REPRESENTATION OF REYNHARD SINAGA IN BBC NEWS AND THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the way both *BBC News* and *The Jakarta Post* representing the news about Reynhard Sinaga using the theory from Van Leeuwen. This research implemented a descriptive qualitative method as it is more suitable to analyze the data. The data are in the form of words. The data were gathered from *BBC News* and *The Jakarta Post* online versions about Reynhad Sinaga rape case. The findings revealed that both media use the inclusion strategy to decide which information chosen as their base references to represent Reynhard Sinaga. This suggests that *BBC UK* tends to use inclusion strategy to quote statement from different parties about Reynhard Sinaga and to inform the readers about how severe his sexual assaults' cases are. Meanwhile, *The Jakarta Post* tends to use inclusion strategy to compare Indonesian media news in publishing his case and to give clear depiction about the difference between Reynhard Sinaga's case to other heterosexual's crime cases. Further, this research could be used as an overview for the readers about the type of strategy used by certain journalists who represent certain person, case, or an ideology through the arrangement of words that are used in text.

Keywords: CDA, representation, reynhard sinaga, van leeuwen

INTRODUCTION

Statistics shows that 1 in 10 rape cases is experienced by men according to Department of Justice in 2013. However, that is only the reported case. The reason behind the least number of reported rape cases is due to how heavily stigmatized these cases are. Male-on-male rape case is seen as a taboo case and has negative connotation among heterosexual and homosexual men. Moreover, the victims of rape cases have to deal with the community and service providers allegations toward the victims' sexual orientation and the gender of their perpetrators (Deborah, 2014).

Melhado (2010) states that during civil war in Congo, male refugees that flee to Uganda were reported of getting raped by men and were accused of being weak when they reported the case. Moreover, in Northern Uganda, there have been rape cases happened to men by rebel groups against the government forces. During these conflicts, civilian men have often been attacked, kidnapped, raped and forced to fight for the rebel groups. Another problem of male-on-male rape cases that make the victims afraid of reporting their cases are because of the myths regarding male victims of rape. Society believes that male should not be vulnerable, always wants sex, are less traumatized than women, and afraid of being called gay (Lynda, et al, 1993).

The most recent and booming case of rape happened in the heart of Manchester's city center and becomes the most prolific rapist in British legal history. Reynhard Sinaga was found guilty of luring 48 men from outside Manchester clubs to his flat, where he drugged and assaulted them - filming the attacks. Police say they have evidence that Reynhard Sinaga, 36, who is being named for the first time, targeted at least 190 victims. Across four separate trials, the Indonesian national was found guilty of 136 counts of rape, eight counts of attempted rape, 14 counts of sexual assault, and one count of assault by penetration, against a total of 48 victims. Detectives say they have been unable to identify a further 70 victims and are now appealing for anyone who believes they may have been abused by Sinaga to come forward.

This rape case is the main topic that will be analyzed in this article by looking forward to the portrayal of online news in United Kingdom and Jakarta. The reason why the researchers chose BBC News is because it is number one online news in U.K according to Jigsaw Research 2019 and the reason why the researchers used The Jakarta Post as the source of data is because it is one of the English online news originated from Indonesia. Since the perpetrator is from Indonesia and the sexual assault case happened in Manchester, U.K., the researchers decided

to see the comparison on how these two online news media portrayed Reynhard Sinaga as the doer of male-on-male rape cases.

A Critical Discourse Analysis (later CDA) was applied to this research in order to reveal the arrangement of words that the online news use. Rido (2020) states that language can be used to convey ideas and desires. Unggul and Gulö (2017) state that language is used to convey arguments. This is confirmed by other researchers (Afrianto, 2017; Eklesia & Rido, 2020; Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020; Sari & Gulö, 2019)). This research used the theory of social actor by Van Leeuwen which specifically talking about social actors in a text. Van Leeuwen (2008) states that the use of representations in a text like news articles is aimed to suit the interest of the author in order to achieve their interest in shifting and giving information to society. Gramsci's (1971) states that a dominant bloc can determine what society perceives as common sense. The media is one of the dominant bloc that has the ability of determining, marginalizing, trivializing and constructing common by publishing frequent information to society. Therefore, media is able not only to shape the society's perspective but also to involve in law-making. The way they report cases especially about sexual violence is by choosing grievous rare incidents that have the ability to distorting people's view about crime. (Shelby & Hatch, 2014). Thus, the researchers were interested in analyzing *BBC News* and *The Jakarta Post* news on this male-on-male rape case of Reynhard Sinaga to see how both these media portrayed the perpetrator.

Social actor network theory

Van Leeuwen (2008) theory is specifically talking about social actors in a text, how certain social actor is described having higher position than the other. Therefore, the theory will have two subchapters named exclusion and inclusion.

Exclusion

The definition of exclusion is how the actor is being omitted in a social action by using some linguistic mechanisms. Exclusion is divided into two sub-divisions; suppression and backgrounding. Van Leeuwen (2008) states that what make them different is whether or not they leave trace within representation.

Inclusion

Inclusion is how a social actor becomes the main actor to be discussed in a social action. Inclusion has some subcategories: Activation, Passivation, Participation, Circumstantialization, Possessivation, Personalization, Determination, Single determination, Indetermination, Genericization, Specification, Impersonalization, Abstraction, and Objectivation.

METHOD

This research implemented a descriptive qualitative method as it is more suitable to analyze the data. Moreover, the reason behind why the researchers used this method is because the researchers had no control over the data. Litosseliti (2010) states that qualitative research concerned with structures, patterns and a textual description. The same method was also applied by other researchers (Mahendra & Amelia, 2020; Putra & Qodriani, 2017).

The data were gathered from BBC News and The Jakarta Post online version about Reynhad Sinaga rape case. The data gathered were only on January 2020 since this news was first published on that month and ended on the same month too. Therefore, there were 4 articles chosen (one article per week) from each news media under several considerations; (1) every week is expected to have new level of information about the case, (2) the articles are focusing on the perpetrator, since it is about finding the portrayal of the perpetrator.

Data for this study were analyzed through document analysis. First, the researchers collected the articles from BBC UK and The Jakarta Post about Reynhard Sinaga's rape cases on January 2020. Second, the researchers narrowed the data into small numbers by choosing 4 articles. Third, the researchers arranged the articles based on the time published. Last, the researchers looked carefully at words used in the articles. These steps were also applied by other researchers (Istiani & Puspita, 2020; Kuswoyo, 2020; Pranoto & Afrilita, 2020).

In order to categorize the social actor proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008), the researchers took these steps. First, the researchers read the data from the articles in order to get the overview of the news. Second, the researchers broke down the collected data, focusing on how Reynhard Sinaga was presented by both news media outlets. Third, the researchers categorized the data based on the theory proposed by Van Leeuwen in order to find how Social Actor Representation are used in presenting Reynhard Sinaga by both news media outlets. The data were categorized into inclusion and exclusion. Fourth, the researchers presented the data based on the categories. Fifth, the researchers identified the difference strategies between both of the news media when portraying Reynhard Sinaga. Sixth, the researchers presented the findings based on social actor network theory proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this session, the data were arranged based on the sequence of theory's network in accordance with the number. The data are be divided into two categories which are exclusion and inclusion.

Exclusion

In this part, the exclusion strategy was found in BBC UK and The Jakarta Post. However, from the findings, only BBC UK that use suppression (5 times) and backgrounding (12 times) strategies in representing Reynhard Sinaga, while The Jakarta Post only used backgrounding (9 times) strategy in representing the perpetrator.

Suppression

The results of the study are presented in the form of graphs, tables, or descriptive, then the analysis and in the suppression, the representation of Reynhard Sinaga was omitted in the news articles in order to make the focus of the news shifted into focusing to talk about the victims. From the data that the researchers found, only BBC UK that used the suppression strategy to focus to talk about the experienced of the victim when they met the rapist. It can be seen through the analysis of the data below:

Datum 1
However, the man was unsure of the property in which he had been assaulted, meaning inquiries focused on two nearby hotels, neither of which had had any guests who matched the suspect's description. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In the description above, BBC news uses passive agent deletion as a strategy to talk about the experience of the victim while omitting the perpetrator as a means to make the readers understand the sequence of the problems that occur so that all attention and sympathy will be given to the victim due to the representation written by the author which is talking about the unsureness of the victim upon what had happened to him. The datum that is taken from BBC UK in January shows that the use of suppression strategy is to direct the readers into focusing to one party and making the other party less valued by the readers. However, from the datum above, the author does not reveal the victim's identity in order to respect the privacy of the victim. The man in the datum is indicated as the alleged victim of Reynhard Sinaga because of the next information that the author writes about the description of the perpetrator that is not matched with the description of Reynhard Sinaga. This can be concluded that, using passive agent strategy makes the alleged victim is much appreciated regardless Reynnhard Sinaga is the one who assaulted him or not as compared to make the sentences become active, because the focus of sympathy will be less given to the victims.

Datum 2
Like almost every victim, he had no idea he had been raped. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

Meanwhile, another example of suppression strategy is used by BBC UK to focus on the victim. The datum above uses passive agent deletion as the author wants the reader attention still focusing on the feeling of the victim. In this case, he refers to the one of the victims of Reynhad Sinaga who has no idea that he is being raped until the police officers approach him. The story indicates that the party who received an impact of the perpetrator's action of sexual assault never expect that he is part of the victims of sexual crimes. The description of the datum implicitly states that there is other party who is part of the sexual assault, which is Reynhard Sinaga whom the author is omitted. By the fact that the perpetrator is omitted, it makes the readers focus on what the victim is experiencing. Thus, the perpetrator will not get a position to benefit, since his presence is omitted in the news. It is different when the sentence becomes active such as, Reynhard raped him. This sentence put the focus to the perpetrator that makes the victim less valued by the readers.

Datum 3
He quickly left, but later that day had flashbacks of being sexually assaulted and - two days afterwards - he called the police. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

The datum presents an information about the victim's traumatizing story about his memory of being raped by the perpetrator. It can be seen through the action that he took two days later after knowing he was assaulted. The sentence focuses to talk about the victim's point of view as a means to make the readers understand the impact of sexual assaults to someone. However, this strategy makes the perpetrator be benefitted since the society put less attention to him.

Datum 4
"One victim, who woke up naked on Sinaga's floor feeling nauseous and panic-stricken, came to the conclusion he had been drugged, telling his fiancé about that suspicion but not about the condition in which he awoke."(BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

The datum provides information about how the victim felt when the victim was conscious and confused because she was naked. After that, it can be seen from the actions he took by contacting his girlfriend. This sentence focuses on talking about the feelings the victim feels like a means for the reader to understand the impact of sexual violence on someone. However, this strategy actually makes the perpetrators succeed in unleashing their actions (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020).

Backgrounding
In this part, both media use the strategy of backgrounding where the perpetrator is mentioned elsewhere in different sentences or different clause in a sentence. This strategy is used to make the readers able to understand an information better before coming to a conclusion about the perpetrator to make the image of the doer becomes retarded. However, both media use this strategy with different goal. BBC UK uses this strategy to quote the victim's statement upon their opinion towards the perpetrator. However, in The Jakarta Post, it uses this strategy to compare the Indonesian media and Western media that report Reynhard Sinaga's cases. In conclusion, both media present this strategy to delay an information about the doer. The data will be explained below:

Datum 5
To him, Sinaga "didn't seem like an imposing character" and during their conversations in the apartment, he appeared to be "an honest, motivated person" with an interest in academic research. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

The datum confirms that the actor of the article is still focusing on the victim's point of view which is talking about his impression of the doer. The explanation about the victim's impression is very clear that he never expects the person that he met involved in sexual assaults. Sinaga "didn't seem like an imposing character" this clearly explains the perpetrator's character that is not having any dangerous sign to the victim. Moreover, the way the author quote the victim's statement about Reynhard sinaga's behavior such as an honest and motivated person is intended to make the readers can conclude the idea that criminals can be so manipulative just to convince the victim that they are trustable person. Furthermore, the author delays the appearance of the doer in the first clause as an intention to emphasize the first impression of the victim towards the perpetrator by giving different point of view as oppose to the real behavior that the perpetrator has. In this datum, the readers are invited to pay attention to the victim's point of view to make the perpetrator less valued the good behavior of the perpetrator that is written in the following clause.

Datum 6
Ian Rushton, from the Crown Prosecution Service, said he thought Sinaga took "a particular pleasure in preying on heterosexual men". (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

The strategy that BBC UK applies in backgrounding strategy is still using the perspective of the third person. However, to differ the information, the author chose different opinion from different person. In the datum, the focus is given to Ian Rushton as the Crown Prosecution Service to explain about Sinaga's sexual preference to heterosexual men. This datum shows different information that will change the readers' perspective that previously might think that Reynhard Sinaga is liking any type of men into thinking that he more prefers heterosexual men over homosexual men. Moreover, by choosing different perspective from different people outside of the victims but still has relation with the case makes BBC UK news gives more complete information to the readers. In this backgrounding strategy, by using more valid opinion from the prosecution service about Reynhard Sinaga's sexual preference will make the readers accept the information more rather than if the opinion comes from common person.

Datum 7
At home, however, media observers have found that some Indonesian media, in reporting the case, violated journalistic standards by promoting views and probing into Reynhard's personal life that could further damage the credibility of journalism in Indonesia. (The Jakarta Post, January 14th, 2020)

The Jakarta Post uses backgrounding strategy to inform about Reynhard Sinaga is because the author wants the reader put more intention into how the Indonesian media keep informing him by spreading his personal life

that is not necessary to be published. Further, by delaying the depiction of Reynhard Sinaga in the following description makes the reader focus to recall or remember any news that the Indonesian media had published. Thus, this backgrounding strategy will less valued the main actor that should be discussed. Moreover, by giving short critic about what happen with Indonesian journalists, will make the readers able to differentiate what kind of information about Reynhard Sinaga that they should take and not take. Thus, this strategy is used by The Jakarta Post is to actually help the readers focus and to protect the perpetrator about his personal life that should never become public's consumption.

Datum 8
According to her, some media published stories about "the danger" of freedom of expression and social interaction in their follow-up to the news of Reynhard's sexual assaults. (The Jakarta Post, January 14th, 2020)

In the datum, The Jakarta Post uses backgrounding strategy to make the readers focus on the opinion that is stated by her. Thus, by using infinite clause-ing, the author tries to delay the appearance of the perpetrator's sexual assault to make the reader focuses to understand that there are some media that published the issue about the danger of freedom and social interaction by exploiting Reynhard Sinaga's case (Fithratullah, 2021). In this datum, the readers are invited to give their opinion whether it is acceptable or not if several media make use of Reynhard Sinaga's case to benefit the media themselves. Thus, this backgrounding strategy is used by The Jakarta Post to shift the focus of the reader into any other news that according to The Jakarta Post it is equally important with the case of Reynhard Sinaga.

Inclusion
In this part, the researchers found both BBC UK and The Jakarta Post used inclusion strategy. However, there are some sub-categories in inclusion that are not used by both media. In BBC UK and The Jakarta Post, impersonalization is not used. Both media are using activation, passivation, participation, cirumstantialization, possessivation, and personalization. The data will be presented below:

Activation
In this part, it can be concluded that both media are majorly use activation to represent Reynhard Sinaga. The way the media use this strategy to explain about the status and image of Reynhard Sinaga before and after the sexual assault case that makes him has to undergo several court process and investigations. Thus, from the way both media use this strategy, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post and BBC UK have similar information to represent Reynhard Sinaga, such as talking about his status as the most prolific rapist in the history of UK.

Datum 9
Reynhard Sinaga is the UK's "most prolific rapist" ever. For several years, until he was caught in 2017, he preyed on young men enjoying a night out. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In this part, the use of activation strategy is to make the readers able to conclude how severe the wrong action that dragged Reynhard Sinaga into UK's court. From that statement, the author is directly introduce his status as the most prolific rapist to create bad nuance of the readers toward their view about the perpetrator. The way the author claimed him as the most prolific rapist ever in the UK history concludes the message that Reynhard Sinaga is hard to be forgiven. The description of most prolific means that he has been gone beyond the existing rape case that had ever happen in the UK. This depiction is considered negative depiction, since sexual assault cases are considered crime in the eyes of law. Moreover, the way BBC UK adds information about Reynhard Sinaga's sexual assault activities that had been done by him for years until 2017 invites more angry readers. The way he is described that he was doing it for years justifies the first premise that he is the most prolific rapist because of the time span that the BBC UK's author putted in the news article. Moreover, reynhard Sinaga is also explained as someone who preys on a young men in a night out specifies the targeted victims that Reynhard Sinaga is looking for. As in the fact that a night out in the UK are places that only allow specific ages as they involve 18+ activities. This specific victim that he wants depicts the idea that he is looking for vulnerable victims who are drunk as in the most news articles he is looking for a very drunk person. Moreover, the description of victims that Reynhard Sinaga preys on are those who are still young. This description makes the readers can draw the conclusion that the perpetrator are looking for a very specific victim, not only he must be drunk but also young. This activation strategy is used by BBC UK to describe the perpetrator current status in the eyes of law and his targeted victims.

Datum 10
Reynhard Sinaga, a 36-year-old postgraduate student, had made this his home for more than seven years, living in a rented flat just a few moments' walk from Factory Nightclub. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In this strategy, the author uses activation to explain about Sinaga's home in the UK that is considered as his rented flat where he did his illegal sexual activities. The way the author states the perpetrator's age and describing that he has been living the rented flat for seven years to make the readers can calculate since what age he starts to live his rented house. Moreover, by the author giving information that the house is near the Factory Nightclub makes it obvious that the reader can implies the message well into thinking that he will directly bring the victim to his rented flat. This sends the nuance that the perpetrator's rented flat where he is living is a part of his strategy to smoothen his crime action considering how near the flat is to the nightclub where he searches for his victim. The activation strategy that BBC UK uses to make the reader can have depiction towards where Reynhard Sinaga took his victims and where they will be carried to.

Datum 11

"Sinaga, who was a post-graduate student living in Manchester, would wait for men leaving nightclubs and bars before leading them to his flat in Montana House, Princess Street." (BBC UK, January 15th, 2020)

In this strategy, the author uses activation to describe Sinaga's activities in the UK as he waits for his victim to be taken to his rented flats where he engages in illegal sexual activity. The way the author states the background of the perpetrator who is a post-graduate student and illustrates that he will wait for the victim and bring him to a rented house. In addition, the information that the author provides that the house is close to the Factory Nightclub makes it clear that the reader can conclude that the perpetrator had planned it.

Datum 12

Over the week, Reynhard Sinaga, a 36-year-old PhD student living in the UK was on the front pages of worldwide news outlets after he was convicted of 159 counts of rape against men in Manchester. Police believe that Reynhard attacked at least 195 men during the 2015-2017 period based on the videos he recorded during the attacks on his two iPhones. (The Jakarta Post, January 9th, 2020)

Quite the same with BBC UK, The Jakarta Post uses activation strategy to describes about convicted rape case that he had done in Manchester by describing his age first, before stating how many counts of rape that he is convicted to. In this case, The Jakarta Post uses activation to specifically talking about the number of rape that Reynhard Sinaga had done and how many men he was attacked in the spare of 2 years from 2015-2017. The detail information that The Jakarta Post is using before using the activation strategy is to give clear description about who the perpetrator is and what did he do before he got convicted. The information stated that Reynhard Sinaga is a 36 year old PhD student send the nuance that he is a well-educated person as the news states that he has degree as professor. However, the following explanation about his illegal activities and the number of counts of rape that he did is summarizing the information that not all well educated person understand what is illegal and legal. Thus, the readers will draw a conclusion that well educated person does not determine the good personality of a human. Moreover, the way the author states how many men he was attacked in the span of 2 years based on the evidence that are found from the video, gives the readers clear depiction about how bad the perpetrator is that is having no heart and not having to understand about the consequences that he is going to accept.

Datum 13

Reynhard earlier lived in Indonesia, where those known as LGBT are stigmatized. (The Jakarta Post, January 9th, 2020)

In this case, The Jakarta Post uses the activation strategy to describe about the country where he was lived, which is Indonesia. As the following description explains about how Indonesia stigmatizes LGBT concludes the implicit information that the author is wanted to express. From that point, the readers can conclude that Reynhard Sinaga's case is considered taboo in Indonesia as his sexual assaults involves man-to-man rape case. It means that, Reynhard Sinaga is highly not tolerated by Indonesians. Moreover, the information that the author gives about LGBT in Indonesia that is still stigmatized and the way the case of Reynhard Sinaga is reported implicitly states that LGBT community in Indonesia might get disadvantage from this case.

Passivation

In passivation strategy, there is slight difference that can be conclude by the researchers. In this strategy, BBC UK and The Jakarta Post use passivation to describe about the number of assault that Reynhard Sinaga did. However, the difference that can be highlighted while both media used this strategy is to explain about victim's point of view about Reynhard Sinaga and to explain the result of Reynhard Sinaga wrongdoing that impact vulnerable party.

Datum 14
He has been found guilty of drugging, raping and sexually assaulting 48 men, but police believe they are among at least 190 victims. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

Passivation strategy is used by BBC UK to express undergoing activities that the perpetrator had done. From the statement that the author express, it can be seen that Reynhard Sinaga did several actions to the targeted victims. It is clear that he is not only sexually assaulting 48 men but also dragging and raping them as consequences. Moreover, by the way the author uses the statement from police, that the perpetrator at least had drugged, raped, and sexually assaulted for at least 190 victims which are 3 times higher than the evidence make the readers able to depict how horrendous what the perpetrators did in his life. It gives conclusion that the author uses passivation to tell the readers about undergoing activities that able to make the perpetrator is being arrested. It adds more conclusion that using this strategy can add more information to the reader.

Datum 15
Another victim believed Sinaga had been "really nice and had looked after him". (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In this case, passivation is used by the author to quote a victim's opinion about Reynhard Sinaga's character towards him. In the article it is stated that Reynhard Sinaga is considered as kind and concern. Thus, it implies the fact that to get the victim's trust, he must manipulate the victim into thinking he is good and will not harm the victim. This passivation strategy is used to make the readers focus toward the victim's impression and make the perpetrator as if has good character. Thus, the horrendous crime he did will be less valued by the readers. This strategy is applied by the author to make the perpetrator becomes the object of the sentence. It means that, the author does not want the reader shift their focus to know about the perpetrator's point of view. Rather, the author wants the focus to be given to the victim.

Datum 16
Reynhard Sinaga, an Indonesian, who has been convicted of over 159 offenses against 48 men between January 2015 and June 2017. The 36-year-old is a PhD student at Leeds University in the United Kingdom, and has been named as "Britain's most prolific rapist". (The Jakarta Post, January 9th, 2020)

In this case, passivation js used to inform the reader of the number of offences that Reynhard Sinaga should accept against 48 men between January and June 2017. This passivation is used by the author to highlight the number of crimes that Reynhard Sinaga did over the spare time of 2 years. The passivation strategy is used by the author to solely to highlight his crime, which make the readers easier to draw the conclusion about how many crimes Reynhar Sinaga did. Moreover, passivation is also used by the author in the following sentences to declare the status that the perpetrator has after his crimes are revealed to the public. The status that he receives is Britain's most prolific rapist. Most prolific rapist means that the doer had targeted the hugest victims then the existing rape crimes that ever exist in Britain. This to conclude the point that the author wants the readers know that Reynhard Sinaga has broken the existing rape crime record. It concludes the point that he is the number one most evil rapist in Britain. The image that is portray by the author is used to give negative tribute and to make the society well aware about his prolific crime.

Datum 17
Indonesian media has reported the case differently. Sinaga's case has been sensationalized and used to justify homophobia. (The Jakarta Post, January 30th, 2020)

In this case passivation is used as the strategy to compare Indonesian media and other country's media. In this strategy, Reynhard Sinaga is putted in the sentence as a complementary sentence that is used to highlight the differences between Indonesian media and another country's media that implicitly stated by the author. However, without stating it, by using this passivation strategy, the readers can easily conclude the point that the author is trying to deliver. Moreover, by using the passivation strategy, the author use Reynhard Sinaga as the new example that certain people use to justify homophobia. In brief conclusion, the author is trying to deliver a message that Reynhard Sinaga only adds more reason for homophobic people to hay LGBT even more. Therefore, the readers can understand that because of Indonesian media that are sensualizing Reynhard Sinaga only bring harm to the vulnerable party who do not wrong at all. Which, in this case is LGBT community.

Participation
In this strategy, the participation that can be found is only in BBC UK news article. The strategy is used to give the information to the readers about clues that can be used against Reynhard Sinaga. In this case, Reynhard

Sinaga is used as participation to highlight what police had and might found about the potential victims that have not putted in the list of Reynhard Sinaga's victim.

Datum 18
Police found more than 100 of the men from clues in Sinaga's flat. But the identities of 70 men have not been established and police are now appealing for anyone who believes they may been abused by Sinaga to come forward. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In the datum above, Reynhard Sinaga is represented to reveal the clues that is found in his flat. The clues derive police to find more than 100 men that were assaulted by the perpetrator. Reynhard Sinaga is putted as the participant in this case in order to make the information clearer that the information the police find is exactly from Sinaga's the rented flat. The following sentence support the previous sentence talking about Sinaga. In the next sentence it explains that the rest of the victim have not been able to be identified by the police. Therefore, the police asks anyone who believes they have ever gone to Reynhard's flat to come forward to the police. The following sentence shows that the cues that police found do not enough to find the entire Sinaga's victim.

Datum 19
A Greater Manchester Police spokesman said: "We are aware of a number of social media posts circulating which may identify potential victims of sexual offences in connection with the live investigation into Reynhard Sinaga. (BBC UK, January 9th, 2020)

In this case, Reynhard Sinaga is putted as participant in order to explain about the recent social media post that may lead to the new finding of potential victims. Reynhard Sinaga is presented to close the sentence in order to shift the focus of the readers about what kind of social media posts that will help the police in finding his victims. Thus, what the readers will be curious about is about the content of Reynhard Sinaga's social media posts, not about his general information, such as his age, the victims that he had assaulted, etc. The author puts Reynhard Sinaga as the participant in the sentence because the author is intended to make a police Manchester becomes the main focus of the reader about his ability to find the potential victims. It is concluded like that because the Manchester police is described as great by the author. It means that, inherently the author is trying to give compliments to the police. Thus, it will make the image of the police in the eyes of the readers good.

Circumstantialization
The data presented below are data that use circumstantialization strategy. Both of the media are using this strategy in order to add specific place that has relation with the sexual assaults committed by the perpetrator, to tell the characteristic of the perpetrator and to compare certain issue with what Reynhard Sinaga does.

Datum 20
Beyond that, you come to a stretch of road bordered by nightclubs - Factory, Fifth, Joshua Brooks - a big part of the city's vibrant nightlife. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In the datum presented above, the circumstantialization that is used is by. It is used to explain about a place where Reynhard Sinaga finds his victim to be invited to his rented flat. The use of circumstantialization give more specific information implicitly about the time that Reynhard Sinaga takes his action which is in at night that is presented after the circumstantialization. Thus, the reader can grab new information about where and what time the crime is taken place.

Datum 21
One was waiting for his girlfriend outside Fifth Avenue nightclub - since renamed Fifth Manchester - when he was approached by a "small Asian guy" who seemed harmless. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In this part, the circumstantialization that is used is by. However, the difference between the previous analysis is that, the circumstantialization strategy is to give physical appearance information about Reynhard Sinaga that is seen as small Asian guy who is not showing any threatening character. Moreover, this description about Reynhard Sinaga is used to tell the readers about the first experience of one of Sinaga's victims about their first meeting. It is ecplained that, in finding the victim, Reynhard Sinaga is the first inisiator to start the conversation by approaching his victim first. Thus, the reader can depict that Reynhard Sinaga is always approaching his victim by playing his harmless character, so the victim will not feel threaten.

Datum 22
So, let us now compare Reynhard's case with other horrendous crimes committed by people considered heterosexuals. (The Jakarta Post, January 9th, 2020)

In the datum above, the use of circumstantialization of with and by are to compare Reynhard case to another crimes commited by heterosexuals. The author tries to differenciate Reynhard Sinaga's case by using sexual orientation is because the author wants to inform the reader that Reynhard who is consider homosexual and another criminals who are consider heterosexual give different impact that has not been stated yet by the author. The differentiation that the author gives, emphasize the point that the crime commited by homosexuals are still seen different by certain parties.

Datum 23
"The media in Indonesia is trying to contextualize the case by looking into Reynhard's family background, his ethnicity and his past personal life and actually presented unrelated opinions with regard to his crimes. (The Jakarta Post, January 14th, 2020)

In this part, the use of circumstantialization is to inform the reader about what Indonesian media publish to be like that, but the Indonesian media rather focus to the other information surrounding Reynhard Sinaga, such as his family background, his ethniciry, and his past personal life. The author tries to tell the readers that the information that Indonesian media publish are not necesaary

Personalization
In this case, both media are using determination strategy as a purpose to give the readers understanding about Reynhard Sinaga's information. These strategies are used to give more detail information, to add more comparison and to add parable example that are intended to make the readers understand the information better.

Datum 24
Sinaga, originally from Indonesia, was a perpetual student. He already had four degrees and was studying for a doctorate. By night he was a serial sex offender. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

The datum above used determination that belong to the subcategories called categorization. It can be realized through the way the author uses job and activity to describe the perpetrator. The author emphasize that Reynhard Sinaga was a student to tell the readers that he is well-educated person that has for degrees and still pursuin his doctorate. It is used to make the readers have depiction that despite his horrendous crime, he has good education background. It is used to benefit the perpetrator. However, the author tries to highlight the information in the following sentence about Reynhard Sinaga's activity besides being a student, which is he is a serial sex offender. This information is used to make the readers understand that the author is not valued Reynhard Sinaga's background education and to make the readers understand that not all criminals always come from uneducated people.

Datum 25
Reynhard Sinaga, a 36-year-old postgraduate student, had made this his home for more than seven years, living in a rented flat just a few moments' walk from Factory Nightclub. (BBC UK, January 6th, 2020)

In this part, the author uses identification strategy that belonged to determination. This strategy is used to highlight the age of the sexual offenders to inform the readers that the perpetrator did hid crime in such a young age. Thus, the readers can use his age information to understand the clear depiction that the author is trying to state in the following explanation that he is a postgraduate student and has done the crime for more than seven years. Thus, the readers can calculate by themselves since what age the perpetrator stars his crime.

Datum 26
Most Indonesian media extensively focused on Ryan's sexual orientation, as if the murderer's identity as a gay person was the cause of his horrendous crimes. Meanwhile, while most British mass media outlets mention that Reynhard's victims are males, they do not discuss his sexual orientation at length. Yet type in Reynhard Sinaga and gay or LGBT on Google, and many reports in Indonesian appear. Indeed, Reynhard's sexual orientation is paraded on the titles of several Indonesian reports. (The Jakarta Post, January 9th, 2020)

In this part, the strategy that is used by The Jakarta Post is differentiation. This strategy often use to differ the case of the social actor with another related case. In the datum above, The Jakarta Post is trying to differ

Reynhard Sinaga that is represented in most Indonesian and British media. The author is trying to tell the readers how most Indonesian media represents Sinaga by using his homosexual identity and how British media do not mention his sexual orientation at all. Thus, the author invites the reader to be aware of the differences that Indonesian and British media have in representing Reynhard Sinaga.

Datum 27
No one claims that straight men rape because of their sexual orientation. Therefore, it is ludicrous to suggest that Sinaga's sexual orientation caused him to commit rape. (The Jakarta Post, January 30th, 2020)

In this part, the strategy that is used is belong to indiferentiation which is the sub-category of determination. In this case, the perpetrator is trying to be portrayed by the author that his crime does not occur because of his sexual orientation. Therefore, the author is trying to give the readers a parable example about straight men rape and Reynhard Sinaga case to make the readers aware that sexual orientation of someone does not have any corelation with the crimes they are committed (Azijah & Gulö, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, there are some conclusions on how the comparison between BBC News and The Jakarta Post. Firstly, to detach the strategy used in BBC News and The Jakarta Post in the case, the journalists focused only on Reynhard Sinaga as the perpetrator. The total of the data using exclusion and inclusion strategy in BBC News and The Jakarta Post are 27 data. Moreover the exclusion strategy of the two media found 8 data consisting of 7 data (4 Suppression, 3 Backgrounding) found on BBC News and 2 data (Backgrounding) found in The Jakarta Post. Both of portal media use these strategies to direct readers' sympathy into the victim side and less valued the perpetrator. The data found using Inclusion strategy in their news about Reynhard Sinaga are 19. There are 11 data found in BBC UK consisting of activation (3 data), passivation (2 data), participation (2 data), circumstantialization (2 data), and personalization (2 data). In The Jakarta Post there are 8 data were found consisting of activation (2 data), passivation (2 data), circumstantialization (2 data), and personalization (2 data). This openly shows and displays the perpetrator's information to the readers in order to make the readers easy to understand the focus of information that the authors are trying to portray. The media uses inclusion strategy more often to potray the details of the perpetrator and sometimes removes Sinaga's Reynhard used exclusion strategy in certain time to inform readers about the condition of the victim after the perpetrator commits the action.

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