Attitudinal Analysis of News Article Framing About Immoral Case of Reynhard Sinaga on Kompas.com

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Abstract

The name of Reynhard Sinaga became the center of attention for the media in early 2020, including the online media Kompas.com. The case of Reynhard Sinaga became important due to the factor of harassment cases with many victims and supported by Reynhard Sinaga's sexual orientation which was not in accordance with the eastern culture of Indonesia. This research will investigate how the appraisal element, especially judgment in the framing of Reynhard Sinaga's news on the online media Kompas.com was written by a female and male journalist. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with data analysis using appraisal theory. In this study, two news texts from Kompas.com were selected to be sampled, during the reporting period from January to April 2020. The method of providing data used in this research is the content analysis method or document analysis. The research result shows that female and male journalist gives negative framing to the immoral case of Reynhard Sinaga.

Keywords: *Framing; Appraisal; Attitude; Judgement; Mass Media*

Introduction

In the current era of globalization and the support of strong and affordable internet access, people can get news quickly either through electronic media, namely online mass media. People tend to move quickly and need something instant, preferring to read news through online mass media because they are able to present news quickly and can be accessed anywhere and anytime. One of the online mass media is *Kompas.com*.

Online mass media is defined as mass media presented online on internet websites. The emergence of online media or often called online media encourages information from an event to be conveyed very quickly by media owners to the public through reporting in online media (Romli & Syamsul, 2012). The media certainly have their own style in writing news considering that the media is not a free channel but has constructed news in such a way. A media can treat the same news in different ways. Some parts of the event will be reported, some others will not be reported, there are certain aspects that are deliberately displayed and there are aspects that are omitted. All of this leads to a concept called *framing*.

One of the news published in the online news media is the news of the rape case by a student from Indonesia against approximately 200 British men. Reynhard Sinaga was declared a defendant in 159 cases of rape and sexual harassment against 48 British men (internasional.kompas.com). The rape case became a widespread rape case in the history of law in England. Regarding the case of sexual harassment committed by Reynhard Sinaga, the national and international media are hot in reporting about what happened in the UK, especially online mass media which is easy for all internet user communities to access.

To analyze *framing* in news texts on *Kompas.com*, researchers use the *Appraisal* system proposed by White & Rose (2003: 22). The *Appraisal* System is a development of LSF theory in the realm of interpersonal meaning. Martin & Rose (2003: 22) defines an appraisal as a system of interpersonal meaning that refers to the evaluation of the attitude contained in the text, how a person expresses his feeling, how strong his feelings are towards something and how the values towards something in the text are generated. In other words, by using *appraisal* theory we can tell readers or other people about our attitudes and feelings about something or someone. *Appraisal* has three kinds of domains: *attitude, engagement* and *graduation*. *Attitude* is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, *judgement* of behaviour and evaluation of things. Engagement deasl with sourcing *attitude* and the play of voices around the opinion in discourse. *Graduation* attends to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories and feelings." (Martin & White, 2005:35). Within *attitude, affect* expresses feeling and it can be positive or negative, direct or implied. The presence of some lexicogrammatical patterns gives representation to what people feel. Halliday in Martin & Rose (2003:58) distincts *affect* nto three areas: *affect* s quality, process and comments. It can be seen in the column below:

Affect as quality	Describing participants	A *beautiful* relationships	Epithet
	Attributed to participants	The relationship is *beautiful*	Attribute
	Manner of processes	The relationship goes *beautifully*	Circumstance
Affect as process	Affective sensing	The speech *amazes* the audineces	Process (effective)
	Affective behaving	The audience *clap* their hands	Process (middle)
Affect as comment	Desiderative comment	*Happily,* he had a long nap	Modal adjunct

Previous studies on *attitude* have been conducted by many researchers, Prastikawati (2021) highlighted the attitudinal perspective on the online news text. The result found the effect of unhappiness was the most controlling attitude subsystem utilized and used in the BBC News' article to convey the feeling of people and phenomena/events presented in the BBC News' article. Further, Marsakawati (2017) investigating type of *appraisal* at Jakarta Post and found that the most dominant is *judgment*. It means that the journalist tends to give *judgement* on the issues discussed. Another study was conducted by Nurdiyani (2019), the author analyzed the text composed by the Indonesian migrants who stayed in Hong Kong appointed to the mother of the migrants. The result showed that *affect* claimed the throne with 46.4% of total findings, indicating that the writers' emotion in realizing their attitude toward written language is at its peak.

From the recent journals gathered by the reseachers, the research only focuses on the use of attitudinal voice while this research will use the attitudinal voice to reveal *framing* mass media. So the objectives of this study are to figure out the *framing* about immoral case of Reynhard Sinaga using *attitude: judgement.*

Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. This research is descriptive because it aims to describe in detail the phenomena studied in the field (Sutopo, 2006). The source of the data in this study is two news text of Reynhard Sinaga's immoral case on the online mass media *Kompas.com* that was written by female and male journalist. The data in this study are words, phrases, clauses and sentences that contain evaluative appraisal language. The method of providing data in this study is the method of content analysis or document analysis.

The data were collected by browsing through internet, then research will begin by analyze news text using the LSF approach by using an appraisal system to describe the appraisal system that appears in the text. Then the procedure of this research is a qualitative analysis procedure as proposed by Spradley (1980).

Spradley (1980) suggests a qualitative research analysis technique consisting of four stages, namely 1) domain analysis; 2) taxonomic analysis; 3) component analysis; and 4) analysis of cultural themes. In domain analysis the researcher will identify which data is and which is not data. Taxonomic analysis is used to classify data based on appraisal system analysis. Component analysis is used to see the relationship between the appraisal system in the text. Analysis of cultural themes to find common threads after linking the results of these data analyses.

Result and Discussion

The data that has been transcribed and categorized were then examined based on the categorization of *attitude* classification by Martin & Rose (2007) while taking a good look on the *appraisal* theory proposed by Martin & White (2005). The classification of the findings along with the discussion that follows is explained below.

Figure 1.1 presents the frequency of words showing *attitude* at news article in *kompas.com* that written by female journalist. As mentioned that *appraisal* is used to negotiate relationship between speakers and listeners or writers and readers. The writer or speakers have intention to share their feelings, judgement and value on people or things. Hence, the analysis is done by selecting words showing such features. Accordingly, it was revealed that the predominance of *attitude* is *judgement* that appoints 16 times of the total findings (70%), followed by *appreciation* (6 or 26%) and *affect* (1 or 4%).

Appraiser	Appraised	inc +	inc -	hap +	hap -	sec +	sec -	sat +	sat -	nor +	nor -	cap +	cap -	ten +	ten -	ver +	ver -	pro +	pro -	imp +	imp -	qua +	qua -	bal +	bal -	cpl +	cpl -	val +	val -	Σ +	Σ -
Penulis	Reynhard Sinaga															1		11				2									14
	Lain-lain	1														1	2														4
Pihak berwenang	Reynhard Sinaga																			1								1			2
	Lain-lain										1																		2		3
Pihak lain	Reynhard Sinaga																														
	Lain-lain																														
			1								1				1	1	13			1		2							3		23

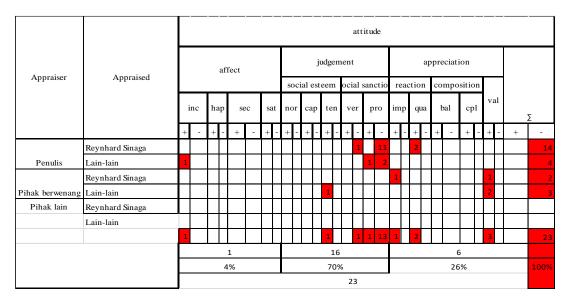|	affect	judgement	appreciation	Σ
	1	16	6	
	4%	70%	26%	100%
		23		

Figure 1.2 presents the frequency of words showing *attitude* at news article in *kompas.com* that written by male journalist. As mentioned that *appraisal* is used to negotiate relationship between speakers and listeners or writers and readers. The writer or speakers have intention to share their feelings, judgement and value on people or things. Hence, the analysis is done by selecting words showing such features. Accordingly, it was revealed that the predominance of *attitude* is *judgement* that appoints 13 times of the total findings (65%), followed by *affect* (6 or 30%) and *appreciation* (1 or 5%). The similarity of this particular finding can be found in Nugroho (2020), he analyzed the use of *attitude* words in news text. It was revealed that the journalist predominantly used *judgement* in news article. The use of *judgement* as a part of *attitudinal* aspect of *appraisal* analysis is that liputan6.com journalist present their attitude toward Claudia to the readers so that the readers may understand and get to know about her.

Appraiser	Appraised	affect				judgement					appreciation						Σ	
						social esteem			ocial sanctio		reaction		composition		val			
		inc	hap	sec	sat	nor	cap	ten	ver	pro	imp	qua	bal	cpl				
		+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+	-
Penulis	Reynhard Sinaga		1		1				1	4							1	6
	Lain-lain									1 1								2
Pihak berwenang	Reynhard Sinaga		1	1 1					1	2							2	4
	Lain-lain																	
Pihak lain	Reynhard Sinaga					1		1									2	
	Lain-lain	1							1				1					3
Σ		1 2	1 1 1			1	1 1 3		7			1					5	15
Σ		6				13					1						5	15
		30%				65%					5%							
		20															25%	75%

Meanwhile, table 2.1 and table 2.2 contains detailed categories and the samples of *attitudinal* data points presented from each news article written by female journalist and male journalist. Beneath the table of the distribution of *Affect* from news text that was written by female journalist, the described in details.

2.1 The Distribution of *Affect*

News	Attitude	Jumlah	Persentase
Kompas.com/Female	-Proprierty	13	54%
	+Valuation	3	13%
	+Quality	2	8%
	+Inclination	1	4%
	+Tenacity	1	4%
	-Veracity	1	4%
	+Proprierty	1	4%
	+Impact	1	4%

Regarding the *attitude* analysis at news article written by female journalist, table 2.1 shows the highest result is claimed by *Judgement: Proprierty* (54%), which is followed by *Appreciation: Valuation* (13%) and *Appreciation:*Quality (8%). It is revealed that journalist tried to evaluate the attitude of Reynhard Sinaga. The examples of evaluating attitude are conveyed in order numerical order as follow:

1) *Pengadilan Banding telah menaikkan hukuman penjara bagi dua pemerkosa paling terkenal di Inggris, Joseph McCann (35) dan Reynhard Sinaga (37), menjadi 40 tahun penjara.* (The Court of Appeal has raised the prison terms for two of Britain's most notorious rapists, Joseph McCann (35) and Reynhard Sinaga (37), to 40 years in prison) [*Judgement: Proprierty* (-)] *dua pemerkosa paling terkenal di Inggris* (two of Britain's most notorious rapists).

The phrase "*pemerkosa paling terkenal di Inggris* (the two most notorious rapists in England)" contains the judgment used to evaluate "Joseph McCann and Reynhard Sinaga". Because the object of evaluating is human so this evaluation included in *judgment*. Then the evaluation gave a negative impression in the form of immoral attitudes from Joseph McCann and Reynhard Sinaga towards the victims. Therefore, this evaluation is included in the category of negative *property judgment*.

2) *Menurut catatan hakim, Reynhard, yang merupakan warga negara Indonesia, telah melakukan serangan seksual terhadap 48 korbannya. (According to the judge's records, Reynhard, who is an Indonesian citizen, had sexually assaulted 48 of his victims.) [Judgement: Proprierty (-)] melakukan serangan seksual (had sexually assaulted).*

The phrase "*melakukan serangan seksual* (had sexually assaulted)" contains the judment used to evaluate "Reynhard Sinaga". Because the object of evaluating is human so this evaluation included in *Judgement*. Then evaluating gave a negative impression in the form of immoral attitudes from Reynhard Sinaga towards the victims. Therefore, this evaluation is included in the category of negative *proprierty judgement*.

3) *Kejahatan ini dilakukan mulai 1 Januari 2015 hingga 2 Juni 2017. (This crime was committed from 1 January 2015 to 2 June 2017.) [Judgement: Proprierty (-)] kejahatan itu (this crime).*

The phrase "*Kejahatan itu* (This crime)" contains the judgment used to evaluate "Reynhard Sinaga". Because the object of evaluating is human so this evaluation included in *Judgement*. Then evaluating gave a negative impression in the form of immoral attitudes from Reynhard Sinaga towards the victims. Therefore, this evaluation is included in the category of negative *proprierty judgement*.

The following table is about the distribution of *Affect* at news article written by male journalist. Beneath the table, the described in details.

2.2 The Distribution of *Affect*

News	Attitude	Jumlah	Persentase
Kompas.com/Male	-Proprierty	7	35%
	+Proprierty	3	15%
	+Happiness	2	10%
	+Balance	1	5%
	+Satisfaction	1	5%
	+Security	1	5%
	+Tenacity	1	5%
	+Veracity	1	5%
	-Inclination	1	5%
	-Security	1	5%
	-Veracity	1	5%

Regarding the *attitude* analysis at news article written by male journalist, table 2.2 shows the highest result is claimed by *Judgement: Negative Proprierty* (35%), which is followed by *Judgement:*

Positive Proprierty (15%) and *Affect: Happiness* (10%). It is revealed that journalist tried to evaluate the attitude of Reynhard Sinaga same with the news article that was written by female journalist. The examples of evaluating attitude are conveyed in order numerical order as follow:

1) *Reynhard disebut sebagai pemerkosa terbesar dalam sejarah Inggris, setelah terbukti dalam 159 dakwaan dengan 48 korban adalah pria* . (Reynhard is called the biggest rapist in British history, after it was proven in 159 indictments with 48 of the victims being male.) [*Judgement: Proprierty* (-)] *pemerkosa terbesar* (the biggest rapist).

The phrase "Pemerkosa terbesar (the biggest rapist)" contains the judgment used to evaluate "Reynhard Sinaga". Because the object of evaluating is human so this evaluation included in Judgement. Then evaluating gave a negative impression in the form of immoral attitudes from Reynhard Sinaga towards the victims. Therefore, this evaluation is included in the category of negative *proprierty judgement*.

2) *Ayah Reynhard Sinaga akhirnya angkat bicara setelah putranya dihukum seumur hidup atas kasus pemerkosaan.* (Reynhard Sinaga's father finally spoke up after his son was sentenced to life imprisonment for rape.) [*Judgement: Proprierty* (-)] *dihukum seumur hidup atas kasus pemerkosaan* (sentenced to life imprisonment for rape).

The phrase "*dihukum seumur hidup atas kasus pemerkosaan* (sentenced to life imprisonment for rape)" contains the judgment used to evaluate "*Putranya* (his son)". Because the object of evaluating is human so this evaluation included in *Judgement*. Then evaluating gave a negative impression in the form of immoral attitudes from Reynhard Sinaga towards the victims. Therefore, this evaluation is included in the category of negative *proprierty judgement*.

3) *Dia disebut menyasar korbannya di kelab malam Manchester,* (He is said to have targeted his victims at a Manchester nightclub,) [*Judgement: Proprierty* (-)] *menyasar* (have targeted).

The word "*menyasar* (have targeted)" contains the judgment used to evaluate "Dia [He (Reynhard Sinaga)]". Because the object of evaluating is human so this evaluation included in *Judgement*. Then evaluating gave a negative impression in the form of immoral attitudes from Reynhard Sinaga towards the victims. Therefore, this evaluation is included in the category of *negative proprierty judgement*.

After defining and evaluating the representative existing data, it is revealed that the *framing* of Reynhard Sinaga is dominated by negative evaluations in the form of –*property*. With the language of evaluation that is often used by journalists is the word "rapist" and "sexually assaulted". It can be concluded the *framing* of Reynhard Sinaga given by female and male journalist is immoral person.

Conclusion

Based on the findings above, the evaluation that was often used by female and male journalists is the *judgment* negative *prorierty* as much as 54% in news texts written by female journalists while 35% in news texts written by male journalists. While the evaluation words that often appear are "rapist" and "sexually assaulted" which indicate that journalists gives a negative *framing*.

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