

Exclusion and Inclusion in The News Text of Tri Rismaharini (Critical Discourse Analysis: Surabaya's Suicide Bombing Case)

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Abstract: *The aims of this research are to find out (1) the discourse strategies used in the news text of Tri Rismaharini regarding suicide bombings in Surabaya, and to find out the ideology of Tri Rismaharini contained therein. The method used in this research is a qualitative method using Theo van Leeuwen discourse analysis model. This research shows that the news text of Tri Rismaharini in the suicide bombing case in Surabaya (1) contains discourse strategies namely: exclusion (passivation and nominalization), inclusion (specifications, assimilation, association-disassociation, indetermination-differentiation, functionalization- identification, personalization-impersonalization, and over determination), language style (paradox, repetition, and assonance), and (2) The ideology of Tri Rismaharini which contained in the news is the ideology of humanity.*

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, news text, Tri Rismaharini

1. Introduction

Language is used to express one's ideas or thoughts so that other people know it. Through language, someone both individually and in groups can recognize other people who are in or outside the group. Halliday (1978, p.1) asserts that language is a product of social processes. Someone who does the process of learning a language at the same time also learns other things outside the language. The things that stand outside the language are always related to social aspects. Halliday (1978: 1) formulates that language is a shared meaning potential, at once both a part of experience and an intersubjective interpretation of experience. In communicating, based on that intersubjective experience, each reader will interpret the existing text so the meaning will always be double meaning according to the interpretation of each reader.

On a concrete level, the language does not contain sentences, but contain text or discourse, which is the exchange of meaning in interpersonal contexts. Thus, studying the language essentially examines the text or discourse. In linguistic studies, discourse refers to the complete unity of language, which is generally greater than sentences, whether delivered orally or in writing.

As a text, discourse is not a sequence of sentences that do not have a bond to each other, it is not sentences that are simply lined up. There is something that binds the sentences into a text, and that causes the listener or reader to know that they are dealing with a text or discourse and a collection of sentences that are simply lined up (Mills, 1997). Based on Mills' opinion, it can be concluded that the reader or listener not only sees or hears a discourse, but they also interpret the contents of the discourse. The process of meaning for each person makes them critical of the discourse they encounter. They not only accept discourse as it is, but start questioning something or the meaning behind it.

Various discourse expressed by someone can shift the idea of a certain person or group. The process of shifting the idea into discourse, one of which is contained in the text. Text as an embodiment of discourse can be seen as a means that can be used to favor or benefit oneself and their groups or otherwise marginalize or harm other people or groups.

Discourse delivery tools are very diverse. One of them is through online media. Nowadays almost everything such as news, entertainment, movies, advertisements, etc. can be downloaded or watched repeatedly through online media. News about politics, sports, health, even fashion can be easily accessed at any time while connected to the internet.

In political news, the phenomenon of a political figure news often appears, one of which is the news about the Current Mayor of Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini. As a mayor for two periods to date, the figure of Tri Rismaharini often appears in both print and electronic media. The woman who is affectionately called Mrs. Risma often shows the firmness in her words and attitudes to her subordinates or the residents they lead in her work area, namely in Surabaya, which with this hard attitude can accelerate the improvement in deviations that occurred. As happened when the news about making the Electronic-ID card in Surabaya.

Various responses from the public appear regarding the news, even housewives who were usually more interested in entertainment shows, were distracted when they saw the discourse that featured Mrs. Risma in the case. She became the center of attention, especially when the screams and anger that were bestowed on her subordinates were clearly illustrated and heard on the show. In addition to being clearly illustrated through video coverage, the news can also be accessed through online media. Society is now beginning to be critical, the pros and cons are created in response to the news.

Some people assume that what Mrs. Risma did was rather excessive as a leader especially as a woman. A leader should

behave and behave properly, if not, then his power will recede and disappear, Anderson (1972: 52) says the ruler must behave properly or his power will ebb and vanish, and with it the good ordering and smoothness of the social system. A good leader attitude and behavior according to Anderson (1972: 38) is that which has smoothness of spirit means self-control, smoothness of appearance means beauty and elegance, smoothness of behavior means politeness and sensitivity. Smoothness such as self-control, elegance, politeness and sensitivity are values that distinguish a leader from his people. Actually the attitude and behavior appeared by Mrs. Risma are somewhat temperamental in view of her cultural background as a Surabaya person.

As an Urban Java, Surabaya has a multi-ethnic population where the Javanese remain the majority among other ethnic groups. This is what distinguishes Surabaya with other cities in Indonesia. This characteristic is very thick coloring the social life of the people. A very egalitarian social attitude, open, straightforward, a slightly harder temperament, even criticism and criticism is an attitude of life that can be found every day. Some time ago, Surabaya was shocked by a suicide bombing involving a family. The news was viral for a long time in almost all media in Indonesia. The events that took place in Mrs. Risma's work area suddenly made the Indonesian people, especially Surabaya residents, shocked, panicked, sad, and confused to hear it, including Mrs. Risma herself. In the news, Mrs. Risma expressed her deep sadness towards the actions taken by these citizens. In reporting about this suicide bombing case, it can be seen the other side of Mrs. Risma, who is usually loud and firm in her previous news text. This is not only reflected in the expression and gestures but also in the words that are expressed. Like the example below:

"Nalarku gak sampai. Kita yang mengandung, disusui, disuapi kemudian diajak mati. Sakit saja (anak) saya susah setengah mati. Gak masuk di nalar saya", ungkap Risma menanggapi kasus ledakan bom di Surabaya. (p.15)

The word "kita" in the words spoken by Tri Rismaharini invites the reader to agree with her opinion which presupposes or compares events in her family with events that are happening.

Still in the same sentence, Tri Rismaharini did not mention the agent/ the executor of the bombing as seen in the words "disusui, disuapi kemudian diajak mati". The reader must understand that the executor who are also victims in the active sentence are the children of the main executors themselves. Tri Rismaharini omitted the actor of "children who were victims of suicide bombings" and the actor of "parents who carried out the action" because they wanted to protect the privacy and rights of these children.

Tak bisa dipungkiri, pasca ledakan bom ini tentu akan meninggalkan kegelisahan dan ketakutan bagi masyarakat. (p.2)

Whereas in the next example, the reader is invited to feel the consequences of the suicide bombing similar to those felt by Tri Rismaharini and Surabaya residents.

"Apa yang ada di balik itu. Saya hanya mikir untuk apa dia dibesarkan. Doktrin apa yang disampaikan hingga anak pun harus ikut", kata Risma, Walikota Surabaya. (p.17)

In this sentence, the agent is clearly seen by the reader because Tri Risma mentions the words 'dia' and 'anak'. In the context of family relations, the child must be raised by the parents or family. But Tri Risma did not mention the actors of the executor instead emphasizing the object of action with the intention of covering up her sadness and anger as a leader, as a woman, a mother who also has children and raised them.

Based on the above phenomenon, the writer is interested in seeing the discourse strategy that was built on the Tri Rismaharini news as the Mayor of Surabaya in online media both directly and indirectly in the coverage of the suicide bombing in Surabaya. The researcher also wants to examine the ideology of Mrs. Risma in news text about the suicide bombing case in Surabaya. This research is important to build the character of a leader in this critical society and literate technology as it is today.

Van Leeuwen (2008: 28-31) in his book entitled *Discourse and Practice: New Tools for Critical Discourse Analysis*, explains the way a person or group is displayed in the news. This analysis model generally shows how the parties and actors (can be a person or a group) are displayed in the news. There are two centers of attention: the first is the expenditure process (exclusion). In this process, expenditure is intended as a blurring of the actor or groups. The second process is inclusion. In this process also intended as an appearance of the actor or a group so that this will indirectly change the way people think of an event and justification of a certain understanding.

2. Theoretical Review

Exclusion

According to van Leeuwen the way participants or social actors are presented in diverse discourses. Sometimes participants are not clearly stated or even not mentioned at all. In Exclusion, the way actor is presented in suppression which divided into two ways namely passivation and nominalization.

Passivation

In suppression there are no references to participants or actors who take action in a discourse text. Some ways to eliminate participants in a discourse text can be found in the form of passive sentences (passive agent deletion).

Example: In Japan similar concerns are expressed about a trick of Third World immigrants.

The sentence above only explains the attention given to (concerns are being expressed), but does not mention who is giving the attention (who expresses), other examples in the sentence below,

Kecam Aksi Bom Bunuh Diri di Surabaya,
Risma: Kita yang Mengandung, Disusui, Disuapi
kemudian Diajak Mati. (HL)

In this headline, it is clear that the use of passive sentences by Tri Rismaharini in the words "disusui, disuapi, and diajak mati" without mentioning the participants who did it. The reader actually knows the intended participant, of course the parents of the children who carried out the suicide bombing but Tri Rismaharini did not mention it for humanitarian reasons. Elimination of the actor of the offender can also be done through the form of clauses (nonfinite clause).

Nominalization

The second way is noun formation or nomination. In English discourse the use of nominalization can be found in phrases that are preceded by the prepositions by, of, from, etc. For example in the sentence: The level of support for stopping immigration altogether was at a post-war high. Nominalization in this sentence is seen in the formation of support nouns that are preceded by the preposition of, and stopping nouns that start with the preposition for. While the example of using nominalization in Indonesian sentences is,

Beberapa jam pasca ledakan bom terjadi pada
Minggu (13/05/2018), Risma langsung turun
langsung ke lokasi pengeboman terjadi. (p.10)

In this sentence the form of nominalization is seen in the noun 'ledakan' which is the formation of nouns derived from the verb 'meledak'. The executor who did the explosion was immediately lost because it was presented in the form of a noun 'ledakan'.

Inclusion

There are several kinds of discourse strategies that are carried out when something, a person, or a group is presented or raised in the text. Van Leeuwen (2008) explains it as follows:

Generization-Specification

Strategies in representing actors in a text can be presented in general or specifically. Van Leeuwen (2008: 35) explains when actors are publicly presented through plural formations such as the mention of groups, groups or groups, for example: immigrants. Other forms of mention in general are non-definite such as the mention of persons, children, employees, and staff.

On the contrary, in the specification strategy, the position of an actor is clearly stated, for example: When there is news between the government and its people, the discourse clearly states the identity and position of the actor.

Asimilation

Social actors can be presented individually or in groups called assimilation. (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 37) The process of inclusion in assimilation or groups is divided into two namely aggregation (numerative) and collectivized (first-person plural / nation / community).

This discourse strategy has almost the same definition as generization. The difference in the strategy of assimilation of

the presence of actors in a discourse is mentioned in groups not in general, for example: Muslims, Australians, this nation, this community, even the pronouns of plural plural pronouns like we and us.

Association-Dissociation

Another way to display or bring up social actors in the text as a group is by association. Association is formed by groups from social actors and groups of social actors (in general or specific) that have never been mentioned in the text (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 38).

The next strategy for the presence of actors is association. According to van Leeuwen, association is another strategy in presenting actors in groups. The difference with the strategy of the presence of actors in other groups lies in the subject or theme of the discourse being discussed. For example the same subject compared to other similar subjects.

Whereas in dissociation, the opposite is true. It is not the subject of news being compared but one party is connected to another larger party that has never been mentioned before.

Indetermination-Differentiation

Indetermination is the way social actors are displayed anonymously or not specifically either individually or in groups, otherwise when social actors are displayed clearly or specifically called determination. (van Leeuwen, 2008: 38). Whereas Differentiation is an explicit way for an actor to appear to distinguish himself from others, or his group from other groups

Functionalization - Identification

Van-Leeuwen (2008: 42) mentions two types of forms of categorization namely Functionality (Functionalization) and Identification (Identification). Functionality occurs when social actors are raised as the identity of the actions or work done, for example interviewers, pianists, celebrities, mountain climbers, etc., even other more general categories as women, men, and people.

Conversely identification occurs when social actors are displayed not for their actions or work but for their origin. Van-Leeuwen (2008) divides this identification strategy into three types namely, classification (for example from age, gender, social class, wealth, race, ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation), relational identification (for example, seen from blood relations, work relations, friendship, etc.), and physical identification (for example from height, hair color, face shape, body disability, etc.).

Personalization- Impersonalization

Another strategy in presenting other social actors is by presenting them personally as human beings in the form of individuals, ownership pronouns, and self-naming. (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 46) Besides that personally, social actors can also be presented impersonal (in the form of abstraction and objectivation). Abstraction is a way of displaying social actors in their outward appearance, for example "poor, black, unskilled, Muslim, or illegal".

Whereas objectivation is the way of displaying social actors that refer to places or objects associated with these actors

(metonymy) such as words that refer to places, utterances, tools, and body parts. (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 46-47)

Overdetermination

Overdetermination is the last strategy of presenting social actors. This strategy occurs when social actors are shown as actors with multiple actions. This strategy is divided into four categories: inversion, symbolization, connotation, and distillation. (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 47-49)

3. Method

This type of research is critical discourse analysis research, which is a type of research that illustrates the reality that is happening and seeks to criticize injustice and uncover the meaning behind discourse. The researcher examines the data in the field in the form of texts in the news in the mass media and adjusted to the existing theories, then draws conclusions from the meaning of news with existing theories. While the method used in this research is a qualitative method because the data used in the form of verbal text so it does not use calculations when processing and analyzing the data.

There are two sources of data in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study are news obtained from online media about suicide bombing cases in Surabaya which were uploaded on Grid.ID on May 15, 2018. While secondary data in this study are previous studies that are relevant to the object of research, such as books, theses, and articles / journals. Secondary data is used to support the results of the analysis of this study.

4. Discussion

The use of exclusion and inclusion theories in news text about suicide bombings in Surabaya.

Exclusion Strategy

Passivation

Passivation is one of the blurring strategies, or the removing/deleting actors in the text. Some data found in deleting of social actors in news text about Tri Rismaharini are as follows:

(1) "Nalarku gak sampai. Kita yang mengandung, disusui, disuapi kemudian diajak mati. Sakit saja (anak) saya susah setengah mati. Gak masuk di nalar saya", ungkap Risma menanggapi kasus ledakan bom di Surabaya. (p.15)

At the beginning of the sentence Tri Rismaharini actually presents the actor in the form of generalization because it uses the actor "kita (we)" with the predicate "mengandung (having pregnant)". In this case, Tri Rismaharini invites the reader to approve her idea by using the word "kita" even though the word "kita" here is a presupposition or comparison of what is happening, between the her child and the children who are victims of the suicide bombing.

Next Tri Rismaharini reversed her sentence to Passive by eliminating the agent as seen in the words "disusui, disuapi,

kemudian diajak mati". The reader certainly understands that the agents in passive sentences who are also victims in the active sentence are the children of victims of suicide bombings. Tri Rismaharini omitted the subject of "children who were victims of suicide bombings" and the subject of "parents who carried out the action" because she wanted to protect the privacy and rights of these children.

(2) Tak bisa dipungkiri, pasca ledakan bom ini tentu akan meninggalkan kegelisahan dan ketakutan bagi masyarakat. (P.2)

In this sentence the subject eliminating actors also occurs. The sentence in this report invites the reader to feel the consequences of the suicide bombing similar to those felt by Tri Rismaharini and Surabaya residents.

(3) "Apa yang ada di balik itu. Saya hanya mikir untuk apa dia dibesarkan. Doktrin apa yang disampaikan hingga anak pun harus ikut", kata Risma, Walikota Surabaya. (P.17)

In this sentence, the actors of the real culprit is clearly seen by the reader because Tri Risma mentions the words 'he' and 'child'. In the context of family relations, the child must be raised by the parents or family. But Tri Risma did not mention the actors instead emphasizing the object of action with the intention of covering up his sadness and anger as a leader, as a woman, a mother who also has children and raised them.

Nominalization

Nominalization is the second strategy in removing social actors in the text. Nominalization is formed from verbs that are nominalized so the actors are not too important in the text.

(4) Beberapa jam pasca ledakan bom terjadi pada Minggu (13/05/2018), Risma langsung turun langsung ke lokasi pengeboman terjadi. (p.10)

The nominalization of the word 'ledakan (explosion)' comes from the verb 'meledak (explode)' which means that the actor is required to do the action. In the sentence '... ledakan bom terjadi...', the identity of the actors was disguised to protect their good name in this very unexpected action.

Inclusion Strategy

Assimilation

Social actors can be presented individually or in groups (assimilation). (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 37) The process of inclusion in assimilation or groups is divided into two, namely in aggregation (numerative) and collectivized (first-person plural / nation / community).

(5) "Nalarku gak sampai. Kita yang mengandung, disusui, disuapi kemudian diajak mati. Sakit saja (anak) saya susah setengah mati. Gak masuk di nalar saya", ungkap Risma menanggapi kasus ledakan bom di Surabaya. (P.15)

In this text, Risma uses the plural first person word 'kita (we)'. Risma puts the reader as herself and indirectly invites the reader, especially the mother, to be in her position when saying 'Kita yang Mengandung, Disusui, Disuapi kemudian Diajak Mati'. Risma wants to invite readers to have them become parents who carry out these suicide bombings.

Association- Dissociation

Another way to display or bring up social actors in the text as a group is by association. Associations are formed by groups from social actors and groups of social actors (in general or specific) that have never been mentioned in the text (Van leeuwen, 2008, p.38).

(6)"Nalarku gak sampai. Kita yang mengandung, disusui, disuapi kemudian diajak mati. Sakit saja (anak) saya susahny setengah mati. Gak masuk di nalar saya", ungkap Risma menanggapi kasus ledakan bom di Surabaya. (P.15)

In the sentence above, the association process occurs in two events and / or two objects of action, namely between the child of a suicide bomber and Tri Rismaharini's child, also between the case of the offender's child who was invited to die with the case of his son Tri Rismaharini who was treated while ill.

The inclusion process begins with the words of Mrs. Risma about her reasoning that associates the actions of parents of suicide bombers who invite their children to die together which feels normal to both parents, whereas the actions taken by parents in that case are very inversely proportional to Mrs. Risma which is extraordinarily difficult when caring for their own children when they are sick.

(7) Meski dulu sempat terjadi perang, namun perang itu juga memiliki alasan yang jelas. "Dulu juga perangnya ada lawan, hadap-hadapan, ini gak ada perang, perang lawan siapa saya gak ngerti", kata Risma. (p.23)

In her utterance, Mrs. Risma associates two similar events but they are not related. First, the ancient war that there were opponents for example when the country's warriors fought the invaders by throwing bombs and taking up arms then associated with the second incident that is the war that is happening right now in the case of suicide bombings in Surabaya, Mrs. Risma considers these two events to be the same because it uses a bomb, but it is completely different and has nothing to do because in the case of suicide bombing there are no opponents. The actors actually throws bombs for themselves which results in self-injury and others.

(8) Ya, kepada anak almarhum Bayu, Risma mengatakan "Bapak Kamu itu Pahlawan Nak" (p.31)

In the text above, the process of appearing social actors takes place in the form of an association between the subject 'Bapak (father)' and 'pahlawan (hero)'. Mrs. Risma associate the subject of 'father', namely Bayu, one of the victims due to a suicide bombing that occurred in Surabaya

as a hero because he died from a bomb as happened in the war. In addition, said the hero gives a positive effect on the victim's child so that the child remembers his father not as a person killed in a bomb but as a meritorious person who died in his duties.

Indetermination - Differentiation

Indetermination is the way social actors are displayed anonymously or not specifically either individually or in groups, conversely when social actors are displayed clearly or specifically called determination. (van leeuwen, 2008, p.38). Whereas Differentiation is an explicit way for an actor to appear to distinguish himself from others, or his group from other groups.

(9) Risma mengaku jika dirinya tak habis pikir dengan jalan pemikiran pelaku. (p.11)

In the text above, the appearance of social actors is still anonymous in the word 'pelaku (doer)'. Perpetrators in this text are two parents who carried out suicide bombings that took their children along. When Mrs. Risma mentioned the word perpetrator, Mrs. Risma did not specifically mention the intended perpetrator between the mother, the father, or both.

(10) "Anakku sampai sudah punya anak itu kalau dia sakit, aku nangis. Kok malah diajak mati", tandasnya. (p.21)

In this text, the appearance of social actors explicitly can also be seen from the clause "aku nangis (I cry)" which describes her (Mrs. Risma) will cry, sad, and even hurt when she saw her big child even though she was ill. Then in the next sentence "Kok malah diajak mati (how come they were invited to die)" addressed to parents of suicide bombers with the intention of marginalizing them because they did not look after their children until adulthood instead invited their underage children to die in vain

Fungsionalization- Identification

Van-leeuwen (2008, p.42) mentions two types of forms of categorization namely Functionality (Fungsionalization) and Identification (Identification). Functionality occurs when social actors are raised as the identity of the actions or work done, for example interviewers, pianists, celebrities, mountain climbers, etc., even other more general categories as women, men, and people.

On the contrary identification occurs when social actors are displayed not for their actions or work but from their origin. Van-Leuween (2008) divides this identification strategy into three types namely, classification (for example from age, gender, social class, wealth, race, ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation), relational identification (for example, seen from blood relations, work relations, friendship, etc.), and physical identification (for example from height, hair color, face shape, body disability, etc.).

(11) Ucapan bela sungkawa terus berdatangan untuk para korban di Surabaya dan Sidoarjo.

Baik itu dari tokoh masyarakat, selebritis maupun tokoh politik. (p.5)

The inclusion strategy in the text above is seen when social actors appear in the text as their personal identities such as community leaders, celebrities and political figures. The news about the suicide bombing really shocked the people of Indonesia, especially residents of Surabaya, so that many community leaders, celebrities, and political figures who came to give condolences. In this report, it was not specifically explained who came, only mentioned in general, so included in the category of functionalization.

(12) Bagaimana mungkin seorang ayah dan ibu tega mengajak anaknya untuk melakukan aksi bom bunuh diri. (p.8)

The strategy for the emergence of social actors is seen in the text in the form of relational identification because fathers and mothers as actors who carry out suicide bombings have blood ties to their children which are the object of their actions. The suicide bombing in Surabaya this time did indeed consist of a family consisting of fathers, mothers, and their children.

(13) Risma juga menambahkan jika agama tidak mengajarkan kekerasan. (p.22)

In the text above, Mrs. Risma raises social actors in the category of identification in the classification of religion as the actor. She said religion (without referring to a particular religion) did not teach violence to its adherents.

Overdetermination

Overdetermination is the last strategy of the emergence of social actors. This strategy occurs when social actors are shown as actors with multiple actions. This strategy is divided into four categories: inversion, symbolization, connotation, and distillation (Van Leeuwen, 2008: 47-49).

(14) Apalagi pelakunya sampai melibatkan anak-anak yang masih di bawah umur. (p.14)

In this text, the appearance of social actors is formed in the phrase 'di bawah umur (underage)' connotation which gives rise to the sense of value attached to the word 'children'. The phrase 'underage' denotically means age under 16-18 years. Whereas in the text, the phrase 'underage' is attached to the phrase 'children' victims of suicide bombings in Surabaya who are of average school age.

Language Style

Paradox

Paradox is a kind of style of language that contains a real contradiction with the facts that exist (Keraf, 2001: 136). Whereas in the Big Indonesian Dictionary it is mentioned, paradox is a statement that seems to contradict (contradict) with public opinion or truth, but in reality it contains truth; paradoxical.

(15) Banyak yang mengecam, namun lebih banyak yang bersimpati terhadap para korban ledakan bom bunuh diri ini. (p.4)

In this example, there is a 'namun (but)' conjunction that links two conflicting things, 'mengecam (condemn)' and 'bersimpati (sympathize)'.

Repetition

Repetition can be interpreted as a style of language that is expressed by repetition of words, phrases, and clauses that are considered important in a sentence to express the purpose and purpose (Keraf, 2001: 127). While in the Big Indonesian Dictionary it is mentioned, repetition is a style of language that uses the keywords contained at the beginning of a sentence to achieve a certain effect in the delivery of the meaning of the repetition (plays and so on).

(16) "Dulu juga perangnya ada lawan, hadap-hadapan, ini gak ada perang, perang lawan siapa saya gak ngerti", kata Risma. (p.42)

In this sentence, repetition occurred in the word 'perang (war)' in three times.

Asonance

Asonance is a style of language in the form of repetition of the same vocal sound (Keraf, 2001: 130). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary it is mentioned, asonance is a repetition of vowels in a series of words; purwakanti (Javanese language which means majas in the form of repeating the initial sound on consecutive words, there are many in poetry).

(17) Kecam Aksi Bom Bunuh Diri di Surabaya, Risma: Kita yang Mengandung, Disusui, Disuapi kemudian Diajak Mati (HL)

In the example above, the repetition of sounds occurs successively in the passive affixed word form and the vowel-i sound ending in the words: 'disusui (suckled), disuapi (fed), and diajak mati (invited to die).'

(18) Tak bisa dipungkiri, pasca ledakan bom ini tentu akan meninggalkan kegelisahan dan ketakutan bagi masyarakat. (p.2)

In this text, the repetition of sounds occurs in nouns with the addition to the vowel-ending to the word: suffix *ke-* and *-an* namely, *ke-gelisah-an* (anxiety) and *ke-takut-an* (fear).

Presupposition

Presupposition or pranggapan is the conclusion or initial assumption of the speaker before making a speech that what will be delivered is also understood by the speech partner. In the Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated that presuppositions are views (opinions, beliefs) that existed before (or were based on) other views or actions (work, etc.).

(19) "Apa yang ada di balik itu. Saya hanya mikir untuk apa dia dibesarkan. Doktrin apa yang disampaikan hingga anak pun harus ikut", kata Risma, Walikota Surabaya. (p.2)

In the example above, Risma gives an assumption in the form of a clear answer to the 'untuk apa dia dibesarkan (reason a child is raised)'. Then Mrs. Risma also questioned again about the 'doktrin (doctrine)' of parents towards their children to have to go with them to die of suicide.

(20) Sekalipun ada yang mengatakan jika anak pelaku tersebut ingin mati syahid, bagi Risma,

anak tersebut tidak mengerti arti mati syahid yang sesungguhnya. (p.18)

In the sentence above, Risma presupposes that the children of suicide bombers do not know the meaning of 'mati syahid (martyrdom)', although some people say if these children want to commit suicide bombings because they want 'martyrdom'

Ideology in Tri Rismaharini Text News

News about the Mayor of Surabaya Tri Rismaharini often displays the pros and cons of the community when displayed through the media both on social media and in print media. In the macro structure, Tri Rismaharini's coverage of this suicide bombing, the ideology displayed in its utterances either directly or indirectly is the ideology of humanity.

Despite the firm, hard and disciplined attitude of a Tri Rismaharini as a regional leader, she is still a woman and a mother who has tenderness and character. In the news titled "Kecam Aksi Bom Bunuh Diri di Surabaya, Risma: Kita yang Mengandung, Disusui, Disuapi kemudian Diajak Mati" clearly visible ideology of humanity from her. There is no screaming or anger when she expresses emotions in front of the audience but feeling sad and disappointed, as in the example below:

"Nalarku gak sampai. Kita yang mengandung, disusui, disuapi kemudian diajak mati. Sakit saja (anak) saya susah setengah mati. Gak masuk di nalar saya", ungkap Risma menanggapi kasus ledakan bom di Surabaya. (p.15)

"Anak ku sampai sudah punya anak itu kalau dia sakit, aku nangis. Kok malah diajak mati", tandasnya. (p.21)

Ya, kepada anak almarhum Bayu Risma mengatakan "Bapak Kamu itu Pahlawan Nak". (p.31)

In the three sentences above, the female and maternal side of Tri Rismaharini appears. She repeatedly positioned of herself as a mother who both had children, raised children, and cared for them just like other citizens who felt sorry for the fate of the children of families who died with their parents during a suicide bombing in Surabaya. Even in the last sentence Tri Rismaharini encouraged the son of one of his citizens who was also a victim of the suicide bombing.

5. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, it was concluded that the discourse strategy used in the reporting of Tri Rismaharini is an exclusion strategy consisting of two types, namely the issuance of actors carried out by means of removing passivation agents (3 sentences), and nominalization (1 sentence). While in the Inclusion strategy, the strategy used in reporting on Tri Rismaharini consists of five types namely, Assimilation (1 sentence), Association-Dissociation (3 sentences), Indetermination-Differentiation

(2 sentences), Functionalization-Identification (3 sentences), lastly Overdetermination (1 sentence). In language style, the type of language style found in reporting about Tri Rismaharini consists of three types, namely Paradox (1 sentence), Repetition (1 sentence), and Assonance (2 sentences) Another strategy found in reporting about Tri Rismaharini is Presupposition (2 sentence). While the ideology found in reporting Tri Rismaharini in the suicide bombing in Surabaya is humanity.

Based on the results of the study and the conclusions previously stated, the researcher suggests the following. Tri Rismaharini is a female mayor from Surabaya who has been able to develop the city to be advanced, especially in terms of discipline, beauty and humanity, so that it can be an example for other regional leaders to advance the city they lead.

The assertiveness that is the hallmark of Tri Rismaharini's leadership style as the mayor of Surabaya is influenced by two things, namely power (her position as regional head must lead subordinates and citizens firmly and in discipline, and as a woman and mother who are both united in her thus forming himself hard and firm like a man but behind it there is tenderness and affection as a woman) and culture (Surabaya as a multi-ethnic city with a variety of cultures in it that distinguishes this city from other cities in Indonesia which is the reason for the formation of the character of its people open, a little more temporen, straightforward, mutual criticism and criticize in everyday relationships)

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