**The Representation of Social Actors in Sexual Violence Issue in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Newspapers: A Critical Discourse Analysis**

**Widya Evayani1, Akhyar Rido2**

[widyaevayani@gmail.com1,](mailto:widyaevayani@gmail.com1,%20) [akhyar\_rido@teknokrat.ac.id2](mailto:akhyar_rido@teknokrat.ac.id2)

Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia1,2

**Abstract**

*Sexual violence was a social issue that arises comprehensive responses and can be happened to all layers of society regardless of position, age, or other social factors. Besides, many parties speculated that the language in news article is possibly purposively taken by the journalist. Thus, the objective of this study is to reveal how social actors are represented in news reporting of sexual violence. In order to achieve the research objective, the writer applied qualitative method and library research since the writer gave detailed description and explanation in the research supported by social actor network theory proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008). The data were collected from the official website of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. The data were in the form of phrase, clause or sentence from each news article. The findings show that to detach the actor (exclusion), both of newspaper mostly presented the actor especially the victim as passive agent and the perpetrator as active agent. The salient differences were found in the use of inclusion strategy. This confirms that the Jakarta Post presented the actor as specific individual such as by their gender, age, and occupation while the New York Times presented them by their surname and title such as “Professor”.*

***Key Words:*** *exclusion, inclusion, sexual violence, social actor.*

# Introduction

As discourse has function both as media to transfer the knowledge and shape certain mental image, critical discourse analysis become one of the approaches in discourse that contributes to uncover power and ideology behind issues (Fairclough,1995), particularly in social issues such as sexual violence. In the field, Linguists also acquainted with the term Social Actor Representation which refer to how actor(s) of social practice are depicted through a text. Furthermore, Fairclough (2004) stated that social actors refer to participants in clause or they might not be. The actors also can be presented either intentionally or circumstantially using two strategies named exclusion and inclusion (Van Leeuwen,2008) or personal and impersonal ( Fairclough,2004) .

Accordingly, it is considered imperative to reveal how social actors in news reporting of sexual violence are represented in newspaper as Pekkarinen (2016) stated that sexual violence is an issue that affect all parts of society and arises comprehensive responses since it brings massive impact for those who experience it. In the same vein, World Health Organization (2012) explained sexual violence encompasses acts that arrange from verbal harassment to forced penetration. Moreover, as nowadays, power and ideology has been closely related to mass media, newspaper is considered as one of the strongest media to spread out the news which also influence public perception (Pekkarinen,2016). Besides, the language used by journalists is possibly purposively taken in respect to achieve certain purpose, that is either to support or marginalize certain person, groups, or ideology. Hence, throughout the news that constantly being exposed, newspaper indirectly formed public perception. In addition, many parties speculate that there is injustice in presenting the news reporting on sexual violence since victims who are mostly women are portrayed poorly compare to perpetrators, so that perpetrators gain more sympathy from public, furthermore, as the basic of supposition, *The Jakarta Post* and *The New York Times* are choose as there might be some disparities in the way these two newspapers portray the news actor owing to distinction in perspective and background.

Moreover, many studies have discussed about critical analysis of social actors such as Risdaneva (2018) investigated the portrayal of women in the news reporting of sexual violence, the findings indicate that the choices of the naming categories used by both newspapers to portray the perpetrator and victim are different, Pekkarinen (2018) conducted an investigation towards the actor of sexual violence in select US news articles, the findings confirms the victims were generally portrayed in terms that did not make them appear as active agents in control of their own and the alleged perpetrators were mainly either framed through their accomplishment in field such as military or as monsters preying on their victims or even both, and Qanitat (2015) investigated the social actor representation on Islamic issues on two online newspapers, the findings shows both of the newspaper adopt exclusion strategy, the inclusion strategy consisted of activation, genericization, assimilation, differentiation, categorization, as well as overdetermination. All the findings indicate that there is differentiation in portraying victim and perpetrator in order to lead people to certain perspective, besides, although whole articles in newspaper seemed to report certain news to readers, they were not completely neutral.

To this end, this study is aimed at analyzing how social actors are represented in news reporting sexual violence in *The New York Times* and *The Jakarta Post* newspapers. This research expectedly gives the reader overview about type of strategy adopt by particular journalist in representing certain person, group of people, or an ideology through the diction and phrases they used in text. More narrowly and prominently, this research is useful for teachers and students from English Department as reference to teach and enlarge students’ knowledge and understanding about CDA.

**Theory and Method**

The researchers employed Van Leeuwen (2008) theory about social actor representation particularly about exclusion that consist of suppression and backgrounding and inclusion which focus on activation, passivation, specification, categorization, and nomination. Van Leeuwen (2008) states that representations include or exclude social actors to suit their interests and purposes in regards for whom they are intended (readers). In addition, this model is focused with how one is positioned in an inappropriate position and the others in higher position. The following figure is the complete divisions of SAR network proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008: 52) which will be explained exclusion and inclusion:

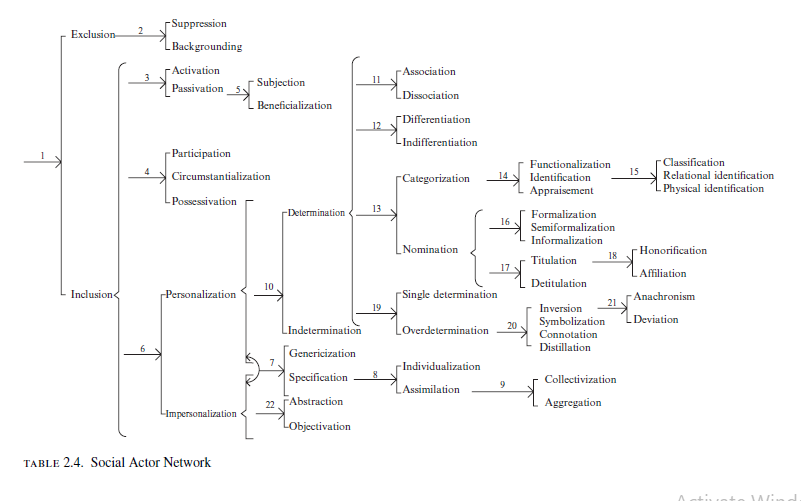


Figure 1. Social Actor Network (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 52)

**Exclusion**

Exclusion is the process of omitting actors by some linguistic mechanisms. It has two main subdivisions: suppression and backgrounding. The main difference between suppression and backgrounding is the point that they leave trace or not within representation (van Leeuwen, 2008). The description about both subdivisions will be explained below.

1. **Suppression**

Suppression is the exclusion that leaves no traces in the representation, excluding both the social actors and their activities. Van Leeuwen (2008) calls this kind of exclusion as radical exclusion. The linguistic realization of suppression can be realized in some ways; (1) Passive agent deletion. The function of this realization is to omit or delete the real actor (s). For example: “*A church service was held at Cambustar church in Saint-Andre on Saturday in memory of the 239 people on board of the flight.* (Qanitat, 2015). (2) Non-finite clauses (e. g., infinitival clauses). For example. “*To maintain this policy is hard*” (van Leeuwen, 2008:29). (3) Nominalizations and process nouns. For example “The level of *support* for *stopping* immigration altogether was at a postwar high” (van Leeuwen, 2008:30)

1. **Backgrounding**

Backgrounding is the exclusion that leaves traces in the representation. Here, the excluded social actors in a specific activity appear later in another part of the clause, sentence or text. According to van Leeuwen (2008: 30-31) the linguistic realization of backgrounding can be existed from simple ellipses in nonfinite clauses with -ing and –ed participles, in infinitival clauses with to, and in paratactic clauses. The example is “*Speaking in the Commons earlier on Monday, the Prime Minister said he would use the telephone call to put pressure on the newly re-elected Netenyahu to commit to talks on two-state solution*.‘ (Qanitat, 2015)

**Inclusion**

Inclusion strategy is the process of showing or presenting the actor of a particular action within the discourse. Inclusion is divided into many subcategories based on van Leeuwen’s (2008) framework (refer to Figure 1). Yet, in this strategy, this study will concern on five sub categories, they are; (1) activation, (2) passivation, (3) specification, (4) categorization, (5) nomination.

1. **Activation**

Activation occurs when social actors are represented as the active, dynamic forces in an activity e.g Obama avoids calling the attack an example of Islamic extremism (Qanitat, 2015).

1. **Passivation**

Passivation is used when the social actors are represented as 'undergoing' the activity, or as being 'at the receiving end of it' (Qanitat, 2015:19). Passivated social actor can be subjected or beneficialised. Subjected social actors are treated as objects in the representation, for instance as objects of exchange, this process called **Subjection**. While Beneficialized social actors form a third party which, positively or negatively, benefits from the action, this also called **Beneficialization**, for example, “Australia was bringing in about 70,000 migrants a year." Here the about 70,000 migrants are subjected to the activity of “bringing in”

1. **Categorization**

Categorization occurs when social actors are represented both in terms of their unique identity, by being nominated, or in terms of the identity and function they share with others. It has three subdivisions; Functionalization, Identification, and Appraisement. **Functionalization** occurs when social actors are referred to in terms of an activity, in terms of something they do. **Identification** occurs when social actors are defined, not in terms of what they do, but in terms of what they are. Van Leeuwen (1996) distinguishes three types: classification, relational identification and physical identification**. Classification** refers to conditions when the social actors are represented in terms of the major categories by means of which different classes of people are differentiated. The categories include: age, gender, provenance, class, ethnicity, etc. **Relational identification** represents social actors in terms of their personal, kinship or work relation to each other, and is realized by a closed set of nouns denoting such relations as 'friend', 'aunt', 'colleague'. **Physical identification** refers to terms representing social actors in terms of physical characteristics which uniquely identify them in a given context as in: "A little girl with a long, fair pigtail came. Besides, social actor can be presented interpersonal, rather than experiential terms, or it called **Appraisement**. Social actors are appraised when they are referred to in terms which evaluate them as good or bad, loved or hated, admired or pitied. This is realized by the set of nouns and idioms that denote such appraisement (and only such appraisement) as, for instance “the darling,” “the bastard,” “the wretch,” or “thugs” (Van Leeuwen, 2008).

1. **Nominations**

Nomination means social actors are presented in terms of their unique identity and are usually manifested with proper nouns and divided into **formalization** (only definite names, with or without honorifics), **semi formalization** (given a name and a sure name), and **informalization** (given only names), for “example Sultan Turki, return my diamond button” (van Leeuwen,2008: 41). **Nominations** may be titulated **(Titulation)**, either in the form of **honorification**, the addition of standard titles, ranks,etc., as with “Dr.”.

1. **Specification**

Specification may be realized by the singular, and can result by several ways. First, **Individualization**; Social actors can be referred to as individuals: "The ministry for sport and Recreation; Mr. Brown, said .... " , second, **Assimilation;** Social actors can be referred to as groups which are realized by plurality, by a mass noun or a noun denoting a group of people, as ... 'this nation' and 'the community'.

This study used qualitative method while data were collected through library research. The articles was chosen under several considerations; (1) the actor who is involved, both the victim and the perpetrator is either respected person or prominent figure who has authorty or fame, (2) the level of violance, the issue that attract the attention or response from local or international .The data were in the form of phrase, clause, or sentence which taken from official website of *The Jakarta Post* and *The New York Times*. It was done through several steps; (1) collecting eight articles on sexual issues in each online versions of the newspapers published from July to November 2018. (2) Narrowing the data to small numbers by choosing specific topics and based on characterization. (3) Organizing news based on the time they publish. Articles were analyzed through several steps; (1) Reading the whole data for three times in order to get overview about the discussion of the article. (2) Breaking down the collected data in the form of articles into sentences. Data were encoded based on the participants involved and actions attached to them. (3) Categorizing the data based on the theory proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008). (4) Presenting the data based on its categories of strategies used. (5) Identifying any differences of strategies between two newspapers. (6) Presenting the findings based on the themes. (7) Concluding the findings.

**Findings and Discussion**

This study analyzed the representation of social actors in sexual violence issues publish in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times online newspapers using social actor network theory by Van Leeuwen (2008). He mentioned that the actors can be presented by two strategies called inclusion; when actors attach in the news and exclusion; when actors detach from the news.

After analyzing the data, the findings revealed some salient distinctions and even similarity in the way each of newspapers attach or detach the social actors as the representation in the news articles. In exclusion strategy, The Jakarta Postand The New York Times adopt this strategy to detach one of the actor and to direct the reader's view to one of the actors so that other actors become unnoticed. Specifically in backgrounding, the main distinction lies in the purpose of each newspaper in using exclusion strategy; The Jakarta Post, this strategy is used to emphasize the severity of problems that occur in victims while The New York Times uses this strategy to suppress the condition of the victim. So that the perpetrators are free from their responsibilities. While in inclusion strategy, the author finds similarities in the application of a strategy that relates to the newspaper's preferences in each to activate actor(s) in the news or make them as passive party. The Jakarta Post and The New York Times activate the social actors, specifically, suspects in explaining the sequence of problems or chronology of the problem, a perpetrator is represented as a party who actively controls the victim, uses his position and power to control the victim, while the victim is more represented as a passive party and must accept an action.

Moreover, The Jakarta Post presents more social actors using assimilation strategies, in this case, social actors are not clearly stated and detailed in their identities but are represented as a group of people characterized by the use of plurality such as “**minors**”, while The New York Times presents more actors individually, the author provides information to the reader about the name accompanied by the occupation or achievements of the actor so that the information is more specific. The New York Times mostly classifies social actors, both perpetrators and victims according to their age and gender, while The Jakarta Post tends to function them in terms of their occupation. These different choices imply that The New York Times tends to be considerably personalized the actor rather than functional them as The Jakarta Post does.

Another distinctive feature is related to the using of nomination strategy. The salient distinction is that The Jakarta Post only use formalization and informalization strategy, while The New York Times use semiformalization, formalization and honorification. Jakarta Post did not use the honorification and semiformalization while the New York Times did not use informalization. This difference indicates that in the American context, it is very unusual to call someone by their first name because this happens if the person has a close relationship and knows each other well, while in the context of The Jakarta Post, as a representative of the Indonesian people, it is very rarely to refer to someone with an academic degree such as 'doctor' or 'professor', this presumably happened because naming system in the Indonesian context is rather different than the English. Indonesia does not have fixed rules for it. This is also caused by the fact that many Indonesian people only have one name (without a family or surename).

**EXCLUSION**

In this type, actors of certain social practice possible to be excluded from the text. It can be realized by two strategies according the theory, they are suppression and backgrounding.

**SUPPRESSION**

In the suppression strategy, the actors are totally excluded, thus, there is no reference to the social actor (s) in question anywhere in the text (Van Leeuwen, 2008).

|  |
| --- |
| **4.1** The letter alleges several acts of humiliation and sexual intimidation, including "semi-secret" photographic sessions in **which dancerswere singled out** with offers of money and urged to take drugs to "feel more free". (*The Jakarta Post, September 13, 2018 edition, world column)* |
| **4.2 These kids are terrorized**, they are being shamed and blamed *(The New York Times, November 23, 2018, Canada Column, Catherine Porter)* |

Datum **4.1** indicates that the perpetrators are represented using the suppression strategy. The data taken from the article entitled “Belgian art star Jan Fabre accused of sexual harassment”. From the data above, it is clear that the use of the suppression strategy is to direct the reader attention into one party therefore the involvement of another party in the action became less valued. Meanwhile, from The New York Times **(4.2)**, datum was obtained from an article entitled “St. Michael’s, a Toronto All-Boys School, Is Rocked by Accusations of Sexual Assaults”. In this case, the victims "these kids" referring to students in the school is marginalized, as the party who received the impact of an action of the sexual assault. Despite the actions taken, the victims who were subjected to, and the impact they caused were explained in the clause, but it was not clearly explained who was terrorizing and who embarrassed "these kids".

**BACKGROUNDING**

In backgrounding, the excluded social actors may not be mentioned in relation to a given action, but they are mentioned elsewhere in the text, and we can infer with reasonable (though never total) certainty who they are (Van Leeuwen, 2008). The Jakarta Post and The New York Times, both use this strategy to delay the presence of social actors, so that the position of the actor becomes retarded.

|  |
| --- |
| **4.3 Wearing a black headscarf,** Nuril sat and sobbed in front of her rented home in Mataram on Monday afternoon while a camera recorded her message to the President. *(The Jakarta Post, November 14, 2018, National column, Gemma Holliani Cahya)* |
| **4.4 Casting** himself as a “well-respected retail executive,” he claimed that the bookseller had enabled rumors that he was let go because of “serious sexual misconduct.” *(The New York Times, August 29,2018, Business Column,* [*Tiffany Hsu*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/tiffany-hsu) *and* [*Alexandra Alter*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/alexandra-alter)*)* |

Data **4.3** and **4.4** confirm that the actors of the news or specifically the victim are mentioned after the infinite clause-ing in which it inherently explain that backgrounding strategy is used. The datum from Jakarta Post **(4.3)** taken from the article entitled “Jailed for reporting her alleged sexual offender, Mataram woman cries for help”, and the data from The New York Times taken from the article entitled “Barnes & Noble Says Former C.E.O. Demos Parneros Was Fired for Sexual Harassment”. In the datum obtained from the Jakarta Post (**4.3)**. In this context, the use of backgrounding strategies is used to emphasize the situation experienced by the actor. Moreover, from The New York Times **(4.4)** it aims to reduce the number of social actors in a given time, this would be different if the author did not use nonfinite-ing, becoming "company fired him because of a case of sexual harassment ", the clause became clear who was involved and what was meant to “allow him to leave”.

**INCLUSION**

Inclusion strategy is the process of showing or presenting the actor of a particular action within the discourse. Inclusion is divided into many subcategories based on Van Leeuwen’s (2008) framework, moreover, this study will only focus on five sub strategies; (1) activation, (2) passivation, (3) specification, (4) categorization, and (5) nomination.

**ACTIVATION**

Activation strategy occurs when social actors are represented as the active, dynamic forces in an activity. The use of activation strategy in the sentence aimed to clearly show the social actor and emphasize it to the readers .The data are as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| **4.5 He seduced** his targets just like the way people seduce their romantic partner (*The Jakarta Post, June 6, 2018, National Column, Fadli)* |
| **4.6** **Professor Kelley raped** her during the annual conference of the Cognitive Neuroscience Society in San Francisco *( The New York Times, November 15, 2018, U.S Column,* [*Anemona Hartocollis*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/anemona-hartocollis)*)* |

Datum obtained from The Jakarta Post (**4.5**), is one of the phrases taken from an article entitled "Police arrest of Islamic teacher for alleged sexual abuse". It is explained in the article that a teacher of Islamic religion or also known as Ustadz was arrested by the police on charges of sexual abuse. The bold word indicates the author describes a teacher as an actor who actively performs an action on his target. Datum **4.6** was obtained from an article entitled "Dartmouth Professors Are Accused of Sexual Abuse by 7 Women in Lawsuit", in this news, it was explained that there were seven women who sued three prominent professors from the college. Perpetrator, is described as an active party in carrying out their actions, as evidenced by the datum **4.6,** Professor Kelley being the only person who committed an act of "rape”.

**PASSIVATION**

Passivation is used when the social actors are represented as 'undergoing' the activity, or as being 'at the receiving end of it' (Qanitat, 2015:19). There are two sub category in it, (1) Subjection and (2) Beneficialization;

**SUBJECTION**

Subjection can be realized when social actor transform into passive, means is goal in a material process, phenomenon in a mental process, or carrier in an effective attributive process, it can also be realized by circumstantialization through a prepositional phrase with, for instance, against, (Halliday,1985: 43) cited in Van Leeuwen (2008, 32).

|  |
| --- |
| **4.7** In September, US Catholic bishops said they would set up a hotline for accusations of sexual abuse **against bishops and other church leaders, or allegations** of cover ups by such people (*The Jakarta Post, October 19, 2018, World Column, Bernie Woodal)* |
| **4.8** six women accused **Mr. Moonves** of sexually inappropriate behavior *(The New York Times, December 15, 2018, Media Column, John Koblin)* |

Datum from The Jakarta Post (**4.7)** obtained from an article entitled "US Justice Department probes Catholic Church sex abuse in Pennsylvania" in the article explained that sexual abuse cases have been carried out by a priest against a child. The Jakarta Post uses circumstantialization in the application of subjection, which is done through a prepositional phrase, in this case namely prepositional "against”, hence, the position of the actor is treated as an object of discussion. Moreover, based on the context of this news, bishops and church leaders are the perpetrators of sexual abuse, then, with the subjection strategy, they are treated as an object. In addition, in datum obtained from The New York Times (**4.8),** the subjection strategy is also used to include actors in their news, the above data is obtained from an article entitled "The Year of Reckoning at CBS: Sexual Harassment Allegations and Attempts to Cover Them Up". The bold word explained clearly that "Mr.Moonves" in this case is an actor or the doer of the action is represented as an object of discussion as "Mr.Moonves" is a goal in a material process.

**BENEFICIALISATION**

Beneficialization may be realized by participation, in which case the participant that presented is recipient or client in relation to a material process, or receiver in relation to a verbal process (Halliday, 1985: 132–33) as cited in Van Leeuwen (2008:32), in this case Beneficialized social actors form a third party which, positively or negatively, benefits from the action. As refer to Fairclough (2004) social actors can be refer to participant of the clause or they might not be, that means, not all participant can be called as social actor. Moreover, mostly social actors are those who directly in charge in certain case such as victim and perpetrator and the rest are called as participants. Yet, In case of beneficialization strategy, participant(s) or third party can be called as social actor since they get a direct influence from an action either positive or negative,

|  |
| --- |
| **4.9** ... a student told **her mother** about the abuse in May. (*The Jakarta Post, June 6, 2018, National Column, Fadli)* |
| **4.10** The image, which she showed **to investigators**, did not capture the alleged assault but showed Dr. Krauss’ arm over her shoulder with his hand in the air. *The New York Times, December 15, 2018, Media Column, John Koblin)* |

Data **4.9** and **4.10** explain that beneficialization found in both newspapers, The Jakarta Post and The New York Times, the data gathered is taken from the article entitled “Police arrest Islamic teacher for alleged sexual abuse”. In The Jakarta Post beneficialization realized by verbal process.

Table 4.1 verbal process in news

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A Student | told | **Her mother** | about the abuse in May. |
| Sayer | Verbal | **receiver** | vabriage |

The sentence above shows that “Her mother” is beneficial in relation to verbal process "told", this indicates that the receiver on the verbal process is a passivated participant, in that case it refers to the mother.

Moreover, based on datum 4.10 above, beneficialization also occurs in news published in The New York Times entitled “The Year of Reckoning at CBS: Sexual Harassment Allegations and Attempts to Cover Them Up”. In the news, the beneficialization occurs as recipients in material processes

Table 4.2 material process in news

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The image | which | she | showed | **to investigators,** | did not capture the alleged assault but showed Dr. Krauss’ arm over her shoulder with his hand in the air. |
| Goal |  | Actor | Process | **Recipient** |  |

The data obtained shows that “investigators” are beneficialized in relation to the process or action verb “showed”, if the sentence is simplified and changed the order it becomes;

Table 4.3 material process in news

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| she | showed | The image | **to investigators** |
| Actor | process | goal | **Recipient** |

From the sentence above it can be understood that "investigators" become third parties who benefit from verb “show”

**Specification**

**Specification** may be realized by the singular, and can result by several ways, they are, Individualization and Assimilation**.**

**Individualization**

Individualization represents social actors as referred to individually. In this case, the actor is represented as an individual specifically and directly. Individualization is found in both news;

|  |
| --- |
| **4.11** **Oscar-winning US actor Kevin Spacey** is facing a felony charge for alleged sexual assault of **a teenager** in a restaurant in 2016, prosecutors said on Monday. ( *The Jakarta Post, December 25, 2018, Entertainment Column)* |
| **4.12** The orchestra fired the **violinist** **William Preucil**, its concertmaster of more than two decades, and **Massimo La Rosa**, its principal **trombonist**, after an investigation concluded that they had engaged in sexual misconduct and sexually harassing behavior with multiple women over a period of years ( *The New York Times, October 25, 2019, Music Column, Michael Cooper)* |

Datum obtained from the Jakarta Post **(4.11)** quoted from the article entitled "Actor Kevin Space To Be Charged with Sexual Assault" in the news, the actor, kevin spacey is represented as a specific individual, in this case, the author of the writer mentions the success or achievement obtained by the actor to explain in more detail the circumstances of the actor. Moreover, datum from The New York Times **(4.12)** is quoted from an article entitled "Cleveland Orchestra Fires Two Sexual Misconduct", actor represented by the use of full names and also included with the work and community, "Violinist" and "Trombonist", this clearly helps the reader to have a clear reference about who the actor is meant to be.

**Assimilation**

In assimilation strategy, social actor will not be presented as specific individual. In other words, this strategy is used to generalize social actors so that readers do not have a clear reference to who the actors are.In this research, Assimilation only found in The Jakarta Post meanwhile The New York Times mostly presents the actor of the news in their specific attribute.

|  |
| --- |
| **4.13** The Church in **Chile, Australia and Ireland** is also reeling from crises involving sexual abuse of **minors** with surveys showing the scandal has eroded confidence in the Church and Pope. *The Jakarta Post, October 19, 2018, World Column, Bernie Woodal)* |

In the sentence (**4.13**) which taken from article entitled “US Justice Department probes Catholic Church sex abuse in Pennsylvania”, the social actors or the name of specific church which were informed within the text were not clearly mentioned, but the name of countries” Chile”, “Australia” and “The United States”. In fact not all of the church and church leader in those countries were involving in sexual abuse case. In addition, the author also represented victim on the news by using general term, that is “minors”, so the reader did not have any specific clue about the victim.

**Categorization**

In this strategy, Social actors can be represented in terms of identities and functions they share with others. In other words, actors are represented based on something which is inherent in each of them. There are some subdivisions of Categorization, and they are: (1) Functionalization, (2) Identification, and (3) Appraisement.

**Functionalization**

Strategy functionalization is used to provide clear information about the function or role of an actor in social life without looking at the actor as an individual but through roles and responsibilities.

|  |
| --- |
| **4.14 A teacher from Mataram**, West Nusa Tenggara, who has been jailed for spreading a recording revealing alleged sexual harassment by her former superior, has pleaded to President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo to release her. *The Jakarta Post, November 14, 2018, National column, Gemma Holliani Cahya)* |
| **4.15** One hazing video emerged online. Then another — this one capturing a young **student** being pinned down by schoolmates in a locker room and sexually assaulted with a broom handle. *(The New York Times, November 23, 2018, Canada Column, Catherine Porter)* |

Datum from The Jakarta Post **(4.14)** was quoted from an article entitled "Jailed for reporting her sexual offender alleged, Mataram woman cries for help", in the sentence above the social actor is represented based on the actor's profession. Datum from The Jakarta Post shows that the realization of this strategy is to use the word affix -er, while the activities carried out is teach, while the datum obtained from the New York Times **(4.15)** is taken from an article entitled "St. Michael's, a Toronto All-Boys School, Is Rocked by Accusations of Sexual Assault on news of a social actor is also represented by using strategy functionalization where in one sentence in the news mentions the actor "student" this shows that this strategy is realized by suffix -Ent, while the activity is study.

**Identification**

Identification occurs when social actors are defined, in terms of what they are. Van Leeuwen (1996) distinguishes three types: classification, relational identification and physical identification;

Classificationrefers to conditions when the social actors are represented in terms of the major categories by means of which different classes of people are differentiated. The categories include: age, gender, provenance, class, ethnicity, etc. In this strategy, each from newspaper, The Jakarta Post and The New York Times adopted this strategy

|  |
| --- |
| **4.16** ….the court ruled on Friday that **the 37-year-old** must serve a six-month sentence and pay a Rp 500 million (US$33,749) fine after being found guilty of violating Article 27 of the Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law. *The Jakarta Post, November 14, 2018, National column, Gemma Holliani Cahya)* |
| **4.17** This week, CBS settled a lawsuit when **three women** who accused the network — and PBS, which used to broadcast his talk show — of not doing enough to stop Charlie Rose from sexually harassing them. *The New York Times, December 15, 2018, Media Column, John Koblin)* |

The datum from The Jakarta Post **(4.16)** taken from an article entitled “Jailed for reporting her alleged sexual offender, Mataram woman cries for help”, a social actor is represented using age categories, this can be seen from the bold words. When referring to the contents of the news, the 37-year-old refer to a victim, this strategy is used to provide information to the reader so that the reader can know the attributes of the actor without specifically mention the name of the actor. Besides the Jakarta Post, the new York Times also uses this strategy, as refer to datum **4.17** , in The New York Times , actors in sexual crime cases are represented according to gender, The New York Times’ data is quoted from an article entitled "The Year of Reckoning at CBS: Sexual Harassment Allegations and Attempts to Cover Them Up”.

Besides through classification, social actors are also represented through strategy relational identification, in this strategy, social actors represented in terms of their personal, kinship or work relations to each other.

|  |
| --- |
| **4.18** “**Unruh** told reporters the 59-year-old had sexually assaulted **her son** on the holiday island of Nantucket after plying him with alcohol late at night in a bar in July 2016 ( *The Jakarta Post, December 25, 2018, Entertainment Column)* |
| **4.19** “One hazing video emerged online. Then another — this one capturing a young student being pinned down by **schoolmates** in a locker room and sexually assaulted with a broom handle. *(The New York Times, November 23, 2018, Canada Column, Catherine Porter)* |

Datum from The Jakarta Post (**4.18)** taken from the article entitled “Actor Kevin Spacey to be charged with sexual assault)” and datum from the New York Times taken (**4.19)** from an article entitled “St. Michael's, a Toronto All-Boys School, Is Rocked by Accusations of Sexual Assaults” both adopted this strategy to explain the relationship between social actors. In the case that occurred at The Jakarta Post, this strategy was used to explain the relationship between participants and victims. Bold word describes the relationship between victims and participants represented by the name "Unruh". Meanwhile in The New York Times, this strategy is used to explain the relationship between victim and perpetrator.

**Appraisement**

Social actors are appraised when they are referred to in terms which evaluate them as good or bad, loved or hated, admired or pitied. This is realized by the set of nouns and idioms that denote such appraisement (and only such appraisement) as, for instance “the darling,” “the bastard,” “the wretch,” or “thugs” (Van Leeuwen, 2008)

|  |
| --- |
| **4.20** During the same meeting, Fisipol said it agreed to engage psychologists to provide trauma counseling for **"the survivor".** (*The Jakarta Post, November 7, 2019, National column, Sri Wahyuni and Evi mariani)* |
| **4.21** The college encouraged them to continue working with their **harassers** for four more months. *(The New York Times, November 15, 2018, U.S Column,* [*Anemona Hartocollis*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/anemona-hartocollis)*)* |

Datum from the Jakarta post **4.20** was obtained from an article entitled “Victim blaming in latest UGM sex abuse case angers thousands", in the sentence above, the author calls social actors as "the survivor". The author refers to the actor as "the survivor" this implies that the author evaluates the actor as a good person, this mention leads to the victim's courage to fight for his rights. Meanwhile, datum **4.21** from The New York Times explains the author also mentions social actors as "harasser", this data is taken from an article entitled "Dartmouth Professors Are Accused of Sexual Abuse by 7 Women in Lawsuit” this refers to a professor who does sexual harassment of women in his campus, in this case, the author evaluates or identifies the actor as someone who is bad and cruel.

**Nomination**

In this strategy**,** social actors are presented in terms of their unique identity and are usually manifested with proper nouns and divided into **formalization** (only definite names, with or without honorifics), **semi formalization** (given a name and a sure name), and **informalization** (given only names), for example “Sultan Turki, return my diamond button” (van Leeuwen, 2008: 41), and also it can be in the form of honorification, the addition of standard titles, ranks,etc., as with “Dr.”

|  |
| --- |
| **4.22 Mr. Bauman** was known as a tough-talking, old-school kind of political leader, a style that he took with him from the Bronx when he came west. (*The New York Times, November 30, 2018, U.S Column,* [*Adam Nagourney*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/adam-nagourney)*)* |
| **4.23 Spacey** will be arraigned at Nantucket District Court on January 7 on a charge of indecent assault and battery, according to the district attorney of Cape and Islands, Massachusetts. ( *The Jakarta Post, December 25, 2018, Entertainment Column)* |

Based on data obtained from, The New York Times **(4.22**) which quoted from an article entitled “California Democratic Leader, Facing Sexual Misconduct Allegations, Steps Down” and The Jakarta Post (4.23) which quoted from the article entitled “Actor Kevin Spacey to be charged with sexual assault”. The sentence in **4.22**, presents social actors by using last name only, this shows that the author uses strategy formalization. Meanwhile, the sentence in 4.23, the social actor in the news also uses strategy formalization, this is indicated by the bold word, namely 'Spacey'.

**4.24 Lawrence M. Krauss**, a prominent theoretical physicist at Arizona State University, [announced on Sunday](https://twitter.com/LKrauss1/status/1054052918347751424) that he would retire from the university at the end of the academic year after several women [accused him of sexual misconduct](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/07/science/lawrence-krauss-arizona-state.html?module=inline) (*The New York Times, October 23, 2018, Science Column,* [*Matthew Haag*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/matthew-haag)*)*

Sentence in **4.24** is quoted from an article entitled “Lawrence Krauss to Retire From Arizona State After Sexual Misconduct Accusations”, presents a social actor with full name; given name and family name, that means the author uses semiformalization strategy. Moreover, the semiformalization strategy was not found in eight articles collected by researchers from The Jakarta Post.

**4.25 Nuril** stopped her stammering words to take a breath and wipe her tears (*The Jakarta Post, November 14, 2018, National column, Gemma Holliani Cahya)*

The sentence in **4.25** which taken from article“Jailed for reporting her alleged sexual offender, Mataram woman cries for help”, presents an actor using actor’s first name, this strategy is called informalization. Meanwhile, from the eight articles that researchers collected from The New York Times, none of the articles used this strategy to refer to a social actor.

**4.26 Professor Kelley** raped her during the annual conference of the Cognitive Neuroscience Society in San Francisco *(The New York Times, November 15, 2018, U.S Column,* [*Anemona Hartocollis*](https://www.nytimes.com/by/anemona-hartocollis)*)*

The sentence in the **4.26** taken from an article entitled “Dartmouth Professors Are Accused of Sexual Abuse by 7 Women in Lawsuit” shows that the social actor is represented in relation to the academic title of the actor, in that case the professor, this indicates that the author uses strategy honorification. In addition, honorification is not found in eight sample articles at The Jakarta Post.

**Conclusion**

Based on analysis, the researchers formulated some conclusions. First, to detach the actors, both of newspaper used suppression and backgrounding strategy. In this strategy, similarly, The Jakarta Post and the New York Times mostly represent the victim as passive agent while the perpetrator portrayed as the active agent who actively take control over the victim and misused the power to oppress the victim in relation to sexual activity. Moreover, this strategy could direct readers’ sympathy into victim side then less attention on the perpetrator.

In addition, Beside the exclusion strategy, the journalists of The New York Times and The Jakarta Post newspaper also used inclusion strategy which can be observed through the use of activation, passivation, categorization, specification, and nominations using those strategies, the social actors are openly shown and displayed to the readers because the readers are supposed to easily give their thought and response related to the given news. However, in those article provided, the researchers could not find some sub inclusion strategies such as physical identification, generication, and other strategies because there is no indication of the sentence which adopts them. Furthermore, in adopting inclusion, each newspaper had its own typical tendency in deciding about which categories the paper wanted to mainly base their references to the main social actors. This suggested that *The Jakarta Post* tended to invite the reader to be more focus on social actor rather than the case itself. Additionally, *The Jakarta Post* seemed to expose how participant and the main actor of the news is involved in sexual case were connected each other. On the other hand, *The New York Times* tendency to represent both perpetrators and victims by using their name as individual indicated that the newspaper attempted to focus the reports more on the crimes themselves rather than the participants involved in the cases.

**References**

Ary,Donald, et al.2002. *Introduction to Research in Education. Belmont*: Wadsworth.

Creswell, John W. 1998. *Qualitative Inquairy and Research Design.* California: Sage Publication.

Davari, safoura and Moini ,M.R. 2016. The Representation of social actors in top notch textbook series: A critical discourse analysis perspective. *Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Research*, 4(3), 69-82.

Fairclough, Norman. 1995. *Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Longman.

Fairclough, Norman. 2004. *Analysing Discourse:* *Textual Analysis for Social* *Research*. London: Routledge.

Halliday, M.A. K. 1989. *Spoken and Written Language*. London: Oxford University Press.

Leeuwen, Theo Van.1996. The Representation of social actors. In Caldas and Coulthard (Eds*.). Text and Practices: Reading on Critical Discourse Analysis (pp.32-42)*. London: Routledge.

Leeuwen, Theo Van. 2008. *Discourse and Practice: New Tools for Critical**Discourse Analysis.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Pekkarinen, Anna Greta. 2016. Critical Discourse Analysis of the representationof victims and perpetrators of sexual violence in select US news Articles. *Journal of Departmen* *of Language Finland*, 3(2), 9-11.

Qanitat, Khat. 2015. Social Actor Representation on Islamic Issues in theNew York Times and The Guardian Newspapers (Bachelor Thesis). Retrieved from <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/3027/1/113200791.pdf>.

Risdaneva. 2018. A critical discourse analysis of women’s potrayal in newsreporting of sexual violence. *Studies in English Language and education,* 5(1), 126-136.

World Health Organization. 2012. “Understanding and Addressing Violence Against Women”. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77434/WHO\_RHR\_12.37\_eng.pdf;jsessionid=5AFB9E129AAF648EB5F49FED985A9E96?sequence=1. (Retrieved on January 9, 2019).