

EXCLUSION IN ONLINE NEWS ABOUT "TERRORISM" THE STUDY THEORY OF THEO VAN LEEUWEN

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Abstract

Along with the development of internet technology, people can easily access information about events that occur, such as news about terrorist attacks at the Riau Police Headquarters suspected of carrying bombs on online newspapers published by Tempo.com, Detik News, TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post.com and Kompas.com. This newspaper is analyzed in order to find out how the discourse can legitimize a group, delegitimize and marginalize other groups. This newspaper was analyzed using Theo Van Leeuwen's theory in terms of exclusion. Data analysis was carried out descriptively. Based on data analysis, there were two research results. First, the news headline that was published online in terms of content was almost 90% the same because the online media site took news sources from one Tribune Pekanbaru.com news site which witnessed the attack at the Riau Police Headquarters. Second, the use of exclusions to analyze online news was found in terms of passivation, there were three sentences in the form of passive and one inactive form, the use of nominalization was found in four sentences consisting of two verb sentences and two sentences of nominalization, and the use of substitution of clauses was found in three sentences of five discourses. online news.

Keywords: Terrorist, online newspaper, Theo Van Leeuwen, exclusion.

Introduction

Along with the development of internet technology, the public can get easy access to the news that is happening today regarding politics, economy, social and entertainment quickly received by the public in a matter of minutes. This is because all information can spread quickly all over the internet only. Various information received by the community cannot be separated from the role of the online newspaper. This is in accordance with the opinion of Andeska (2015), which states that one of the five functions of the mass media in the life of the community, namely supervision, interpretation, linkage, value distribution, and entertainment. Mass media has become important in inviting the public to be aware of terrorism and crime. The mass media is also a force to disseminate information which is one of the influential social authorities in forming a social attitude of the Putri community (in Ermanto, 2011: 11).

Various ways in disseminating information or events both orally and in writing through online mass media, which disseminate information or events through online newspapers published on the internet are newspapers that contain news, opinions and advertisements. This is in accordance with the opinion of (Ninit, 2016:34), states that newspapers can be classified into three major groups, including news, opinions, and advertisements. Various information presented by journalists through the mass media to spread information or events using straightforward language. In the presentation of a news reporter and the media are influenced by certain groups or certain parties who have the power to present a story. This is done to aim for fighting for its ideology and marginalizing other ideologies.

One of the news that became a trending topic in the mass media online was about the terrorist attack on the Riau Police Headquarters which was suspected of carrying a bomb on May 16, 2018 through the journalist of the tribunpekanbaru.com who was at the scene, the white terrorist Avanza car directly crashed into the Riau map fence. , the incident took place quickly suddenly descending people wearing masks directly slashing police officers near the scene. Finally the police immediately paralyzed the perpetrators with hot lead. Two perpetrators were shot. Doddy told reporters tribunpekanbaru.com. while from the police, based on information from the Head of the Public Relations Division of the Indonesian National Police, Insp. Gen. Setyo Wasisto, the death toll on behalf of Ipda Auzar, he died because he was hit by a terrorist car. In

the aftermath of the incident, the media rollout information to the public. Among other things, the media reporting on this incident was online media Tempo.com, Detik News, TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post.com and Kompas.com. Writing an online mass media using discourse text. According to Oktavia (2016), The term discourse is a term used in many disciplines and with a lot of understanding. To analyze a discourse written by the online mass media the author uses a spiritual discourse to express the meaning of the language study. The reporting of online mass media was analyzed using critical discourse analysis method using Theo Van Leeuwen's research model which has introduced a discourse analysis model to detect and examine how a person or group can be marginalized in a discourse and how a dominant group is more in control in interpreting an event and its meaning, while another group whose position is low tends to be continuous as an object of meaning and is poorly portrayed in a report.

Theo Van Leeuwen uses two approaches, namely exclusion and inclusion to analyze how actors in discourse are displayed. (Eriyanto, 2009: 173-178), says that exclusion is some strategy of how an actor (someone/ group) is excluded from the conversation. Whereas Inclusion is some kind of discourse strategy that is done when something, someone, or group is displayed in the text. Whether the actor is shown in full, only partially or even eliminated. Exclusion relates to the question of how the process of a group is excluded from the news text, whether in a news text there is a group or actor issued in the news, and what discourse strategy is used for it. Inclusion relates to how each party or group is displayed through reporting. In this section of the discussion further explained about discourse analysis with Theo Van Leeuwen's model as follows (1) exclusion, (2) inclusion, and (3) analytical framework. In this study the author focused the research on the exclusion section only. According to Burhan (2017), *exclusion* is a central issue in a discourse analysis. Basically it is a process of how a particular group or actor is not involved in a conversation or discourse. The removal of this social actor to protect himself. According to (Eriyanto, 2001: 173), *passivation* is the process of how a particular group or actor is not involved or eliminated in a discourse to protect himself. According to Burhan (2017), *nominalisation* is a discourse strategy that is used to eliminate a particular social group or actor through nominalization. This strategy relates to changing verbs (verbs) to nouns (nouns). Generally it is done by giving an affix to "pea". According to Eriyanto (2001), sentence Child Replacement is the last strategy to eliminate actors or social actors can be done using clauses, because clauses can function as actors.

The research that has been done has similarities and differences with previous studies, namely by using the same critical discourse analysis model using Theo Van Leeuwen's theory and different research objects, namely the authors use online newspapers / online. Previous studies using Theo Van Leeuwen's critical discourse analysis include: first, Mayasari (2014), entitled "Tweet Farhat Abbas Dalam Akun Twitter Pribadi Farhat Abbas : Analisis Wacana". Concluding that: (1) in the Tweet Farhat Abbas contains a representation strategy that uses certain discourse tools, and (2) socially, Farhat utilizes psychological principles. Second, Wulansari (2018), entitled "Analisis Wacana Kritis Terhadap Pemberitaan Kebangkitan PKI Pada Artikel- Artikel di Media Daring "Seword.com". Conclude that: found a lot of diction and sentences that allegedly contain tendentious elements towards certain groups or parties. From the two articles above it can be concluded that the first and second researches are different from the research conducted by the authors. The location of the differences is, among others: the first research by Mayasari (2014), examining Twitter Farhat Abbas in his personal Twitter. Second research by Wulansari (2018), examined the rise of the PKI in articles on online social media (seword.com). while the author carefully examined the online newspapers consisting of Tempo.com newspapers, Detik News, TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post.com and Kompas.com. The research equation of the writer with the two studies above uses the Theo Van Leeuwen theory in analyzing the discourse.

Third, Oktavia (2016), entitled "Impementasi Analisis Wacana Kritis Perspektif Leeuwen dalam Berita Politik Surat Kabar Padang Ekspres Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Berbasis Teks. Conclude that: there is a connection between discourse and power. Power Often acts after a group has been poorly portrayed and parallel to other groups. Fourth, Qodrat (2016), entitled "Analisis Wacana Kritis Pemberitaan Penyerangan Komplek Pemukiman Az- Zikra di Media Online Republika. Conclude that: Republika's online media constructs two discourses on violence and conflict between Sunnis and Shiites. It can be seen from how Republika presents through identification, categorization, and differentiation. This causes a parallelization of an actor or another group. Fifth, Bestari (2014), entitled "Pemberitaan Gubernur Bali, Mangku Pastika Dalam Surat Kabar Bali Post, Analisis Strategi Eklusi- Inklusi Theo Van Leeuwen. Conclude that: : Bali Post Uses Exclusion Strategy With Description: 55 Passivations (85%); With 9 Nominations (14%); And 1 Sentence Child Replacement (1%). Whereas Bali Post Uses Inclusion Strategy with Description: 11 Differentiation (20%); 6 Abstraction (11%); 4 categorization (7%); 21 Identification (38%); 6 Assimilation (11%); And 7 associations (13%).

Of the three articles have differences with the research conducted by the author in terms of the object of the study, the authors put more emphasis on the research object of the Tempo.com newspaper, Detik News,

TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post.com and Kompas.com, then the three previous studies it uses Theo Van Leeuwen's theory with exclusion and inclusion, while the equation of the three studies with the authors is equally using critical discourse analysis with Theo Van Leeuwen's theory, except that the author focuses more on the exclusion part.

In connection with the series of presentation of the above opinions, the author conducted a further study on the reporting of the Terrorist Attacks at the Riau Police Headquarters which allegedly brought bombs. published by Tempo.com, Detik News, TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post.com and Kompas.com using Theo van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis method, which was outlined in a study entitled "Exclusion in Online News of the" Terrorism "Theory of Study Theory Theo Van Leeuwen who focused more on the exclusion section.

Method

The method used in this study the author uses qualitative methods using the theory of critical discourse analysis proposed by Theo van Leeuwen. According to (Moleong, 2007:7), qualitative research is research that focuses more on processes than results. With his critical language theory, Theo Van Leeuwen put forward two important parts in conducting analysis, namely exclusion and inclusion. The author only focuses research on Theo Van Leeuwen's theory with the analysis of Exclusion (Exclusion) only. Data collection was carried out in three stages: first, reading and understanding the discourse with the theme of terrorist attacks in the Riau Police Headquarters which allegedly carried bombs with the aim of obtaining a clear understanding of the content of the discourse to be examined, second, marking parts of the discourse related to the theory of exclusion Theo Van Leeuwen, and third, inventorying sentences in the discourse relating to Theo Van Leeuwen's exclusion theory using the data inventory format. Analyzing data is done descriptively.

Results and Discussion

Is Eriyanto's book entitled "Discourse Analysis: An Introduction to Media Text Analysis" explains how a mass media can build a discourse on an event. The point of view of an event which in a mass media depends on the ideology of a media agency. Its relationship with the field of communication science namely discourse analysis is one alternative to a content analysis in addition to the dominant quantitative content analysis widely used. If quantitative content analysis emphasizes what "what" questions, whereas discourse analysis looks more at "how" of how the message/text is communicated. Through discourse analysis we not only know how to fill the news text, but also know how the message was delivered. Through the form of language how the news is delivered. By looking at how the structure of linguistic structure, discourse analysis can better see the hidden meaning of the text (Eriyanto. 2009: 15).

To understand a discourse is always associated with the context. Context is usually a natural feature outside language which will foster meaning in speech and writing. According to Van Dijk (in Ali, 2015:1) states that a discourse can potentially discriminate or be used to invite others to discriminate. This can be seen in the practice of discourse in the reporting of criminal events in newspapers. In connection with the reporting process, Lipmann (in Eriyanto, 2009: 45) argues that a journalist tends to choose what he wants to see and write what he wants to write. In this case, a journalist will only write based on his own opinion, about which is good and interesting from an event to be reported. In this discussion, data analysis will be carried out based on Theo Van Leeuwen theory in terms of the discussion as follows:

Passivation

Passivation is one of the discourse strategies about the way a particular actor or group is issued or not mentioned from the conversation in a discourse with the aim of protecting the perpetrator or group through a passive sentence (Eriyanto, 2009: 174).

Example :

Aktif	Polisi menembak seorang mahasiswa yang demonstrasi hingga tewas.
Pasif	Seorang mahasiswa tewas tertembak saat demonstrasi.

Based on the example above it is explained that passivation occurs in the writing of newspapers, where there is an expenditure of a particular actor or group in a conversation. In the example above the word, police were omitted in a conversation with the aim of protecting the perpetrator. Based on the research conducted found several quotes about passivation in the active sentence and passive sentences as follows:

Active

Where a social actor is not eliminated in a conversation. Based on the research conducted found several quotes about passivation in the active sentence section as follows:

- 1) Aktif : “... dari pihak polisi, korban jiwa atas nama Ipda Auzar, gugur karena di tabrak mobil terduga teroris”.

Passive

Where a social actor is eliminated in a conversation to protect himself. Based on the research conducted found several quotes about passivation in the passive sentence section as follows:

- 2) Pasif : “..... akhirnya polisi dapat melumpuhkan pelaku dengan timah panas”.
- 3) Pasif : “ pasca tembak mati 4 teroris dalam penyerangan di markas polda Riau, polisi menangkap 7 terduga teroris lainnya di Dumai”.
- 4) Pasif : “ ada seorang polisi yang menjadi korban jiwa.....”.

In the first and second sentences are presented in the form of active sentences. Here, the actor/actor is explained in the text, as in the first active sentence the perpetrator is explained his characteristics when he gets out of the car he was driving when he breaks into the Riau Police Headquarters but his identity is not explained. Then in the second active sentence, the second news quoted by this actor/victim was identified by his identity to find out who was the victim of the incident. In the first sentence part of the first passive sentence there has been the disappearance of the terrorist perpetrator/suspect as well as the second passive sentence, the news quote does not explain who the terrorist suspect is and his identity. In the third passive sentence, there is an actor/victim disappearance where from the news quoted the victim's identity is removed to focus first on who the terrorist is.

The use of passivation categories in the news text is intended to protect the identity of the actual perpetrators. Where the perpetrator/terrorist is not mentioned, the name only mentions the characteristics of the perpetrator only when the perpetrator begins to get off the vehicle he is driving and directly attacks the police officers who are at the scene. Passive sentences that eliminate the offender from the sentence can also make the audience uncritical. People will only think of victims rather than perpetrators. The perpetrators can hide because they do not get adequate attention.

Nominalization

Nominalization is a discourse strategy that deals with changing verbs (verbs) into nouns (nouns). Generally, it is done by giving a peer-to-peer affix. According to (Eriyanto, 2009: 176), nominalization can eliminate the offender who should be in the news, this is related to the transformation of the active sentence form. The exclusion discourse strategy can also be done by changing verbs (verbs) into noun words (nouns). Generally, it is done by giving a peer-to-peer affix. The use of the category of nominalization in the quotation of the news text and the editorial below is evidenced by the words of action, attack, development, and examination. These words on the online/online news text quoted by the authors from several online news/newspaper sites which below mean actions or processes.

Example :

Verba	Polisi menembak seorang mahasiswa yang demonstrasi hingga tewas.
nominalisasi	Seorang mahasiswa tewas akibat penembakan saat demonstrasi.

From the example above it is explained that there has been a verb conversion (verb) into a noun (noun). We can see these changes occur in the word firing, in the sentence the verb of the word firing becomes shooting and in the sentence, the nominalization of the word shoot turns into the shooting. Based on the research conducted found several quotes regarding nominalization in the sentence verb and sentence sentences as follows:

- 5) Verba : “ pasca tembak mati 4 teroris dalam *serang* di markas Polda Riau, polisi menangkap 7 terduga teroris lainnya di Dumai”.

Nominalisasi : “ pasca tembak mati 4 teroris dalam *penyerangan* di markas Polda Riau, polisi menangkap 7 teroris lainnya di Dumai”.

- 6) Verba : “ berhasil dilumpuhkan di dekat pos *periksa* dekat pagar Mapolda Riau dan satu orang di parkirannya Mapolda Riau”.

Nominalisasi : berhasil dilumpuhkan di dekat pos *pemeriksaan* dekat pagar Mapolda Riau dan satu orang di parkirannya Mapolda Riau”.

From the results of quotations in number (5) that there has been a verb change (verb) into a noun (noun), the change in the verb sentence occurs in the word '*attack*' which then changes to the word '*attack*' on the nominalization sentence. then in the quote (6), there has been a verb change (verb) into a noun (noun), the change occurs in the word '*check*' in the verb word changed to the word '*examination*' in the noun (noun). From the two quotations that researchers found in the online media newspaper, it can be concluded that from the five online news stories that the author carefully researched, there was a nominalization in a news item published in the online media of *the Tempo.com newspaper Detik News, TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post. com and Kompas.com.*

Substitution replacement

Subject replacement can also be done using clauses that also function as perpetrators. The use of subordinate replacement categories below is intended to replace the terrorists and police who were killed in the bomb incident (Eriyanto, 2009: 178).

Example :

Tanpa anak kalimat	Polisi menembak seorang mahasiswa yang demonstrasi hingga tewas.
Anak kalimat	Untuk mengendalikan demonstrasi. Mahasiswa, tembakan dilepaskan. Akibatnya seorang mahasiswa tewas.

Based on the example above, there has been a change from sentences without sentences to sentences with clauses. This can be seen in the separation section without clause with the clause. Based on the research conducted found several quotes regarding nominalization in the sentence verb and sentence sentences as follows:

- 7) Tanpa anak kalimat : “ polisi melumpuhkan para pelaku dengan timah panas”.
Anak kalimat : “ akhirnya, polisi dapat melumpuhkan para pelaku teroris yang menyerang Mapolda Riau”.
- 8) Tanpa anak kalimat : “ ada dua orang pelaku yang ditembak”.
Anak kalimat : “ polisi berhasil menembak dua orang pelaku teroris yang menyerang Mapolda Riau”.
- 9) Tanpa anak kalimat : “ polisi mengimbau agar tetap tenang dan tidak panik terhadap tindakan teroris”.
Anak kalimat : “ polisi mengimbau masyarakat tetap tenang dan tidak panik terhadap tindakan teroris sejak sembilan hari belakangan ini”.

Based on the results of the study, the authors found three quotations included in sentences without clauses and clauses. This can be seen in the quotations that the authors found in the five online news stories of the *Tempo.com newspaper, Detik News, TribunPekanbaru.com, Banjarmasin post.com, and Kompas.com.* From the results of the study, there has been a separation between sentences without clause and sentences with clauses.

Conclusion

Political news criteria are interpreted before being grouped according to the categories of exclusion strategies and inclusion in Theo van Leeuwen's critical discourse analysis. Exclusion strategies include passivation, nominalization, and subordinate substitution. Through one of these strategies, namely exclusion, the media directly shapes understanding and power in society. Discourse is made by the media, the discourse can legitimize a group and delegitimize and marginalize other groups. As has been explained by the author that the removal of actors/actors such as terrorists and police who have been killed is hidden.

Based on data analysis, there were two research results. First, the news headline that was published online in terms of content was almost 90% the same because the online media site took news sources from one *Tribune Pekanbaru.com* news site which witnessed the attack at the Riau Police Headquarters. Second, the use of exclusions to analyze online news was found in terms of passivation, there were three sentences in the form of passive and one inactive form, the use of nominalization was found in four sentences consisting of two verb sentences and two sentences of nominalization, and the use of substitution of clauses was found in three sentences of five discourses. online news.

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