

SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION ANALYSIS OF HW IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASE ON YOUTUBE NEWS REPORTS

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Social Actor Representation Analysis of HW in Sexual Violence Case on YouTube News Reports**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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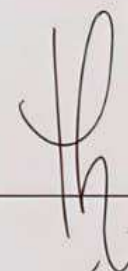
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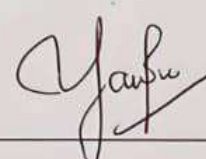
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MOTTO

“Once you stop learning, you start dying.”

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

My father, Suno Arifin

My mother, Siti Umayyah

My little brother, Abu Laits Assamar Qindi

And my advisor, Habiba al Umami, M.Hum.

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Malang, 12 April 2023

The researcher

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ABSTRACT

Hafshah, Maulidiyah Nur Cholisa (2023) Social Actor Representation Analysis of HW in Sexual Violence Case on YouTube News Reports. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Habiba al Umami, M.Hum.

Keywords: exclusion, Herry Wirawan, inclusion, SAR, YouTube news reports

The discourse of Islamic boarding schools lately is often associated with sexual violence. An example of a sexual violence case in an Islamic boarding school is the case of Herry Wirawan, the owner of Madani Islamic boarding school in Bandung, against 13 underage female students. This case has been widely published in the community through news reports on YouTube, a media that is very familiar to the public. This study aims to analyze the exclusion and inclusion strategies used by journalists in representing Herry Wirawan on YouTube news reports. The theory of social actor representation of Theo Van Leeuwen in critical discourse analysis is used to analyze Herry Wirawan in YouTube news reports. With a qualitative descriptive method, this study took data from words, phrases, clauses, and sentences obtained from the video transcriptions results, be it headlines, taglines, or news on each YouTube channel. The results of this study indicate that journalists used two strategies to represent Herry Wirawan on YouTube news reports: exclusion and inclusion. The researcher found 58 data which contained 89 strategies. In detail, there are 61 inclusion strategies and 28 exclusion strategies. The findings show that journalists tend to use inclusion rather than exclusion strategies. The most dominant inclusion strategy used by journalists in this study is nomination. The nomination strategy is widely used to get more public attention. In addition, with a nomination strategy, it will be easier for the audience to find out the identities of the perpetrators of sexual violence discussed in the news. Thus, the journalists are pro-victims and pro-women in this case.

مستخلص البحث

حفصة، مولدية نور خالصة (٢٠٢٣) تحليل تمثيل الممثل الاجتماعي للحاوي في قضية عنف جنسي على تقارير أخبار يوتيوب. البحث الجامعي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: حبيبة الأمامي، الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: استبعاد، تحليل تمثيل الممثل، تضمين، تقارير أخبار يوتيوب، هيري ويراوان

يرتبط خطاب المعاهد اليوم بالعنف الجنسي غالبًا. مثال العنف الجنسي التي حدثت في المعهد هي قضية هيري ويراوان ، مالك معهد مدني في باندونغ إلى ١٣ طالبة لم يبلغ العمر. تم نشر هذه القضية على نطاق واسع في المجتمع من خلال التقارير الإخبارية على موقع يوتيوب، وسيلة إعلامية المعروفة للجمهور. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل استراتيجيات الإقصاء والشمول التي يستخدمها الصحفيون في تمثيل هيري ويراوان على تقارير أخبار يوتيوب. نظرية تمثيل الممثل الاجتماعي لثيو فان ليون في تحليل الخطاب النقدي لتحليل هيري ويراوان على تقارير أخبار يوتيوب. باستخدام منهج وصفي نوعي، استرجعت هذه الدراسة البيانات في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل وتم الحصول عليها من نتائج تسجيلات الفيديو، سواء كانت عناوين أو شعارات أو أخبار على قناة يوتيوب. نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك استراتيجيتين يستخدمهما الصحفيون في تمثيل هيري ويراوان في التقارير الإخبارية على يوتيوب، وهما الإقصاء والشمول. ووجدت الباحثة ٥٨ معطيات تحتوي على ٨٩ استراتيجية. بالتفصيل، هناك ٦١ إستراتيجية الشمولي و ٢٨ إستراتيجية الإقصائي. تظهر النتائج أن الصحفيين يميلون إلى استخدام استراتيجيات الشمول بدلاً من الإقصاء. استراتيجية الإدماج الأكثر شيوعًا التي يستخدمها الصحفيون في هذه الدراسة هي الترشيح. تستخدم استراتيجية الترشيح على نطاق واسع لجذب المزيد من الاهتمام العام. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، مع استراتيجية الترشيح ، سيكون من الأسهل على الجمهور معرفة هويات مرتكبي العنف الجنسي التي تمت مناقشتها في الأخبار. وبالتالي، فإن الصحفيين يؤيدون للمجني عليه ومؤيدون للمرأة في هذه القضية.

ABSTRAK

Hafshah, Maulidiyah Nur Cholisa (2023) Analisis Representasi Aktor Sosial HW dalam Kasus Kekerasan Seksual di Laporan Berita YouTube. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: eksklusi, Herry Wirawan, inklusi, laporan berita YouTube, RAS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter overviews the study background, problems, significance, scope, and definitions of essential terms.

A. Background of the Study

The discourse of boarding schools is familiarly understood in terms such as obedience, seeking blessings, and character building. However, the discourse of boarding schools is recently related to negative words such as sexual violence. It is because, at the end of 2021, the public was shocked by the sexual violence committed by Herry Wirawan (HW), the owner of Madani Islamic Boarding School in Bandung, against 13 minor female students (Reuters, 2022). This case has been widely published in the news because it is considered one of the most effective ways to spread information packed in discourse (Nazar et al., 2021).

News in the media can change beliefs and influence people's perceptions of an event (Pratiwi et al., 2020). Readers can adjust their behavior, ideas, or views based on reading (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). In addition, variations in producing discourse in the media allow us to see the inequalities through the language used (Astari et al., 2022). It is because the use of language in the news can reflect such dominance, power, and inequality, which can be analyzed through critical discourse analysis (CDA).

Discourse in CDA is understood as language studies and its relationship to context (Nazar et al., 2021). A language context is typically utilized for particular actions and goals, including ideological practices (Darma, 2014, p. 100). CDA sees the use of spoken and written language as a social practice. It is because social practices pose a dialectical relationship between certain discursive events with situations, institutions, and social structures within CDA (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, pp. 258–284).

The CDA approach used for this study is the social actor representation of Van Leeuwen (Leeuwen, 2008, p. 2). The aim is to understand how groups or people are being marginalized in their position in discourse. The reason is social actors are portrayed according to the objectives and interests of the discourse producer toward the target audience (Leeuwen, 1995, p. 38). Furthermore, the dominant group has greater control over interpreting an incident and its meaning in reporting. In contrast, the minority group tends to remain an object of meaning and is portrayed badly (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 171). There are two points of discussion in CDA Van Leeuwen, the processes of exclusion and inclusion. Each of the two is divided into several strategies for analyzing discourse in determining how social actors are represented. Thus, it shows the importance of CDA of social actors in a discourse.

News articles, political speeches, and advertisements are usually studied in the CDA. It aims to analyze something that appears fair and

impartial on the outside but has a specific goal and ideology behind it (Machin & Mayr, 2012, p. 5). The researcher uses YouTube news reports as the object of study for the following reasons. First, YouTube is one of the most accessible sources of online information. Because YouTube uses audio and visual communication, news on YouTube is similar to news reports on television. (Ng, 2018). Second, YouTube effectively delivers news reports to audiences (Ng, 2018). Third, the researcher uses five different YouTube channels as the object of study; *SEA Today News* from Indonesia, *WION* and *The Voice of Sikkim* from India, *News 24 Meta* from Canada, and *Hot News* from the United States. It is because each of these channels looks different in constructing discourse and representing HW through the elements of the language used. Thus, the researcher is interested in investigating these YouTube news reports channels to determine how HW is represented.

Some researchers used Van Leeuwen's CDA theory to find inclusion and exclusion strategies. First, the research from Elyas et al. (2021) aimed to investigate how Saudi Women (SW) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are represented in online media. They used a qualitative research method. The results indicated that SW was more represented using the inclusion strategy in news texts. Second, Laaguid (2022) concentrated on how the US State Department portrayed social actors in the Amazigh conflict. He also used the qualitative research method. The findings demonstrated that both inclusion and exclusion strategies were

used in the Amazigh problem report. Third, the study by Simanullang & Pangaribuan (2022) aimed to discover Reynhard Sinaga's case at Tribunnews.com by exclusion and inclusion strategy. By a descriptive qualitative method, the results showed that passivation was identified as the most prevalent exclusion strategy. In contrast, objectivation-abstraction and determination-indetermination were identified as the most dominant inclusion strategies.

Furthermore, several previous studies used online news as objects to represent social actors in certain discourses. Research Sholihah & Degaf (2020) used a local online news media object, *The Jakarta Post*, to describe the social actors of the presidential election. She used the qualitative method. The results indicated that *The Jakarta Post's* journalists employed inclusion rather than exclusion strategies. Then, Purwaningsih & Gulö (2021) used local online news, *The Jakarta Post*, and international *BBC News* to represent Reynhard Sinaga. They used the descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that both media used the inclusion strategy in representing Reynhard Sinaga. Finally, Irawanto's (2022) study used a local online news media, *CNBC*, to examine how Russia and Ukraine were portrayed and the strategies journalists used to convey the news. He also used a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings demonstrated that journalists only used three inclusion strategies for Russia, and thirty five inclusion strategies and six exclusion strategies

for Ukraine. Therefore, it showed that the journalists have a stronger preference for Ukraine.

The representation of social actors in the sexual violence case is a topic that has been extensively studied in Van Leeuwen's CDA research. Risdaneva's (2018) research focused on how female actors are portrayed in sexual violence news in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Guardian*. By a qualitative method, this research showed that *The Guardian* often categorizes victims by age and gender, whereas *The Jakarta Post* primarily functions given in their laws. Then, the study by Evayani & Rido (2019) aimed to depict the social actors in sexual violence news. They used the qualitative method. The findings demonstrated that both media present the attacker as an active actor and the victim as a passive one. In addition, Tenriawali (2018) discussed the violence victims' representation in *Tribun Timur.com* online news. By a qualitative method, this study showed that *Tribun Timur.com* used the inclusion strategy, nominalization, and identification to represent violence victims.

This study focuses on representing Herry Wirawan (HW) in sexual violence case. Several related studies have discussed HW but with different focuses. First, Nasriyah's (2022) research focused on framing analysis reporting Herry Wirawan's sexual violence on *NU Online* and *Kompas.com*. With a qualitative approach, the findings showed that reports stated Herry Wirawan's case as a moral one that impacted the educational environment and required particular consideration. Second,

Dewi (2022) intended to examine the news framing on how the death penalty for Herry Wirawan, who raped a female student, on *CNNIndonesia.com* and *Detik.com*. By interpretive qualitative research methods, the finding demonstrated that *CNNIndonesia.com* and *Detik.com* consistently report information about Herry Wirawan's death sentence. Third, Marinda et al. (2022) and Putra & Ahyani (2022) focused on examining HW and his victims' cases from a legal aspect by taking a statutory and conceptual approach and normative legal research. The findings demonstrated that the State could grant criminals a specific sum as compensation for their inability to make restitution. However, only egregious terrorist and human rights breaches are eligible for this compensation.

From all the previous research above, the research gap in this study lies in the theory used and the data source. This study uses Van Leeuwen's critical discourse analysis theory in representing HW in the sexual violence case. It differs from previous research, which focused on the news framing of HW and the punishments given to HW. Moreover, this study uses YouTube news reports as the data source. The news can be found on *SEA Today News*, *WION*, *The Voice of Sikkim*, *News24 Meta*, and *Hot News* YouTube channels released from 24 December 2021 until 12 January 2023. Therefore, the novelty of this study lies in the representation of HW by using the CDA of Van Leeuwen and YouTube news reports as the data source.

This study assumes that each YouTube news reports have a different ideology in constructing discourse, which can be seen in representing the social actors of HW. Through exclusion and inclusion strategies, this research shows that the media *SEA Today News*, *WION*, *The Voice of Sikkim*, *News 24 Meta*, and *Hot News* tend to side with Herry Wirawan. Therefore, this study aims to describe how HW in the sexual violence case is represented in YouTube news reports using exclusion and inclusion strategies.

B. Research Questions

1. How are the exclusion strategies portrayed in representing HW in sexual violence case on YouTube news reports?
2. How are the inclusion strategies portrayed in representing HW in sexual violence case on YouTube news reports?

C. Significances of the Study

This research is supposed to provide both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this study can add insight and further knowledge about how Van Leeuwen's CDA theory is applied to examine the social actor representation in the news. Practically, this research can assist students and newsreaders in improving their critical thinking skills when reading the news and also be a resource for future study on related research subjects.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is critical discourse analysis. The researcher only examines Van Leeuwen's exclusion and inclusion strategies in representing social actors on YouTube news reports. In addition, this study only investigates HW in the sexual violence case on YouTube news reports. The data sources for this research are headlines, taglines, and news about HW in the sexual violence case on YouTube news reports. The news can be found on *SEA Today News*, *WION*, *The Voice of Sikkim*, *News 24 Meta*, and *Hot News* YouTube channels released from 24 December 2021 until 12 January 2023. This period started when HW was arrested until a verdict was given.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Social actor representation analysis:** Van Leeuwen's CDA theory aims to comprehend how individuals or groups are being marginalized in their positions in discourse. There are two strategies in CDA Van Leeuwen, exclusion and inclusion.
2. **Exclusion strategy:** A strategy in which social actors are excluded from the news.
3. **Inclusion strategy:** A strategy where social actors are included in the news.
4. **HW (Herry Wirawan):** the perpetrator of sexual violence and the owner of a Madani Islamic boarding school. He raped 13 of his underage students between 2016 and 2021.

5. **YouTube news reports:** A brief news report regarding the sexual violence case of HW, which is found in *SEA Today News*, *WION*, *The Voice of Sikkim*, *News 24 Meta*, and *Hot News* YouTube channels.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a few reviews of related literature and the study's theory. It explains critical discourse analysis (CDA), CDA and ideology, CDA and context, CDA Theo Van Leeuwen, and news as discourse.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

The term discourse has various meanings. According to Foucault (1971), discourse is a transaction of power (Darma, 2014, p. 23). He sees power everywhere, including in texts. Fairclough (2010, p. 3) defines discourse as action. It means that discourse seeks to persuade, convince, challenge, and be persuasive. Discourse is consciously expressed, controlled, and not expressed outside of circumstances. Meanwhile, according to Leeuwen (2008, p. 1), discourse recontextualizes social practices. It means discourse can be utilized to depict social practices in the text since it is a socially particular means of knowing social practice.

Discourse analysis analyzes the language used (Brown & Yule, 1983, p. 1). It examines how language and the social and cultural context relate to texts' linguistic patterns and structures (Paltridge, 2012, p. 2). Therefore, discourse analysis is not just seen as a language study that examines language as an abstract system but is also concerned with understanding how context and general knowledge affect certain types of discourse (Wang, 2021).

Linguist Zellig S. Harris used discourse analysis in 1952 to examine verbal and written connections (Paltridge, 2012, p. 2). Most discourse analysis approaches try to provide a more thorough knowledge of the sociocultural elements that affect texts, but this also depends on whether a non-critical or critical approach is taken (Lombardi, 2018, p. 17). Non-critical discourse analysis approaches describe and explain language use through a descriptive lens, in contrast to critical approximation, which is interested in why certain word choices were made (Lombardi, 2018, p. 17). It seeks to expose power structures in language and comprehend how society's perception emerges and is shaped (Fairclough, 1995, p. 54). As a result, critical discourse analysis is an essential approach in examining both spoken and written texts.

Critical discourse analysis is distinct from discourse analysis. CDA seeks to critically examine how language use contributes to, legitimizes, and expresses social injustice (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 2). It views language as a crucial component in how social injustice is seen. It is because language is media dominance and social power (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 2). In addition, CDA also looks at how power is used to influence social processes. It views language as a reflection of social behavior. Thus, the discourse can be used as a tool of social control that shapes how certain ideologies grow (Amaliah et al., 2021).

Most research on CDA concentrates on social injustice, dominance, and marginalization that texts and speech enact and reproduce

in social and political contexts (T. A. V. Dijk, 2001, p. 352). Furthermore, discourse is typically created and spread by those in authority to communicate to uphold their power (Pohan, 2022). Therefore, critical discourse analysis is required to express ideology in mass media portrayed in news reports.

B. Critical Discourse Analysis and Ideology

Ideology is essential in establishing and maintaining unequal power relations in discourse research (Wodak, 2001, p. 10). It is because texts, conversations, and others are a form of ideological practice or a reflection of a particular ideology (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 13). In addition, discourse is also built continuously through ideological processes in society. So, it makes discourse a part of the cognitive community, which is ideological.

Critical theory, such as CDA, is given special status as a principle of human behavior. It seeks to embody emancipation and enlightenment. Even with different ideological concepts, critical theory aims to make agents aware of how they are deceived about their needs and interests. Decoding ideology is one of CDA's goals in expressing discourse (Wodak, 2001, p. 10).

According to Van Dijk, there are various ideas of ideology. First, ideology is regarded as a sort of "system of ideas," as such, it falls under the umbrella of symbolic thought and belief, or "cognition." Second, ideology is social and frequently involves groups' interests, disputes, or

struggles. The employment of ideology can legitimize or challenge power and domination or symbolize social problems and contradictions. Third, there are numerous modern methods for associating ideologies. The main social functions of ideology, such as concealment, legitimacy, manipulation, and related concepts, are primarily discursive social activities. Of course, this does not imply that discourse is the only medium through which ideology is expressed; rather, it merely indicates that discourse, among other social practices, plays a unique function in disseminating ideology (Dijk, 1998, p. 5).

Although discourse is not the only social practice with an ideological foundation, it is the most important for developing ideology and its social reproduction. Group members utilize language, text, sound, and communication to learn, acquire, transform, confirm, articulate, and persuade other group members about their ideology. In other words, we must understand what ideology looks like, how it functions, and how it is created, modified, and reproduced (Dijk, 1998, p. 6).

Ideology enables people to form social views about right or wrong, good or bad, and act accordingly. Ideology can also affect right or wrong, especially if the group finds such ideas relevant. Usually, ideology is a function of the group's material and symbolic interests. Power over other groups can play a vital role among these interests, serving as the primary prerequisite and objective for the growth of ideology. Therefore, ideology operates at the overall global level of social structure, for example, as a

socially shared mental monitor of social competition, conflict, struggle, and inequality, and at the local level of existing social practices in everyday life (Dijk, 1998, p. 8).

C. Critical Discourse Analysis and Context

Critical discourse analysis considers the discourse's context, including the setting, circumstance, events, and conditions. Here, discourse is viewed as being created, interpreted, and studied within a specific context (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 8). Thus, every critical discourse analysis aims to examine and comprehend texts in their context.

Discourse analysis here begins with the premise that language is interpreted not just as an internal linguistics process but also as a part of the context (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 9). Historical, institutional, and social contexts are all part of the critical discourse analysis context. The historical context looks at how discourse is contextualized from a historical point of view. The institutional context examines how the influence of institutions on news discourse production practices. Finally, the social aspect is a factor in a macro societal system, such as the political, economic, and cultural systems (Megawati, 2021).

One example that includes the three contexts above is the word "negro". Historically, the word describes a situation when black people were discriminated against, especially in the United States. Meanwhile, institutionally, the word relates to how the state and citizenship regulated therein are inequalities in the relationship between white and black people.

Finally, socially, the word has implications for racist sentiments from white people, especially in the early 20th century. Thus, discourse is not considered a constant area, occurring anywhere and anytime. Still, discourse is formed so that it must be interpreted in specific situations and conditions. (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 10).

D. Critical Discourse Analysis of Theo Van Leeuwen

Theo Van Leeuwen introduced a discourse analysis approach to identify and investigate how a group or person is being marginalized in a discourse. According to Leeuwen (2008, pp. 7–12), ten aspects must be reviewed in studying a discourse; participants, actions, performance modes, eligibility conditions (participants), presentation styles, times, locations, eligibility conditions (locations), resources: tools and materials, eligibility conditions (resources).

In general, Van Leeuwen's study demonstrates how parties and actors (who may be singular or groups) are portrayed in the news. Van Leeuwen's analysis has two main focal points, which are as follows:

1. Exclusion process

In a news text, certain actors or groups are excluded. It can legitimate particular views and subtly alter the audience's understanding of a subject (Leeuwen, 2008, p. 28). The exclusion process employs some strategies, including:

a. Suppression

In suppression, the texts never mention the social actors (Leeuwen, 2008, p. 29).

1) Passive agent deletion

A sentence will be passive, using the passive tense to hide the social actor. As a result, the reader's attention will be directed to the activities of social actors rather than the social actors themselves. For example, *a child was hit while crossing*.

2) Non-finite clauses

Non-finite clauses serve as grammatical participants. It can be identified by *-to* infinitive, present participle ending *-ing*, and past participle in *-ed* or *-en*. For example, *to control student demonstrations, shots were fired*.

3) Nominalizations and process nouns

This strategy deals with changing verbs into nouns. In addition, it can usually be identified by the presence of a noun or noun phrase. Usually, words that include nominalization end in *-ment*, *-ion*, *-ence*, *-ance*, *-ity*, *-ent*, *-ant*, and *-ancy*. For example, *student X died because of persecution*.

b. Backgrounding

In backgrounding, the excluded social actors are referred to elsewhere in the text, even though they may not be discussed with a specific activity.

1) Non-finite clauses with *-ing* and *-ed* participles

It can be identified by present participle ending *-ing* and past participle in *-ed* or *-en*. For example, *knowing no one at home, she went to her grandmother's house.*

2) Infinitival clauses with *to*

The actor is mentioned in the clause after the infinitival phrase *to-*, which serves the same purpose as the infinitival clause *-ing*. For example, *to help his father, he gave up school.*

3) Paratactic clauses

The existence of social actors will also be delayed in paratactic clauses. The meaning of paratactic clauses is two clauses that have similar or equivalent meanings. Usually, there is a conjunction *and*, *but*, *or*, and *whereas*—for example, *Ani cooks in the kitchen, and Ana studies in the room.*

2. Inclusion process

Various discourse strategies can be used when an individual or group is referenced in the news, such as:

a. Activation-Passivation

Activation occurs when social actors are represented as parties to an activity and are usually indicated by the active tense. In addition, activation can be known by prepositional circumstance *by* or *from-*, premodification, and postmodification of nominalization and process nouns. For example, *He felt chased by a barrage of tasks*. Meanwhile, passivation occurs when social actors are represented as “carrying out” activities or as “on the receiving side” and are characterized by the passive tense.

There are two types of passivation, subjected and beneficialization. Prepositional phrases *against*, possessivation (a prepositional phrase with *-of* postmodifying a nominalization or process noun), and adjectival premodification can all be used to identify subjected passivity. For example, *Dion’s reaction against the theft case has been misunderstood by the local community*. Meanwhile, beneficialization can be achieved through the involvement of recipients (participants), clients (verbal processes), or both, depending on the type of process.

b. Genericization-Spesification

Genericization can be applied by 1) the singular with the definite article, such as *the director abused his employee to death*; 2) the plural without an article, such as *Indonesian immigrants in Japan are as much as 1.4 of the total*; 3) the singular with the indefinite article, such as *maybe a lecturer feels the change from the student’s*

expression. Conversely, the social actor is specified when portrayed as specific, concrete people, places, things, and actions. For example, victims children of violence must receive excellent care.

c. Individualization-Assimilation

Assimilation occurs with plural, uncountable, or nouns that designate a group of people. For example, students were shot dead by the police during a demonstration at City Hall yesterday. In contrast, individualization can be distinguished by how social actors are identified as distinct individuals. For example, Ana, a student of IAIN Batu, was shot dead by the police yesterday.

d. Association-Dissociation

When social actors in a text are connected to associations, or broader groups, where these social actors exist, this is what association means. Usually, associations can be identified by parataxis, circumstances of accompaniment, and possessive attributive pronouns. For example, *Muslims everywhere are always the target of massacres. Once in Bosnia, now in Ambon. Forty people died in the Tobelo, Galela, and Jailolo cases* (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 190). Conversely, dissociation occurs when an association is not made. For example, *40 people died in the Tobelo, Galela, and Jailolo cases* (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 190).

e. Determination-Indetermination

Indetermination refers to the social actors regarded as anonymous individuals or groups, the pronouns “*someone, someone, some, some people,*” generalized exophoric reference, and expressions like “*many believe, some say, etc.*” For instance, *many believe that the Indonesian economy would bounce back*. On the other hand, determination happens when social actors’ names are made explicit. For example, *Dodik Hartawan, an economic observer, thinks the Indonesian economy will rebound*.

f. Differentiation-Indifferentiation

Differentiation occurs when social actors—individuals or groups—are contrasted with one another by showing other players in the text. This strategy corners a group by presenting another group or discourse seen as more dominant or superior. For example, *Maspion factory workers were continuing their strike yesterday. Meanwhile, the workers did not respond to the directors’ negotiating offer* (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 179). On the other hand, indifferentiation occurs when social actors are shown in the text independently. For example, *Maspion factory workers were still on strike yesterday* (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 179).

g. Nomination-Categorization

The nomination strategy may present social actors in terms of their different identities. It can be identified with proper nouns that are *formal* (surname only, with or without honorifics), *semi-formal*

(given name and surname), or *informal* (given name only). It can also take the form of honorific, the addition of standard titles, ranks, etc., and the addition of personal or kinship relation terms. For example, *Drs. KH. Muzakki said that MJA students are cadres of Fiqh scholars*. On the other hand, the identities and roles that social actors share with others are used to categorize them. For example, *a woman wearing a headscarf was found dead, presumably raped* (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 183).

h. Functionalization-Identification

Functionalization is when social actors are characterized by an action, such as a task or role, or something they do. Usually, it is stated in one of the following ways: by a word expressing a location or tool that is strongly related to an activity through suffixes like *-ist*, *-eer*, and by a verb-derived noun with a suffix such as *-er*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-ian*, or *-ee*. For instance, Rizki, *the cameraman, negotiates with his customers*. Identification occurs when social actors are defined more or less permanently or unavoidably in terms of who they are rather than what they do. Usually, it is marked by the existence of an explanatory sentence that uses the conjunction *-who*, *-which*. For example, *A woman, who often stayed out at night, was found dead* (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 185).

i. Personalization-Impersonalization

Personal or possessive pronouns, proper names, or nouns depict social actors as human individuals in personalization. For example, *maternal care*. Meanwhile, when social actors are described using abstract or concrete nouns whose meaning excludes the semantic component “human,” impersonalization results.

j. Abstraction and objectivation

When social actors are portrayed abstractly, abstraction happens, such as *many times, thousands, hundreds, etc.* For example, *Dion has repeatedly staged rebellions*. In contrast, objectivation results when social actors are described by giving specific instructions. For instance, *Dion has rebelled two times*.

k. Overdetermination

Overdetermination appears when social actors are depicted as engaged in various social practices. Van Leeuwen defined four main types of overdetermination, which are as follows: First, inversion is a type of overdetermination where social actors are tied to two actions that, in a sense, contradict one another. Second, symbolization happens when “fictional” social actors represent real-world people or organizations. Thirdly, connotation occurs when a specific finding (such as a nomination or physical identity) stands for categorization or functionalization. The final stage, distillation, accomplishes overdetermination by combining generalization and abstraction.

E. News as Discourse

News is one of the objects that is often studied in CDA research. News in the media is a particular type of discourse that requires an analysis of its structure (Dijk, 1998, p. 175). According to Van Dijk, “news” is ambiguous because it can be understood in many items, including recent information, news reports, and news-filled TV programs (Dijk, 2009, pp. 4–5). The main emphasis of this study is the sort of text or discourse stated, employed, or published in news media or public information carriers like TV, radio, and newspapers. In other words, news here can relate to the article’s or item’s meaning or substance, not the article’s or item’s physical form.

The discursive practice of producing news can be analyzed into the textual and contextual components. The textual element employs systematic analysis to examine diverse news discourse forms at various levels. The contextual element examines the textual structure's contexts, restrictions, and effects on cognitive and social aspects. Thus, in this study, the researcher will examine textual and contextual components in news reports (Dijk, 1998, p. 176).

News reports are also considered a representation of global realities. Each news story has a unique ideology and purpose. It shows that the structure of discourse is influenced by how the media reports it and what ideology is hidden behind the news (Hashemi & Na, 2021). Thus, to reveal the ideology and goals, it is necessary to have a structural analysis.

Furthermore, news reports also have headlines and taglines besides the contents of the news itself. The most significant part of a news report is the headline. It works to get the audience's attention. A viewer of YouTube news reports should first see the headlines (Ali & Bustam, 2020). Likewise, the tagline also functions to attract the audience. Therefore, the writing of news headlines and taglines must be intriguing, contain wordplay, and still be acceptable even if they do not adhere to grammar rules because drawing readers in is what matters most.

To sum up, the news not only presents the reported events but also has ideology (Yuliyanti et al., 2021). The media can control the minds of its readers or audiences to lead their audiences to have the same understanding or perception. So that media managers can intentionally or unintentionally mold and change how society perceives social and cultural occurrences.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers the type of research design, research instrument, data and data sources, and data collection and analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method because the main objective is to describe social phenomena in detail and depth (Kumar, 2011, p. 32). This study uses Van Leeuwen's CDA theory with exclusion and inclusion strategies to describe how social actors are represented on YouTube news reports. Thus, a qualitative descriptive method is appropriate for this research to provide exploratory data about the representation of social actors in YouTube news reports and obtain in-depth data analysis (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021).

B. Research Instrument

The research instrument for this study is the researcher herself. In qualitative research, the researcher is considered a primary research tool (Creswell, 2014, p. 164). The task of collecting and identifying data belongs to the researcher. Thus, the researcher is the primary research tool.

C. Data and Data Source

The research's data sources are headlines, taglines, and news about HW in cases of sexual violence on YouTube news reports. The news can be found on *SEA Today News*, *WION*, *The Voice of Sikkim*, *News 24 Meta*, and *Hot News* YouTube channels released from 24 December 2021 until

12 January 2023. This period started when HW was arrested until a verdict was given. On the other hand, the data is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences obtained from video transcriptions results, whether headlines, taglines, and news on each YouTube channel.

D. Data Collection

When collecting data, the researcher takes the documentation method by watching and reading techniques because the data comes from public documents, namely YouTube news reports. The steps taken in collecting data included watching videos related to the HW case from *SEA Today News*, *WION*, *The Voice of Sikkim*, *News 24 Meta*, and *Hot News* YouTube channels. Next, convert the video to text using YouTube's automatic transcription engine or transcribe it directly. Then, reread each video's transcript results, whether headlines, taglines, and news.

E. Data Analysis

After data collection, the researcher performs the data analysis stages as follows. The first is sorting and selecting the data obtained according to Van Leeuwen's strategy. The second is coding the appropriate data. The third is grouping data based on Van Leeuwen's exclusion and inclusion strategy theory. The fourth is analyzing the data based on each strategy. The fifth is describing the data in detail. The last is making conclusions from the research conducted.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will present the data collected from YouTube news reports and divide it into two parts. The first is findings, and the second is discussion.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher will describe the types of strategies found in the news and classify them based on the two strategies proposed by Van Leeuwen in representing Herry Wirawan on the YouTube news reports.

1. Exclusion strategies on YouTube news reports

a. Passive agent deletion

Datum 1

Rapist Herry Wirawan **Was Sentenced To Life Imprisonment**

Datum 2

Indonesian School Principal **Sentenced To For Raping 13 Girls**

Datum 3

#Herry Wirawan **sentenced** to *life in prison*

Datum 4

#Teacher **sentenced** to *life in prison* for raping students

Datum 5

Indonesian Principal **Given Life Term** For *Raping 13 Students*

Datum 6

Teacher **jailed** for *life for rape*

Datum 7

Herry Wirawan, The Suspected Multiple Student Rapist, **Is Charged** With *The Death Penalty*

Datum 8

#Defendant also **charged** with *chemical castration, identity disclosure*

Datum 9

He **had been accused** of *raping girls* between 11 and 14 years old from 2016 to 2021 at the school, hotels, or rented apartments in West Java City.

Datum 10

He **was accused** of *raping at least 13 students* between the ages of 11 and 14 from 2016 to 2021 at the school, in hotel rooms, or at rented apartments, according to the indictment.

Datum 11

In regards to the UN Convention that is against inhumane punishment, the defendant's crime **is categorized** as *sexual violence*.

Datum 12

Herry Wirawan, who taught at his Islamic Boarding School, **was found** guilty of *raping 13 female students* between 2016 and 2021.

The datum 1 to 12 used the same exclusion strategy called a suppression strategy that excluded social actors from the text. The

suppression strategy was realized through **passive-agent deletion** using passive sentences. The aim is not to mention the perpetrator who conducted social practices against Herry Wirawan.

In datums 1 to 6, the social actor who sentenced Herry Wirawan to life in prison for raping 13 women was not mentioned in the news. In datums 7 to 8, the social actor who charged Herry Wirawan with the death penalty and chemical castration was also not mentioned in the news. In datums 9 to 10, the social actor who accused Herry Wirawan of raping 13 students was also not mentioned in the news. In datum 11, the social actor who categorized Herry Wirawan's crime as sexual violence was also not mentioned in the news. Likewise, on datum 12, the social actor who found Herry Wirawan raped 13 of his female students was also not mentioned in the news.

The reason social actors are excluded is that they are too familiar. Everyone knows that judges are the ones who can carry out social practices for Herry Wirawan. In Indonesia, the ones who sentence the defendant are judges, and judges here act as government agencies. Therefore, the judge was excluded because the journalist wanted to inform that it was the final decision in the hands of the government, which everyone acknowledged.

Furthermore, passive agent deletion will make the audience pay more attention and be interested in seeing Herry Wirawan. It is

because the actor mentioned in the datums above is only Herry Wirawan. The audience will also be more emotional about Herry Wirawan's news because the one shown in the news is Herry Wirawan, a teacher at the Islamic boarding school who raped 13 of his students. Contextually, the culture of Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia is usually characterized as a place to educate good morals, and teacher at Islamic boarding schools is considered second parents. So, if there is rape in Islamic boarding schools and the one who is raped is the teacher, this will make it easier for people to become emotional.

b. Non-finite clauses (backgrounding strategy)

Datum 1

Indonesian School Principal Sentenced To For **Raping** *13 Girls*

Datum 2

An Indonesian court handed down a sentence on Monday to a teacher for **raping** *13 girls* at an Islamic school.

Datum 3

Indonesian Court Jails Islamic School Teacher For **Raping** *13 Students*

Datum 4

Indonesian Principal Given Life Term For **Raping** *13 Students*

Datum 5

Indonesian Court Sentences Teacher To Death For **Raping 13**
Minor Students

Datum 6

#Teacher sentenced to life in prison for **raping students**

Datum 7

He had been accused of **raping girls** between 11 and 14 years old from 2016 to 2021 at the school, hotels, or rented apartments in West Java City.

Datum 8

He was accused of **raping at least 13 students** between the ages of 11 and 14 from 2016 to 2021 at the school, in hotel rooms, or at rented apartments, according to the indictment.

Datum 9

An Indonesian high court granted an appeal from prosecutors and sentenced an Islamic boarding school principal for **raping at least 13 students** over five years and **impregnating some of them**.

Datum 10

An Indonesian court on Tuesday sentenced an Islamic boarding school principal to life in prison for **raping at least 13 students** over five years and **impregnating some of them**.

In datums 1 to 10, the journalist applied an exclusion strategy, namely a **backgrounding strategy** in which social actors are excluded from the text but can still be traced elsewhere. The

journalist used a backgrounding strategy of a **non-finite clause** with-*ing* in the term “**raping, impregnating.**” The function of a non-finite clause with-*ing* is as a nominal position after the preposition -*for*, even though the words “raping, impregnating” refer to an action.

The social actor who raped 13 minor students in an Islamic school was excluded from the datums above. Likewise with “*impregnating*,” the social actor who impregnated several students are also excluded. It is because journalists aimed to direct the audience to focus more on social practices carried out by Herry Wirawan, who was likened to an Islamic boarding school principal, teacher, Indonesian school principal, and Indonesian principal, namely raping 13 students and impregnating several of them. Thus, it shows that with the use of the non-finite clause with-*ing*, what is emphasized is the actions that have been carried out by the social actor, not the existence of the social actor himself.

c. Non-finite clauses (suppression strategy)

Datum 1

Judicial Commission Hopes Public To Take Part In **Reporting**
Sexual Violence

Here, the journalist applied an exclusion strategy, namely a suppression strategy that excluded social actors from the text. In the text above, the journalist used “**reporting,**” which refers to action

but functions as nominal. In this case, the journalist used a non-finite clause as a gerund as a **suppression strategy**. Although “*reporting*” refers to an action, it functions as a noun whose position is the object of the preposition *-in*. In addition, the perpetrator of sexual violence is also excluded. The reason is that the audience focuses more on the action taken by the social actor rather than the perpetrators.

Datum 2

Herry Wirawan, The **Suspected Multiple Student Rapist**, Is Charged With The Death Penalty

Here, the journalist applied an exclusion strategy, namely a **suppression strategy** that excluded social actors from the text. The term “**suspected**” is a non-finite clause as a past participle that functions as an adjective. The past participle is used to describe nouns (Herry Wirawan). In addition, the journalist also excluded social actors from the text. The actor who suspected Herry Wirawan of raping several students was excluded. The reason is that the reader is more focused on the actions taken by Herry Wirawan, namely the rape of several students, rather than focusing on the actor who suspected Herry. Thus, it ignited the audience’s emotions, who would later support them with the death penalty given to Herry Wirawan.

Datum 3

#Life in prison for **raping** 13 students

It is taken from the news tagline, so even if it doesn't meet grammar rules, it's still acceptable as long as the idea is included. Here, the journalist applied an exclusion strategy, namely a **suppression strategy** that excluded the social actor from the text. The journalist used the non-finite of the gerund in the word "**raping**." The function is as a nominal whose position is after the preposition *for*, even though the term "raping" refers to action. In addition, the social actor who raped 13 students in the datum above is also excluded. The reason is that the reader is more focused on the action taken by the social actor rather than the perpetrators.

In addition, the use of gerunds also touches the audience's emotions. With the gerund, an event that seems ordinary can become a significant event. The datum above shows that the actions taken by the perpetrators had a terrible impact on the victims. Moreover, the victims were underage students, and the number was not small. So, it can ignite the audience's emotions, which they will later support with a life sentence.

d. Nominalization

Datum 1

He was *accused of raping* at least 13 students between the ages of 11 and 14 from 2016 to 2021 at the school, in hotel rooms, or at rented apartments, according to the **indictment**.

In datum 1, the journalist used an exclusion strategy, namely a **strategy of suppression** in the form of **nominalization** in the term “**indictment**.” The nominalization is formed from a verb that gets the affix *+ment* which functions as a noun. Here, the journalist aimed to hide the position of the subject who gave the indictment because everyone knows that the prosecutor did it. In addition, the journalist wanted to direct the audience to focus more on the charges against Herry Wirawan, not on the person who gave the indictments. So, audiences’ focus lies on the social practices, not the social actors.

2. Inclusion strategies on YouTube news reports

a. Nomination

Datum 1

Herry Wirawan, The Suspected Multiple Student *Rapist*, Is Charged With The Death Penalty

Datum 2

Herry Wirawan, who taught at his Islamic Boarding School, was found guilty of *raping* 13 female students between 2016 and 2021.

Datum 3

Now, the Bandung district court in West Java found **Herry Wirawan** guilty of *raping* 13 female minors.

Datum 4

From the trials, we are able to see how **Wirawan** did his *crimes* and even related his student with a statement that the teacher must be followed, honored, and can be questioned.

Datum 5

Wirawan carried out his cruel *crimes*, starting from the KS Foundation, then the Islamic boarding school, then the MH Islamic boarding school, his base camp, his apartment, and several hotels in the city of Bandung.

Datum 6

Now, the pattern of *abuse* came to light when a teenage rape victim's family reported **Wirawan** to the police.

Datum 7

West Java police began to investigate the case and arrested **Wirawan** last May when parents of a victim went to the police after their daughter returned home on holiday and admitted she had just *given birth*.

Datum 8

Herry, who teaches at several Islamic boarding schools and boarding schools, *lures* his victims to become policewomen.

Datum 9

Between 2016 and 2021, **Herry** *sexually groomed* the 13 girls, who were between 12 and 16 years old, and impregnated eight of his victims, a judge said in February.

Datum 10

Herry Wirawan underwent the hearing of the *prosecutor's indictment* at the Bandung District Court.

Datum 11

The follow-up trial of the rape case with the defendant **Herry Wirawan** was held at the Bandung district court virtually on Thursday (27/1).

Datum 12

The *judges* agreed **Herry Wirawan** had been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a crime.

Datum 13

Previously the West Java *prosecutor's* office demanded that **Herry Wirawan** be sentenced to death.

Datum 14

Supreme Court Upholds Death Sentence For **Herry Wirawan**

Datum 15

Herry Wirawan had been convicted by a *three-judge* panel at Bandung District Court in February and sentenced to life in prison.

Datum 16

“I am declaring that *defendant* **Herry Wirawan** was legally proven and guilty of the crime purposely, committing violence, forcing intercourse on more than one victim repeatedly as a primary indictment and sentence the defendant to life imprisonment.”

Datum 17

The principal of the girls' school in West Java's Bandung city, **Herry Wirawan**, pleaded *guilty* and *apologized* to his victims and their families during the trial.

Datum 18

Wirawan pleaded *guilty* and *apologized* to his victims and their families during the trial.

Datum 19

Wirawan had also filed an *appeal* in August and assault leniency.

Datum 20

Prosecutors had asked for chemical castration and the death penalty for the accused, but **Wirawan** had pleaded for leniency with the judges so he could raise his children.

Datum 21

The *three-judge* panel at Bandung District Court convicted **Wirawan** of violating the Child Protection Law and Criminal Code.

Datum 22

Prosecutors had asked that **Wirawan** be sentenced to death as well as to chemical castration.

Datum 23

The *case of teacher* **Herry Wirawan** has shocked Indonesia and shone a spotlight on the need to protect children from sexual violence in the country's religious boarding schools.

Datum 24

Wirawan also brought up *religious symbols* in his actions, sparking fear.

In datums 1 to 25, the journalists applied an inclusion strategy called **nomination**. The journalists mention the social actor's name, both with the formal nomination (Herry Wirawan, Wirawan) and the semi-formal nomination (Herry). Nomination is used to mention a social actor's name in the news publicly. In addition, the audience can also know directly the identities and actions taken by the social actor being discussed. Thus, it can be an identification for readers or listeners.

In datums 1 to 9, Herry Wirawan is described as a criminal, specifically a rapist. It can be known by the words "*rapist, raping, did crime, cruel crimes, abuse, lures, groomed,*" which shows that he is a criminal, especially a rapist. Here, Herry Wirawan is highlighted by journalists to reveal to the audience that, personally, Herry Wirawan is a rapist. He raped 13 of his female students who were still underage between 2016 and 2021. Thus, when audiences hear the word Herry Wirawan, even though they don't know that Herry Wirawan owns an Islamic boarding school, is a teacher, etc., they can immediately understand that Herry Wirawan here is a rapist.

In datums 10 to 22, Herry Wirawan is described as the defendant. It can be identified by the social actors featured in the datum, such as prosecutors and supreme courts. It shows that the police had already investigated the case until he was proven to be the defendant by the prosecutors and supreme courts in the criminal case. Apart from that, journalists emphasized to the audience that “defendant” here not only refers to Herry Wirawan, who was sentenced but also emphasized that the image of the prosecutors and supreme courts is very fair in moving quickly to make the correct sentence against Herry Wirawan. Thus, what is highlighted here is that our judicial system is righteous and moves quickly to make justice between criminals and victims.

In datum 23, Herry Wirawan is described as a teacher. It can be known by the words “*the case of teacher.*” In general, the nature of a teacher is nurturing and educating. But when the news is in a negative context and puts him in a corner, the journalist wants to show the audience that an educator should not commit crimes to the extent of harassing his students. In addition, as much as we believe in an educator, it does not guarantee that all educators are good. So there must always be control from parents, and they should not be easily trusted. Thus, Herry Wirawan is associated with teachers because it emphasizes that not all teachers are angelic, and what Herry Wirawan did was backlashing with teacher traits.

In datum 24, Wirawan is described as a religious person. It can be known by the phrase “*brought up religious symbols.*” Here, journalists aimed to show the audience that not all religious persons are genuinely religious. In committing his crimes, Wirawan carried religious symbols to frighten his students. Thus, it shows that what Wirawan did was contrary to existing religious values.

Overall, although what is emphasized here is the nomination "Herry Wirawan" with the aim that the audience knows the true identity of the perpetrators of the crime, journalists also link it with other parties involved there. For example, the point of view of the victim, the power of judges, the nature of the teacher, and religious values.

b. Activation

Datum 1

The defendant, who was the manager of the Islamic Boarding School, **raped** 13 of his *female students*.

Datum 2

Wirawan **carried out** his *cruel crimes*, starting from the KS Foundation, then the Islamic boarding school, then the MH Islamic boarding school, his base camp, his apartment, and several hotels in the city of Bandung.

Datum 3

Not only that, the perpetrator even **looked at** the victims with *various promises*.

Datum 4

Herry, who teaches at several Islamic boarding schools and boarding schools, **lures** his *victims* to become policewomen.

Datum 5

Between 2016 and 2021, Herry sexually **groomed** the *13 girls*, who were between 12 and 16 years old, and impregnated eight of his victims, a judge said in February.

Datum 6

“The defendant deliberately **committed** *violence and obscene acts*,” Presiding Judge Yohannes Purnomo Suryo Ali said.

Datum 7

Herry Wirawan **underwent** *the hearing* of the prosecutor’s indictment at the Bandung District Court.

Datum 8

Wirawan **pleaded** *guilty* and **apologized** to *his victims* and their families during the trial.

Datum 9

The principal of the girls’ school in West Java’s Bandung city, Herry Wirawan, **pleaded** *guilty* and **apologized** to *his victims* and their families during the trial.

Datum 10

Wirawan also **brought up** *religious symbols* in his actions, sparking fear.

Datum 11

“The defendant had **tarnished** *the reputation* of Islamic boarding schools.”

In datums 1 to 11, the journalist used an **activation strategy** to include the social actor in the text. The journalist intended to show the audience the proper social actor of specific social practices. Here, Herry Wirawan played the role of a social actor who did the social practices; *raped, carried out, looked at, lures, groomed, committed, underwent, pleaded, apologized, brought up, and tarnished*. Thus, the audience will know that the social actor carrying out the social practice is Herry Wirawan, who is equal to the defendant and the perpetrator.

In datums 1 to 6, the audience will know firsthand that Herry Wirawan has committed criminal acts against his 13 female students, especially violence and obscenity. He also made promises to his students to carry out his crimes. Thus, here, the journalist emphasizes the social practice carried out by Herry Wirawan on his students, which can make the general public emotional after learning about Herry's actions.

In datums 7 to 9, Herry Wirawan is also represented as the subject of his social practices “underwent a trial at the public

prosecutor's indictment, pleaded guilty and apologized to the victim for the criminal acts committed to 13 of his students.” In datum 10, Herry Wirawan is represented as a subject of the social practice of "carrying religious symbols in committing his crimes." Last, in datum 11, Herry Wirawan is represented as the subject of the social practice of "defaming the good name of Islamic boarding schools." Therefore, by activation, the audience will immediately know the social practices of Herry Wirawan, from committing criminal acts, carrying religious symbols in committing his crimes, defaming the name of Islamic boarding schools, and becoming a defendant.

c. Functionalization

Datum 1

Three witnesses were presented to state their *encounter with the rapist*.

Datum 2

Herry Wirawan, The Suspected Multiple Student **Rapist**, Is Charged With The Death Penalty

In datums 1 to 2, the journalist equated Herry Wirawan with rapists by using an inclusion strategy in the form of **functionalization**. It occurs when social actors are represented in terms of their activities, either jobs or roles. “rapist” is a noun formed from a verb with the suffix *-ist*, which indicates a place or tool closely related to an activity.

Datum 3

The prosecutors demanded the **defendant** *face the death penalty and chemical circumcision.*

Datum 4

“(We) hereby punish the **defendant** *with the death penalty,*” the judge said in a statement on Monday posted on the Bandung High Court’s website.

Datum 5

The follow-up trial of the rape case with the **defendant** *Herry Wirawan* was held at the Bandung district court virtually on Thursday (27/1).

Datum 6

“I am declaring that **defendant** *Herry Wirawan* was legally proven and guilty of the crime purposely, committing violence, forcing intercourse on more than one victim repeatedly as a primary indictment and sentence the defendant to life imprisonment.”

Datum 7

“The **defendant** *deliberately committed violence and obscene acts,*” Presiding Judge Yohannes Purnomo Suryo Ali said.

Datum 8

The **defendant**, who was the manager of the Islamic Boarding School, *raped 13 of his female students.*

Datum 9

“The **defendant** had *tarnished the reputation* of Islamic boarding schools.”

In datums 3 to 9, the journalist used the term “**defendant**” to represent Herry Wirawan using one of the inclusion strategies called **functionalization**. It occurs when social actors are described in terms of their activities, either jobs or roles. “defendant” is a noun formed from a verb with the suffix *-ant*.

By using the terms “rapist and defendant” referring to Herry Wirawan, the journalist aimed to bring the public’s view of the activities and roles of social actors. The audience will think that the “rapists” have harmed the victims by what was done to them. The term “defendant” is also suitable for Herry Wirawan for his criminal actions against victims. So, this made Herry Wirawan deserve the death penalty and chemical castration due to what he had done.

d. Genericization

Datum 1

From the trials, we are able to see how Wirawan did his crimes and even related his student with a statement that **the teacher** *must be followed, honored, and can be questioned*.

Datum 2

Not only that, **the perpetrator** even *looked at the victims with various promises*.

Datum 3

Prosecutors had asked for chemical castration and the *death penalty* for **the accused**, but Wirawan had pleaded for leniency with the judges so he could raise his children.

In datums 1 to 3, the journalist represented the social actor in general or non-specifically by using an inclusion strategy called **genericization**. It can be identified by *the singular with the definite article* “**the teacher, the perpetrator, the accused.**” It shows that social actor is generally described, so the audience cannot immediately know the social actor referred to in the news. In addition, through this strategy, the journalist did not directly represent the social actor who did the social practices using “Wirawan,” but he put him into a general. Because “the teacher” here is still familiar, it can be the teacher at Islamic boarding schools, high schools, junior high schools, and even elementary schools. Likewise, “the perpetrator, the accused” here is still familiar. Thus, the journalist wanted to disguise the social actor’s identity to the audience because it is difficult for them to identify who the actor is referring to in the news.

Datum 4

An Indonesian high court granted an appeal from prosecutors and sentenced **an Islamic boarding school principal** for *raping* at least *13 students* over five years and impregnating some of them.

Datum 5

An Indonesian court on Tuesday sentenced **an Islamic boarding school principal** to life in prison for *raping* at least *13 students* over five years and impregnating some of them.

In datums 4 to 5, the journalist represented the social actor in general or non-specifically by using an inclusion strategy called **genericization**. This strategy can be identified by *the singular with the indefinite article* “**an Islamic boarding school principal, a teacher.**” It shows that social actor is generally described, so the audience cannot immediately know the social actor referred to in the news. In addition, through this strategy, the journalist did not directly represent the social actor who was given a sentence using “Herry Wirawan,” but he put him into a general. Because “an Islamic boarding school principal” here is still familiar. As seen, there are so many Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia. Likewise, “a teacher” here is still familiar. It can be a teacher at an Islamic school, high school, junior high, or even elementary school. Thus, by this strategy, the journalist wanted to disguise the social actor’s identity to the audience because it is difficult for them to identify the social actors referred to in the news.

e. Assimilation

Datum 1

Indonesian School Principal Sentenced To For *Raping 13 Girls*

Datum 2

Indonesian Principal Given Life Term For *Raping 13 Students*

Datum 3

Indonesian Court Jails **Islamic School Teacher** For *Raping 13 Students*

In datums 1 to 3, the journalist represented the social actor using an inclusion strategy called **assimilation**. This strategy can be recognized by the term “**Indonesian school principal, Indonesian Principal, Islamic School Teacher,**” which refers to the noun denoting a group of people. In datums 1 to 2, it was seen that so many school principals in Indonesia raped 13 girls. Similar to datum 3, it was seen that many Islamic school teachers raped 13 students. Even though the social actor meant by the journalist here is only one person, assimilation in the datum above will make the impression captured by the community differently because the audience cannot identify the actual actor. Thus, it can deceive the audience because not all Indonesian school principals and Islamic school teachers commit rape.

f. Identification

Datum 1

The defendant, **who was the manager of the Islamic Boarding School**, *raped 13 of his female students*.

Datum 2

Herry, **who teaches at several Islamic boarding schools and boarding schools**, *lures his victims* to become policewomen.

Datum 3

Herry Wirawan, **who taught at his Islamic Boarding School**, was found guilty of *raping 13 female students* between 2016 and 2021.

In datums 1 to 3, the journalist represented the social actor using an inclusion strategy called **identification**. The type of identification used is classification, in which the social actor is classified based on his institution and job. Through this strategy, the journalist aimed to represent the social actor's identity to the audiences based on his institution and position. Thus, the audiences focus on these two, which play a more critical role in identification.

g. Differentiation

Datum 1

West Java police began to investigate the case and arrested **Wirawan** last May when **parents of a victim** went to the police after their daughter returned home on holiday and admitted she had just given birth.

In the datum above, the journalist mentioned two social actors in the news; Wirawan and the parents of a victim. The journalist contrasted them in the social practices they carried out. Wirawan, who had not been arrested at first, was finally arrested after the victim's parents reported to the police that their daughter

admitted that she had just given birth. In this case, the journalist used an inclusion strategy called the **differentiation strategy**. Through this strategy, the journalist wanted to contrast one social actor with another in reporting. The presence of other actors indirectly aims to make the audience know how a social actor is considered flawed. Here, the journalist wanted to convey to the audience that Wirawan's crime was discovered after one of the victims returned from the Islamic boarding school and confessed to his parents that she had just given birth. So, without acknowledgment from one of the victims and reporting to the police by the victim's parents, Herry Wirawan would not have been arrested by the police.

Datum 2

Prosecutors had asked for chemical castration and the death penalty for **the accused**, but **Wirawan** had pleaded for leniency with the judges so he could raise his children.

In datum 2, the journalist also used the **differentiation strategy**. Here, the journalist also mentioned two social actors in the news; prosecutors and Wirawan. The journalist contrasted them in the social practices they carried out. The prosecutor requested the punishment of chemical castration and the death penalty for the defendant, but Wirawan asked for relief from the judge so he could raise his children. Through this strategy, the journalist wanted to

contrast one social actor with another in the news. The presence of other actors indirectly aims to make the audience know how a social actor is considered in a wrong position. In the news, Wirawan is represented as a social actor who was sentenced to death and chemically castrated, but he still asked for leniency from the prosecutors. Thus, it shows that social practices carried out by prosecutors and Wirawan are different.

h. Passivation

Datum 1

Herry Wirawan had been **convicted by a three-judge panel** at Bandung District Court in February and sentenced to life in prison.

Datum 2

After he was **sentenced to life in jail by a court** in the city of Bandung in February, prosecutors who had called for the death penalty filed an appeal.

In datums 1 to 2, the journalist positioned Herry Wirawan as a social actor who was the target of the verb “convicted” and “sentenced.” Here, the journalist applied one of the inclusion strategies called **passivation**. It occurs when social actors are represented as those who undergo activities or get the result of an action. In this case, Herry Wirawan is described as the party receiving the conviction and punishment.

i. Specification

Datum 1

The principal of the girls' school in West Java's Bandung city, Herry Wirawan, *pleaded guilty* and *apologized* to his victims and their families during the trial.

In the datum above, the journalist represented the social actor in the phrase “**The principal of the girl's school in West Java's Bandung city**” using the inclusion strategy called **specification**. Here, the journalist specifically mentioned the principal in the news. It is intended that the audience knows that the principal referred to here is Herry Wirawan. So, there is no question about the social actor in the news.

j. Individualization

Datum 1

Indonesian Court Sentences **Teacher** To Death For *Raping 13 Minor Students*

In the datum above, the journalist used an inclusion strategy called **individualization**. The social actor, “teacher,” is described individually using singularity. In this case, the journalist wanted to show that the “teacher” is a social actor who has raped 13 underage students, and he has raped them individually. So, the audience will understand that the actions taken by the “teacher” are indeed personal, and he deserves to get the death penalty.

B. Discussion

Based on the findings above, the researcher concludes that two strategies of Theo Van Leeuwen are used in representing Herry Wirawan on YouTube news reports released from 24 December 2021 to 12 January 2023. The two strategies found in YouTube news reports are exclusion and inclusion strategies. From 58 data, the researcher found 89 strategies, 61 inclusion strategies, and 28 exclusion strategies. So, it shows that the journalists used more inclusion than exclusion strategies in representing Herry Wirawan.

The inclusion strategies included 24 nominations, 11 activations, 9 functionalizations, 5 genericizations, 3 assimilations, 3 differentiation, 3 identification, 2 passivations, 1 specification, and 1 individualization. Other inclusion strategies such as association, dissociation, determination, indetermination, indifferentiation, categorization, personalization, impersonalization, abstraction, objectivation, and overdetermination are not found in YouTube news reports. Therefore, nomination, activation, and functionalization are the most common inclusion strategies used to depict Herry Wirawan, while specification and individualization are the least common.

The journalists used nominations in representing Herry Wirawan, formal and semi-formal nominations. Formal nominees such as Herry Wirawan and Wirawan are widely used in YouTube news reports because Indonesia has no surname or family name. As for the semi-formal

nomination, “Herry” is used because Indonesian cultural nicknames are the initial names. The function of the initial name is used to familiarize or to shorten the social relation. In addition, with straightforward nomination questions in the news, the audience can easily find out the actor.

Furthermore, activation and functionalization are also widely used by journalists in representing Herry Wirawan. Journalists used the activation strategy to explain Herry Wirawan’s status and image, which forced him to undergo several sentences given to him. This strategy is also employed to portray the offender’s position in the views of the law and the victim. Meanwhile, functionalization is used in YouTube news reports to show the function of the social actor. In addition, the case that got him arrested was a rape case. Thus, the journalists used functionalization for Herry Wirawan by equating him with the rapist and defendant.

The less dominant inclusion strategy used is specification and individualization. When social actors are represented with specifications, specific names are mentioned, and they have a single meaning. The audience who listens to the news will not have any questions because they are distinct. Unlike the case with individualization, the journalists use anonymous individuals to ensure the audience understands that the social actor is unidentified. Additionally, no names are mentioned because the presenter wants the news to be listened to thoroughly so audiences are intrigued to hear it.

On the other hand, the researcher also found 12 passive agent deletions, 12 non-finite clauses in the backgrounding strategy, 3 non-finite clauses in the suppression strategy, and 1 nominalization for the exclusion strategy. Other exclusion strategies, such as infinitival clauses with -to and paratactic clauses, are not found in YouTube news reports. So, the dominant exclusion strategy in representing Herry Wirawan is the passive agent deletion in the suppression strategy and the non-finite clause in the backgrounding strategy. In contrast, the less dominant exclusion strategies in representing Herry Wirawan are non-finite clauses and nominalizations in the suppression strategy.

The journalists used passive-agent deletion in representing Herry Wirawan to make the audience focus on the objects and social practices he received. On the other hand, particular social actors are excluded because they are too general, such as judges and the government. It is very familiar in Indonesia that the person who passes the sentence is a judge. In addition, by highlighting Herry Wirawan's actions on YouTube news reports, journalists wanted to make the public support the judge's decision given to Herry Wirawan. Thus, Herry Wirawan's position will be marginalized because the word "raped" shows how cruel he was as a perpetrator of rape.

The journalists used non-finite clauses in the backgrounding strategy in representing Herry Wirawan through the social actors mentioned in the first clause. It is intended to inform the audiences that the

principal of an Islamic boarding school commits violence against his students by raping and impregnating them. Also, mentioning social actors in the first clause would make a lousy impression on Herry Wirawan because the audience would know that the one who raped 13 students and impregnated several of them was him. So, even though the social actors in the non-finite clauses are not mentioned, the audience already knows that Herry Wirawan did it.

Furthermore, the less dominant exclusion strategies in representing Herry Wirawan are non-finite clauses and nominalizations in the suppression strategy. It is because the reader is more focused on the actions committed by Herry Wirawan. In addition, these strategies make the public think that Herry Wirawan's crime was so fatal that it marginalized Herry Wirawan's position.

From the above exposure, certain ideologies are embedded in YouTube news reports representing Herry Wirawan. Most channels' journalists represent Herry Wirawan with an inclusion strategy, especially nomination and activation. Those two strategies expose Herry Wirawan as cruel and put Herry Wirawan in sentences that make him look evil. It shows that the journalists pro victims or contra Herry Wirawan. Since the victim was a woman and there was no additional evidence, Herry Wirawan was purely detained, accused, and cornered in the news because of reports from the women. It means that such journalists are pro-women, so whatever happens to women, with or without additional evidence, should

be accounted for and trusted. Thus, because journalists are pro-women, the ideology embraced by journalists is indirectly a feminist ideology.

Moreover, in the CDA research, the researcher also looked at the sexual violence case of Herry Wirawan from historical, institutional, and social contexts. National Commission for woman commissioner said that Islamic boarding schools ranked second in terms of cases of sexual violence in the 2015-2020 period (Aprilia et al., 2022). Historically, the occurrence of sexual violence in Islamic boarding schools is inseparable from the existence of inequality in gender relations. It comes from the society's culture that still adheres to patriarchal culture (Pebriaisyah et al., 2022). Gender-based power imbalances increase perpetrators' control over victims from an economic perspective, knowledge, to social status. This control manifests in patron-client relationships, such as parents and children, employers and employees, teachers and students, community leaders, residents, or educators with students. So when sexual violence occurs, the victim will tend to be silent and not tell anyone because the perpetrator has a social relationship. Other people will trust someone with authority or knowledge (Sari & Taun, 2022). For example, Herry Wirawan's *modus operandi* manipulates students, threatening their memorization scores to be low and they will not graduate. Thus, it shows that the occurrence of sexual violence in Islamic boarding schools is the result of an abuse of power, so victims cannot avoid it when the perpetrators make threats or inducements of a religious nature.

For the institutional context, the government has provided legal protection efforts for minors who are victims of sexual violence by establishing the KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission), which has also been regulated in the Criminal Code and Law No. 35 concerning Child Protection. Child protection is carried out with preventive and repressive protection. This protection is carried out through reproductive health education, religious and moral values, social rehabilitation, psychosocial support from treatment to recovery, protection, and assistance at every level of investigation, prosecution, and trial in court. In addition, Chapter XI A Article 76D explains if someone commits violence or has intercourse with coercion, that person must be held responsible for his actions by being subject to imprisonment as stipulated in Article 81 of the Child Protection Law, namely imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years and a maximum fine of IDR 5 billion (Sari & Taun, 2022).

For the social context, the "*sami'na wa atho'na*" principle seems to be an obligation for students. In Islamic boarding schools, total obedience to teachers is a common culture. It is instilled as an attitude of *tawadhu'* (mindfulness) to respect teachers so that students must obey all teacher orders to get their blessing (Pebriaisyah et al., 2022). And through total obedience, a student is expected not to ask various questions or criticize a teacher at an Islamic boarding school so as not to eliminate the benefits of the student's knowledge and the teacher's blessings (Dewantoro, 2020).

Thus, the concept of obedience makes the teaching system in Islamic boarding schools run in one direction in a top-down manner which results in minimal dialogue or question-and-answer space between the teacher and the student (Sa'dan, 2018).

In addition, the concept of total obedience practiced by the student to teacher in Islamic boarding schools tends to be cult towards the teacher, which can be a boomerang for women or *santriwati* (female students). In addition to the power and authority, *kyai* (teacher) often dominates female students through dogma with religious attachments. There is an undeniable power relationship between men and women, especially a teacher who incidentally is the leader of an Islamic boarding school, a religious education institution, with *santriwati* (female students). People with power and authority often use this unequal power relationship to manipulate their victims (Pebriaisyah et al., 2022).

From the previous studies used in this study, this research has similarities with previous studies, namely in the case study and the analysis results. In the research of Evayani & Rido (2019), Purwaningsih & Gulö (2021), Risdaneva (2018), and Tenriawali (2018) examining the representation of social actors in cases of sexual violence, they found that journalists tend to use inclusion rather than exclusion strategies. These findings are in line with the present study. The researcher found that in representing Herry Wirawan, journalists tend to use an inclusion strategy.

It aims to expose the crimes committed by the rapist to the public so that social judgment arises from the audience towards the case.

Furthermore, in Indonesian culture, sexual violence is very despicable. Sexual violence profoundly affects the victim's life and may also cause the victim to feel ashamed due to the rape (Putri, 2022). Because the victim felt ashamed, social judgment was given to Herry Wirawan and his family by exposing them in YouTube news reports. It can also affect people who will do the same thing as Herry Wirawan. They will know the consequences are barrage, imprisonment, and social disapproval. So as a prevention, they will think about doing it.

On the other hand, the difference between this research and subsequent research is that the researcher found that Herry Wirawan's actions could be analyzed using a critical discourse analysis approach. In addition, the findings of this study show that journalists tend to use a nomination strategy in describing Herry Wirawan. In the previous studies, the victim is represented using nomination. Meanwhile, in this study, the perpetrator is represented using nomination. Thus, in this study, it was found that the findings were different from previous studies.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of the findings and discussion, along with suggestions for further research.

A. Conclusion

This research is one of the studies in critical discourse analysis that uses Theo Van Leeuwen's theory to determine how Herry Wirawan is represented on YouTube news reports. This study found several exclusion and inclusion strategies used by journalists in representing Herry Wirawan on YouTube news reports. Not only that, but this research also found that journalists used a specific ideology in representing Herry Wirawan on YouTube news reports. So, with this research, we can find out what strategies are used by journalists and the ideology that journalists want to convey to audiences in representing Herry Wirawan on YouTube news reports.

Of the 58 data, 61 inclusion and 28 exclusion strategies were found. The dominant inclusion strategies used were 24 nominations, 11 activations, and 9 functionalizations, while the less dominant inclusion strategy used was 1 specification and 1 individualization. In contrast, the dominant exclusion strategy used was 12 passivation in the suppression strategy and 12 non-finite clauses in the backgrounding strategy. Meanwhile, the less dominant exclusion strategy is 3 non-finite clauses and 1 nominalization in the suppression strategy. Therefore, it is evident

that the journalist represented Herry Wirawan using more inclusion strategies than exclusion.

The inclusion strategy is widely used in YouTube news reports to expose Herry Wirawan as cruel. It can be seen by the number of nominations used to identify Herry Wirawan, the perpetrator of sexual violence discussed in this report. In addition, with Herry Wirawan, who continues to be the object of reporting, the ideology embraced by journalists is indirectly a feminist ideology. They tend pro-women, so whatever is reported by women, whether with evidence or not, everything must be believed and taken into account. Thus, it has made Herry Wirawan represented in a bad light and marginalized his position in the news.

Furthermore, the purpose of the dominant inclusion strategy is so that the audience knows that the despicable act committed by Herry Wirawan can give him and his family bad social judgment. Even though Herry's family is innocent, they will be affected by Herry's actions. Apart from that, if someone wants to commit the same crime as Herry Wirawan, he will reconsider the multi-layered social sanctions. So, they don't want to repeat the same behavior with Herry Wirawan. Therefore, this study contributes to the study of the ideology in mass media.

B. Suggestion

From this research, the researcher admits there are still many shortcomings. *First*, the difficulty of obtaining various data. Thus, the

researcher suggests future researchers not only use YouTube to obtain research data but also use online news portals. It is intended that the data obtained is diverse. *Second*, this research only uses SAR theory. Thus, future researchers are also expected to use all layers of Theo Van Leeuwen to make the research comprehensive. *Third*, this research only examines the Herry Wirawan case in this study. Thus, future researchers are expected not only to examine one case but also several cases of sexual violence that occurred in Indonesian Islamic boarding schools so that their research will be more comparative.

Besides that, the researcher also suggests to the audiences in this study to pay close attention and exercise critical thinking in listening to the news. It is because news reporters often have a specific ideology when reporting in a not neutral way, so it can alter how the audience sees a particular occurrence.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Maulidiyah Nur Cholisa Hafshah was born in Situbondo on May 29 2001. She lives in Pokaan Krajan, Kapongan, Situbondo. She graduated from Ibrahimy Sukorejo High School in 2019. During high school, she often took part in English competitions.

In 2019, she continued her education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and majored in English Literature at the Faculty of Humanities. In 2020, she also passed the Ma'had Aly selection at UIN Malang with a concentration on *Fiqh an-Nisa*. During college, she was active in several organizations, such as PMII Rayon Perjuangan Ibnu Aqil, ADC, and BEM Ma'had Al-Jami'ah Al-Aly.

APPENDIX

A. Types of exclusion strategy

No	Datum	Type of Strategy
1.	Judicial Commission Hopes Public To Take Part In Reporting Sexual Violence	Sup-Non finite clause
2.	Herry Wirawan, The Suspected Multiple Student Rapist, Is Charged With The Death Penalty	Sup-Non finite clause Sup-Passive agent deletion
3.	In regards to the UN Convention that is against inhumane punishment, the defendant's crime is categorized as sexual violence.	Sup-Passive agent deletion
4.	#Defendant also charged with chemical castration, identity disclosure	Sup-Passive agent deletion
5.	Rapist Herry Wirawan Was Sentenced To Life Imprisonment	Sup- Passive agent deletion
6.	#Herry Wirawan sentenced to life in prison	Sup- Passive agent deletion
7.	Herry Wirawan, who taught at his Islamic Boarding School, was found guilty of raping 13 female students between 2016 and 2021.	Sup- Passive agent deletion
8.	Indonesian School Principal Sentenced To For Raping 13 Girls	Sup- Passive agent deletion Back-Non finite clause
9.	An Indonesian high court granted an appeal from prosecutors and sentenced an Islamic boarding school principal for raping at least 13 students over five years and impregnating some of them.	Back- Non-finite clause
10.	He had been accused of raping girls between 11 and 14 years old from 2016 to 2021 at the school, hotels, or rented apartments in West Java City.	Sup- Passive agent deletion Back-Non finite clause
11.	Indonesian Court Jails Islamic School Teacher For Raping 13 Students	Back-Non finite clause
12.	#Teacher sentenced to life in prison for raping students	Sup-Passive agent deletion Back-Non finite clause
13.	#Teacher jailed for life for rape	Sup-Passive agent deletion
14.	#Life in prison for raping 13 students	Sup-Non finite clause
15.	Indonesian Court Sentences Teacher To	Back-Non finite clause

	Death For Raping 13 Minor Students	
16.	An Indonesian court handed down a sentence on Monday to a teacher for raping 13 girls at an Islamic school.	Back-Non finite clause
17.	Indonesian Principal Given Life Term For Raping 13 Students	Sup-Passive agent deletion Back-Non finite clause
18.	An Indonesian court on Tuesday sentenced an Islamic boarding school principal to life in prison for raping at least 13 students over five years and impregnating some of them.	Back- Non-finite clause
19.	He was accused of raping at least 13 students between the ages of 11 and 14 from 2016 to 2021 at the school, in hotel rooms, or at rented apartments, according to the indictment .	Sup-Passive agent deletion Sup-Nominalization Back-Non finite clause

B. Types of inclusion strategy

No	Datum	Type of Strategy
1	Three witnesses were presented to state their encounter with the rapist .	Functionalization
2	Herry Wirawan , The Suspected Multiple Student Rapist , Is Charged With The Death Penalty	Nomination Functionalization
3	Herry Wirawan underwent the hearing of the prosecutor's indictment at the Bandung District Court.	Nomination Activation
4	The prosecutors demanded the defendant face the death penalty and chemical circumcision.	Functionalization
5	Wirawan also brought up religious symbols in his actions, sparking fear.	Nomination Activation
6	The follow-up trial of the rape case with the defendant Herry Wirawan was held at the Bandung district court virtually on Thursday (27/1).	Functionalization Nomination
7	The defendant, who was the manager of the Islamic Boarding School, raped 13 of his female students.	Functionalization Identification Activation
8	The judges agreed Herry Wirawan had been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a crime.	Nomination
9	Previously the West Java prosecutor's	Nomination

	office demanded that Herry Wirawan be sentenced to death.	
10	From the trials, we are able to see how Wirawan did his crimes and even related his student with a statement that the teacher must be followed, honored, and can be questioned.	Nomination Genericization
11	Wirawan carried out his cruel crimes, starting from the KS Foundation, then the Islamic boarding school, then the MH Islamic boarding school, his base camp, his apartment, and several hotels in the city of Bandung.	Nomination Activation
12	Not only that, the perpetrator even looked at the victims with various promises.	Genericization Activation
13	Herry, who teaches at several Islamic boarding schools and boarding schools, lures his victims to become policewomen.	Nomination Identification Activation
14	Supreme Court Upholds Death Sentence For Herry Wirawan	Nomination
15	Herry Wirawan, who taught at his own Islamic Boarding School , was found guilty of raping 13 female students between 2016 and 2021.	Nomination Identification
16	Wirawan had also filed an appeal in August and assault leniency.	Nomination
17	Indonesian School Principal Sentenced To For Raping 13 Girls	Assimilation
18	An Indonesian high court granted an appeal from prosecutors and sentenced an Islamic boarding school principal for raping at least 13 students over five years and impregnating some of them.	Genericization
19	Herry Wirawan had been convicted by a three-judge panel at Bandung District Court in February and sentenced to life in prison.	Nomination Passivation
20	“The defendant had tarnished the reputation of Islamic boarding schools.”	Functionalization Activation
21	Wirawan pleaded guilty and apologized to his victims and their families during the trial.	Nomination Activation
22	West Java police began to investigate the case and arrested Wirawan last May when parents of a victim went to the police	Nomination Differentiation

	after their daughter returned home on holiday and admitted she had just given birth.	
23	Indonesian Court Jails Islamic School Teacher For Raping 13 Students	Assimilation
24	Now, the Bandung district court in West Java found Herry Wirawan guilty of raping 13 female minors.	Nomination
25	Now, the pattern of abuse came to light when a teenage rape victim's family reported Wirawan to the police.	Nomination
26	Prosecutors had asked for chemical castration and the death penalty for the accused , but Wirawan had pleaded for leniency with the judges so he could raise his children.	Genericization Differentiation Nomination
27	"I am declaring that defendant Herry Wirawan was legally proven and guilty of the crime purposely, committing violence, forcing intercourse on more than one victim repeatedly as a primary indictment and sentence the defendant to life imprisonment."	Functionalization Nomination
28	Indonesian Court Sentences Teacher To Death For Raping 13 Minor Students	Individualization
29	An Indonesian court handed down a death sentence on Monday to a teacher for raping 13 girls at an Islamic school.	Genericization
30	The case of teacher Herry Wirawan has shocked Indonesia and shone a spotlight on the need to protect children from sexual violence in the country's religious boarding schools.	Specification Nomination
31	After he was sentenced to life in jail by a court in the city of Bandung in February, prosecutors who had called for the death penalty filed an appeal.	Passivation
32	"(We) hereby punish the defendant with the death penalty," the judge said in a statement on Monday posted on the Bandung High Court's website.	Functionalization
33	Between 2016 and 2021, Herry sexually groomed the 13 girls, who were between 12 and 16 years old, and impregnated eight of his victims, a judge said in February.	Nomination Activation
34	Indonesian Principal Given Life Term	Assimilation

	For Raping 13 Students	
35	An Indonesian court on Tuesday sentenced an Islamic boarding school principal to life in prison for raping at least 13 students over five years and impregnating some of them.	Genericization
36	The principal of the girls' school in West Java's Bandung city, Herry Wirawan, pleaded guilty and apologized to his victims and their families during the trial.	Specification Nomination Activation
37	The three-judge panel at Bandung District Court convicted Wirawan of violating the Child Protection Law and Criminal Code.	Nomination
38	"The defendant deliberately committed violence and obscene acts," Presiding Judge Yohannes Purnomo Suryo Ali said.	Functionalization Activation
39	Prosecutors had asked that Wirawan be sentenced to death as well as to chemical castration.	Nomination