processes	Passivation		
2		Nominalization		
3		Substitution of clauses		
4	Inclusion Processes	Differentiation-In differentiation		
5		Objectivation-Abstraction		
6		dst.		
Total				100%

Data percentage formula: $X = F/N \times 100\%$

Where: X = Percentage of the type of Exclusion & Inclusion Processes

F = Frequency of the Exclusion & Inclusion sentence

N = Total number of Exclusion & Inclusion Processes.