Women Marginalization as Victims of Sexual Harassment: A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis

Maydita Piety Prastitasari[1] and Roswita Lumban Tobing[2]

[12]Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author: zusnelizubir@gmail.com

This study aimed to explain the subject-object position and readers' position in reporting on women as victims of sexual harassment that were built by mass media Detik.com. The design of this study was descriptive-qualitative study. The data of this study are all e-news about sexual harassment cases which published by Detik.com starting 1st January to 31st December 2021. Data were collected by using corpus-based method and corpus tools (SketchEngine and AntConc) as research instrument. Data, then, were analyzed using the CACDA or the combination of corpus linguistic and critical discourse analysis. The results of this study are: (1) 'the police' were more dominantly positioned as subjects in the news report (4 data), while the most dominant position of the object is occupied by the 'the perpetrator of sexual harassment' (4 data). 3 data, among all 5 data, marginalized women as the victims of sexual harassment through the word construction, whereas the other 2 data showed the author's side with the victims. (2) on 1 data, the authors combined the mediation and cultural code processes, while on 4 other data the authors used only the mediation process. Though most of the the readers' comments were accusing and blaming the perpetrator, yet some of them still marginalized women. The novelty of this study is the implementing Sara Mill's critical discourse analysis on CACDA method.

Introduction

Entering the 19th century, the feminist movement was born and developed rapidly to this day. There have been so many studies that refer to the study of feminism which clearly fights for women's rights and positions women as a part of the society.Hidayati (2018: 22)argued that the polemic about women, which raised by the feminism, is no longer a new idea. Therefore, people would think that emancipation is currently going well. On the other hand, Watie (2010: 1) emphasizes that on reality, women's issues

continue and the position of women in various field is still not commonly and widely recognized.

Similar with Schweitzer et al. (2011: 422), entering the 21st century, women are still aggrieved in their career rights. Despiting the government's efforts to voice its support for gender equality in the workplace, women continue to experience employment gaps, wages, and low promotions. Thus, women's concerned issues still deserve to be researched and feminism theories need to be further developed, mostly with a modern linguistic perspective. Recently, the public has been presented with reports of various cases of women being victims of sexual harassment and exploitation in the news, social media, television, and so on. Violence against women, such as sexual violence, is a matter of concern, because the impacts experienced by women are not only physical, moreover psychological (Widiyaningrum & Wahid, 2021: 17). Women's issues today, although subtly and implicitly, are still discussed in the form of norms, verbally, and in writing.

Watie (2010: 1) explains that the media dislplays the figure of women who are often used as references and model role, by the society and even by other women, which used to judge women in general. Therefore, to value women, the society refers to how women are represented by the media. Meanwhile, most of the media these days, by Widiyaningrum & Wahid (2021: 17), always ignore the code of ethics in their reporting, so that the media should be responsible for the rights of victims, on the contrary they are the ones who produce the violence itself through the composition of sentences, words, and stereotypes.

News article by mass medias is one of the information media that has the greatest influence in peoples' lives. The influence, which mentioned before, is the power to command, to manipulate, to control, to describe, to pity, to persuade, or perhaps to move a group of society. Mass media has an undeniable main power, especially when the information era is at its peak as it is today. The power what is meant is the power to rebuild the reality, to conditioning all existing problems, and then rising it to the surface so that it becomes an interesting debate for the public (Heryanto, 2018: 44). It is undeniable that human life is controlled by the mass media.

From the moment we wake up and continue with a series of activities throughout the day until we go back to sleep, we cannot escape our exposure to the mass media (Yana, 2015). Therefore, throughout his life, humans are never separated from communication events. When communicating, humans need a medium to convey and express ideas, expressions, and plans. The medium of communicating is language, while the media used can take various forms, one of which is news.

News is one aspect of communication where news from time to time can be called a reflection of values and norms in society and as a basic human need in finding sources of information packaged in the form of discourse (Schramm, dalam Sobur, 2018: v). Badara (2012) explains that discourse is more focused on writing that has a news structure about events published in newspaper. However, Mukhlis et al. (2020: 74) argues that the discourse as outlined in several newspapers sometimes experiences inequality. This inequality needs to be analyzed in depth and critically with critical discourse analysis. Eriyanto (2018: 77), then, concludes that in discourse analysis we need to look at how the production of discourse on a matter of production and how reproduction is made by groups or elements in the society. This is done by looking at how the production of truth about these events from various groups, because what is seen in discourse analysis is not what happened, but how each group, especially those in power, produce the truth of a discourse.

Social praxis is an interesting topic of study in the field of discourse analysis. Gustara (2019: 123) explains that although it is not easy to determine discourse, this field research is a very useful framework, therefore, this research presents a major contribution in the field of study between linguistics and ideology. In this study, women's marginalization will be analyzed using the combination method corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis (CACDA).

Although the CACDA research is classified as a new type of research and less familiar in Indonesia, this research has been carried out by several researchers, such as Ras (2017) through 'A Corpus-Assisted Critical Discourse Analysis of the Reporting on Corporate Fraud by the UK Newspaper 2004-2014', Waskita (2017) through 'Representasi Calon Presiden Indonesia dalam Surat Kabar Elektronik Asing', Fajri (2019) through 'The discoursive potrayals of Indonesian Muslims and Islam in the American press: A corpus-assissted critical discourse analysis', and Sobari & Silviani (2019) through 'Representasi Perempuan Melalui Perspektif Sara Mills dalam Media *Detik.Com* dan *Kompas.com*'.

This study aims to explain the subject-object position and readers' position in reporting on women as victims of sexual harassment that were built by mass media *Detik.com.* Based on the previous studies that have been mentioned, this novelty of this study is is the implementation of Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis on CACDA method.

Method

The design of this study was a qualitative-descriptive study. The aim of this study was to explain the subject-object and readers' position in reporting on women as victims of sexual harassment that were built by mass media *Detik.com*. The data source of this study was Indonesian electric report texts reported by mass media *Detik.com*. Based on the data source, the data of this study were all written texts reporting cases of sexual harassment by mass media *Detik.com* news text collection starting 1st January to 31st December 2021. The data found in that time span were 1,613 report texts containing sexual harassment cases. This study used 2 corpus tools, such as *SketchEngine* and *AntConc* 4.1.1 as research instrument. The data, then, were collected manually by applying corpus-based method through Detik.com (Indonesia's mass media) website. The data collection used the SketchEngine tool by uploading files that contained the word entries: *sexual harassment* and *women* so that the corpus can be made. Data were collected by applicating corpus-based method. Corpus-based method regards the corpus data as the supporting theory and the data of the research (McEnery & Hardie, 2012: 5-6).

This study's analysis used the Sara Mills' model. The analysis was carried out on 1,613 news articles with 564,858 tokens regarding women as victims of sexual harassment reported by the *Detik.com.* Data, then, were analyzed using concordance to see the context through the lexical pattern of each concordance lines. Based on this concordance, a critical discourse analysis was then carried out to find the position of the subject and object that was reported. In the first step of the data analysis stage, data was collected by entering the keywords *sexual harassment* and *women* entries. After the data were found and determined, all corpus data which are still in the form of news articles are converted into *text document* (.txt) files so that they can be continued in the next process. The SketchEngine tool is used so that it can construct its corpora and load complete articles equipped with metadata.

In this study, the researcher applied the combination of the two-methods corpus linguistic and critical discourse analysis, known as corpus-assisted critical discourse

analysis (CACDA). Therefore, the expected research results are in the form of quantitative and qualitative data. The analysis was carried out on 1,613 news articles with 564,858 tokens, 10 considered representative news articles were taken for analysis. Quantitatively, the data were analyzed by applying frequency calculations, word list techniques to find the most dominant words, collocation techniques, and N-Grams. Next, qualitatively, the data were analyzed using the concordance so that the discourse could be analyzed. The next analysis is a discourse analysis of a set of news texts through Sara Mills' CDA approach. The analysis, then, divided into two parts, namely the subject-object position analysis and the readers' position analysis. In the process of analyzing data, all data were collected, processed, and tested for concordance through the AntConc tool.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study represented the subject-object position and the readers position in reporting on women as victims of sexual harassment that were built by mass media *Detik.com* also they were presented quantitatively and qualitatively. The quantitative data were obtained based on the results of frequency analysis using *AntConc* 4.1.1, while the qualitative data were obtained based on the results of critical discourse analysis using the Sara Mills' framework. This study tended to reveal the authors' ideology towards women as victims of sexual harassment. The quantitative data, which were obtained through frequency analysis, displayed on table 1 as below.

Table 1
50 hits words frequency on corpus data

Words	Rank	Freq	Words	Rank	Freq
yang	1	12357	tahun	26	2641
di	2	11662	sudah	27	2637
dan	3	9930	melakukan	28	2620
korban	4	9043	kata	29	2577
itu	5	7778	oleh	30	2398
ini	6	5776	kepada	31	2370
pelaku	7	4474	karena	32	2345
dari	8	4151	orang	33	2220
dengan	9	4090	perempuan	34	2213
untuk	10	4061	tersangka	35	2181
tidak	11	3914	telah	36	2063
tersebut	12	3905	akan	37	1956
ke	13	3865	kita	38	1727
kasus	14	3831	terhadap	39	1682
dia	15	3595	mengatakan	40	1656
anak	16	3554	dilakukan	41	1646
seksual	17	3524	mengaku	42	1586
saat	18	3506	setelah	43	1575
dalam	19	3482	seorang	44	1572
pelecehan	20	3167	masih	45	1520
saya	21	3152	kekerasan	46	1472
ada	22	3113	kami	47	1461
polisi	23	3066	kemudian	48	1444
juga	24	3056	sebagai	49	1415

pada	25	2945	pihak	50	1327

What can be clearly seen in table 1 is the variability of hits word that appears frequently. The coloumn *'word'* shows the words that appear most often in the research corpus. Followed by the coloumn *'rank'* which shows the ranking order of words starting with the most frequency of occurance ranging from 1 to 50. The word with the highest frequency is '*yang'* with the frequency of occurance of the word 12,357 times, while the lowest frequency is *'pihak'* with the frequency of occurance of the word 1,327 times. Lastly, the coloumn *'freq'* indicated the number of times each words occur. For instance, in table 1 it could be seen that the word *'tahun'* ranked 26 with the frequency of occurance 2,641 times.

After knowing the 50 hits of frequency analysis, the researcher then filtered out lexical words. Based on which appeared in table 1, the words containing lexical meaning are: *korban, pelaku, kasus, dia, anak, pelecehan, saya, polisi, kata, orang, perempuan, tersangka, kita, kami,* and *pihak.* After filtered out the words containing lexical meaning, the researcher then re-filtered out the words that were relatively refers to the title of this study concerning the marginalization of women as the victim of sexual harassment. Based on the lexical words which have been mentioned before, the words choosen were *korban, pelaku, anak, perempuan,* and *tersangka* for further analysis.

The qualitative data focus on the two cores that need to be carefully noticed which are the subject-object position and the reader position. Sara Mills takes issues that 'The Position' hold the power to control how the reality of an event described. The subject-object position can be loosely described as the analysis towards how the social actors were situated in report texts. This description highlights that by putting the social actors as the subject or the object, it will lead how the the text presented. Meanwhile, the reader position is generally understood to mean the analysis based on the readers' point of view, where the analysis intended to reveal how the reader situated in the report texts. In 2018, Eriyanto also poses issues that 'The Position' question how the subject and object are situate in report texts and determine how the textual structure and meaning treated in text. Not only analysing by the women side as the victims, but this study also criticizes from the perpretators side. Therefore, this study remains neutral.

"Ini Motif Marbot Masjid Cabuli 6 Bocah di Bandung" by Dony Indra Ramadan, 12 April 2021

The first data was taken from the news article reported by Dony Indra Ramadan on 12 april 2021 with the title "*Ini Motif Marbot Masjid Cabuli 6 Bocah di Bandung*". In this news article, the subject position was occupied by the police (Kasat Reskrim Polrestabes Bandung AKBP Adanan Mangopang). The police became the subject of the news because the entire event's plot was told directly by the police. Whereas the object position was occupied by the perpretator (AS, 44). AS became the object of the news because his appearance only told by the police.

*"Tersangka mencabuli para **korban** yang masih di bawah umur yang mana Hasrat seksual tersangka tidak tersalurkan karena sudah lama tidak berhubungan dengan istrinya" ujar Kasat Reskrim Polrestabes Bandung AKBP Adanan Mangopang di Mapolrestabes Bandung, Jalan Jawa, Kota Bandung, Senin (12/4/2021).*

On the data above, the police (Kasat Reskrim Polrestabes Bandung AKBP Adanan Mangopang) was positioned as the subject of the news. AKBP Adanan Mangopang explained and confirmed the alleged molestation case against the victims who are minors. Women's position in this news report was marginalized. Refering to the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (2022) or known as TPKS Law 2022, this criminal act mentioned in article 4(2)(c) as *persetubuhan terhadap Anak, perbuatan cabul terhadap Anak, dan/atau eksploitasi seksual terhadap Anak.*

Eriyanto (2018: 200) writes that the subject-object position questioning for who became the subject and object, in the other words who became the narrator and the one that being told, this term determines how the structure of the text, and its meaning were treated in the text. It was mentioned before that the police or man became the subject of the news, whereas the victims were marginalized or cornered. All 6 victims didn't have the chance to speak up nor got involved. Based on the news, the victims were offered with small amount of money, as if the news showed that the victims were just some minors that easily tricked with some money to fulfill the preperator's sexual desire. Antoni et al. (2022: 137-138) defines the the sexual assault, in accord with ECPAT (End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism) International, as a relation between a child and a more rational adult (biological sibling, stranger, parents) where children were exploited to meet the sexual needs of the perpretator and generally this criminal act is carried out accompanied by fraud, bribery, coercion, and threats.

The women's position was, again, being marginalized. Women (the victims and the perpretator's wife) became the main cause of this sexual harassment case. As written in data above, AS's wife was blamed for not fulfilling his husband's sexual needs, women also represented as object for men's sexual needs, therefore AS sexually harassed minors. In this news article, the victims and their families didn't get the opportunity to speak up and got involved plus they didn't get the chance to present themselves as the aggrieved party. The victims and their families only represented by the author. This is also shown by the author on the news headline which highlighted only the preperator's motives.

In the other related news as above, the news article with the title "*Marbot di Bandung Dibekuk Usai Cabuli 6 Bocah Perempuan*" published on 12 april 2021 by Dony Indra Ramadan, once again, the victims's involvement weren't also raised. Comparing to these two related news articles, unlike the previous one, the author tended to corner the preperator (AS) rather than the victims. This statement was proved by the phrase "*Dia tega mencabuli enam bocah di Bandung*", the author used the word '*tega*' and '*bocah*' which refered to all 6 victims who are still minors, as if the author described the helplessness of the victims as minors. Soesilo et al. (2022: 151) agreed to the term who stated that children are a group that is very vulnerable to sexual violence, because they are always portrayed as weak, helpless, and very dependent on the adults around them.

This news article indirectly conveyed through the mediation process. Although the event's plot was represented by the police, this story was told based on the AS's point of view. Through the caption "*hasrat seksual tersangka tidak tersalurkan karena sudah lama tidak berhubungan dengan istrinya*" and "*sudah punya istri, tapi tidak tinggal di sini. Sehingga (aksi pencabulan) sebagai pelampiasan*" AS represented by the author as a figure who blamed his wife, as a woman, so he can't release his sexual desire, hence he molested the minors. Sara Mills (inEriyanto, 2018: 203) mentioned that the readers' position is very important and must be considered in the news article. Of the total 9 comment written by the readers, 5 of them tended to blame the preperator as the main cause of the alleged molestation case, while 1 of them tended to blame the victims' parents.

"Wanita Bertato di Wonosobo Dibunuh Gegara Menolak Berhubungan Badan" by Uje Hartono, 29 December 2021

The second data was taken from the news article reported by Uje Hartono on 29 december 2021 with the title "*Wanita Bertato di Wonosobo Dibunuh Gegara Menolak Berhubungan Badan*". In this news article, the subject position was occupied by the police (Kasi Humas Polres Wonosobo Iptu Slamet Prihatin). The police became the subject of the news because the entire event's plot was told directly by the police. Whereas the object position was occupied by the murdererand the victim. The murderer and the victim became the object of the news because his appearance only told by the police. Eriyanto (2018: 200) writes that the subject-object position questioning for who became the subject and object, in the other words who became the narrator and the one that being told, this term determines how the structure of the text, and its meaning were treated in the text. Refering to the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (2022) or known as TPKS Law 2022, the criminal act contained in this news article written in article 4(2)(d), which is *perbuatan melanggar kesusilaan yang bertentangan dengan kehendak korban* and article 4(2)(f) *pemaksaan pelacuran.*

> *Polres di Wonosobo menyebut wanita bertato yang mayatnya ditemukan di Sungai Kemadu, Desa Ngadisono, Kecamatan Kaliwiro, Wonosobo merupakan korban pembunuhan. Korban dibunuh usai menolak ajakan berhubungan badan* **pelaku** *yang merupakan teman laki-lakinya.*

On the data above, the police were positioned as the subject of the news. In the news article, the police explained the murder case chronologically based on the murderer's confession which was then re-submitted by the author. The chronology of this case was reconstructed by the author using the active and direct sentences.

The direct sentences, in this news article, used to directly conveyed the police's statement towards the readers, therefore the originality of the statement could be seen clearly. While on the other hand, the active sentences used to express the murderer's actions which were carried out directly by the murderer himself without any intermediares. Based on the context of this news article, the murderer gave some amount of money to the victim, bought her an iPhone XS Max, and killed the victim due to the victim's refusion for having sex. Wulandari & Krisnani (2021: 188) states that this crime act is included in the type of femicidal violence, in other words intentional killing of women because they are women (including the intentional killing for the sake of honor).

Women marginalization in this news article seems to show that the woman (the victim) was the main cause of this murderer case. The victim was also represented as a materialistic woman, thus showing the misrepresentation of woman as a bad woman. This is shown through the news headline which cornered the victim as a woman. The phrase "*wanita bertato*" (*tattoed woman*) has negative connotation against the victim. Primarily, the act of blaming the victims of sexual violence against women is a form of attribution error which refers to the tendency to hold the victims accountable for the negative events they (the perpetrator) experience (Wulandari & Krisnani, 2021: 190). Indainanto (2020: 109) mentioned in most cases, mass media represents every act that men do is caused by women's acts, which one in this case the victim refused the invitation

to have sex and mocking the perpetrator. Furthermore, other statement which marginalized the victim was also presented directly by the subject (the police) on the caption as below.

"Awalnya pelaku sering memberikan uang kepada korban bakan pelaku membelikan handphone merek iPhone XS Max kepada korban," terang Slamet saat dihubungi detikcom, Rabu (29/12/2021)

In the other related news as above, the news article with the title "*5 Fakta Mayat Wanita Bertato di Wonosobo, Dibunuh Karena Menolak Bersebadan*" which published on 30 december 2021 by Uje Hartono, the victim's involvement, once again, weren't also raised. Comparing to these two related news articles, both tended to corner the victim. This was proven by the event's plot prominence based on the murderer's point of view, which it was more profitable for the murderer himself. Also, through the caption as below, the author tended to corner the victim as the main cause of this murderer case.

Penolakan ajakan berhubungan badan dan ejekan dari korban membuat pelaku marah hingga menghabisi nyawa korban.

This news article indirectly conveyed through the mediation process. Although the event's plot was represented by the police, this story was told based on the murderer's point of view. Thus, the readers got involved in the storyline as the murderer or positioned themselves on the murderer's side. On the news, the murderer cornered and blamed the woman (the victim) as the trigger of this murder case. Through the caption "*Saat pelaku ingin meminta kembali handphone merk Iphone XS Max korban malah mengatakan "deke nek ora ndue duit, ora usah nyepaki cah wadon. Deke ki cah kere" (kamu kalau tidak punya uang, tidak usah mendekati perempuan. Kamu itu orang miskin)*", the authortended to lead the reader to also blamed the victim for the murder case. Sara Mills (inEriyanto, 2018: 203)mentioned that the readers' position is very important and must be considered in the news article. From both related news articles, 6 comments written by the readers. Although there were comments which blamed the murderer, the victim was also cornered and blamed more.

"Kena PHK Gegara Pandemi, Pemuda Ini Jual Layanan Seks Anak di Bawah Umur" by Deny Prastyo Utomo, 16 February 2021

The third data was taken from the news article reported by Deny Prastyo Utomo on 16february 2021 with the title "*Kena PHK Gegara Pandemi, Pemuda Ini Jual Layanan Seks Anak di Bawah Umur*". In this news article, the subject position was occupied by the police (Kanit Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak Iptu Fauzy Pratama). The police became the subject of the news because the entire event's plot was told directly by the police. Whereas the object position was occupied by the minor sex trafficker (NS, 18). The minor sex trafficker became the object of the news because his appearance only told by the police. Refering to the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (2022) or known as TPKS Law 2022, this criminal act mentioned in article 4(2)(c) as *persetubuhan terhadap Anak, perbuatan cabul terhadap Anak, dan/atau eksploitasi seksual terhadap Anak* and article 4(2)(g) *tindak pidana perdagangan orang yang ditujukan untuk eksploitasi seksual.*

Polisi membongkar kasus perdagangan anak di Surabaya.
Tersangka dibekuk setelah menawarkan **anak** *di bawah umur secara online untuk layanan seks.*

On the data above, the police were positioned as the subject of the news or the one who told the story directly. Whereas the minor sex trafficker positioned as the object of the news or the one who was being told. The author constructed a new text that described the chronology of the minor sex traffick case. The author used the active sentences through the caption "*Tersangka menawarkan korban melalui Facebook*", which explained the act of offering the victim through was carried out directly by the minor sex trafficker without any intermediares.

The police provided the perpretator's motive and confession who offered sexual services against minors. As described in Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 68 Tahun 2013 Tentang Kewajiban Pemberi Layanan Kesehatan Untuk Memberikan Informasi Atas Adanya Dugaan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak (2013), known as regulation of the ministry of health of Indonesia number 68, article 13(1) *Actually sexual violence against children/minors is the involvement of children in any sexual activities, where they (children) do not fully understand or are unable to give consent, which is characterized by sexual activity between children and adults*.

Woman as the victim were only described as a minor who were easier to hire, and there was no resistance by the victim. This statement was shown through the constructed text as below.

"*Pada Jumat (5/2), tersangka bertemu dengan korban. Kemudian tersangka menawarkan kepada korban untuk dicarikan laki-laki hidung belang.*"

Through the caption as above, it can be interpreted that the police narrated the storyline based on the minor sex trafficker's point of view. As if the police tended to show that basically the minor sex trafficker gave the victim an option to accept or to reject the offer. So that it displayed the marginalization and a bad image of woman. The minor sex trafficker has been named as the suspects. The suspect's motive to do the minor sex trafficking was for an additional income and because he was terminated from his previous job due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was also shown through the news headline, as if woman was represented as an object to gain some incomes.

This news article was conveyed indirectly through the mediation process. The readers were positioned as NS (the suspect of minor sex traffick). Although the event's plot was represented by the police, this story line was told based on the NS's point of view. Thus, the readers got involved in the storyline as the suspect of minor sex traffick or positioned themselves on the suspect's side. Through the caption "***Tersangka telah di-PHK dari pekerjaannya karena tempat kerjanya terpengaruh pandemi COVID-19***", the suspect tended to be benefitted compared to the aggrieved party. The suspect's defense was highlighted, as if showing that the minor sex traffick case was occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

"Korban Dugaan Pelecehan Seksual Gofar Hilman Apreasiasi Korban Lain Mau Bersuara" by Desi Puspasari, 12 April 2021

The fourth data was taken from the news article reported by Desi Puspasari on 12april 2021 with the title "*Korban Dugaan Pelecehan Seksual Gofar Hilman Apresiasi Korban Lain Mau Bersuara*". In this news article, the subject position was occupied by the victim of sexual harassment (@quweenjojo). The victim became the subject of the news because the entire event's plot was told directly by the victim herself. Whereas the object position was occupied by the Gofar Hilman'sother victims of sexual harassment. The other victims became the object of the news because his appearance only told by @quweenjojo. Refering to the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (2022) or known as TPKS Law 2022, this criminal act mentioned in article 4(1)(b) as *pelecehan seksual fisik* and article 4(2)(b) *perbuatan cabul.*

Gofar Hilman membantah melakukan pelecehan seksual hanya saja meminta maaf soal caranya merangkul membuat rishi **perempuan** *yang mengaku jadi korban.*

On the data above, @quweenjojo were positioned as the subject of the news or the one who told the story directly. Whereas the other victims positioned as the object of the news or the one who was being told. This was shown through the tweet written by @quweenjojo which then cited by the author as below.

"Setelah thread yang kubuat dibaca oleh banyak orang, ternyata beberapa orang menceritakan pengalaman tidak mengenakkannya juga, aku nggak sendiri. Sudah ada 8 orang (termasuk aku) yang mengalami kejadian serupa, dilakukan oleh orang yang sama, GH. #BeraniLawanGH... Apresiasi luar biasa bagi teman-teman... we're not alone"

Through the caption above, the author tended to reiterate @quweenjojo's message which intended to strengthen other fellow victims to speak up. @Quweenjojo as a subject of the news presented herself and her ideas herself without any intermediares. Through this news article, the author's alignment with the victim could be seen. The author included the contact of the complaint division by citing directly from @quweenjojo's tweet. The author's alignment also shown through the news headline which cornered Gofar Hilman as the main perpetrator of this sexual harassment case, but at the same time supporting to all victims to speak up.

@Quweenjojo, as a woman, was represented as a firm figure, not easily give up fighting back for the Gofar Hilman's sexual harassment case and dare to speak up. @Quweenjojo was also represented as the key or the role model for other victims and women who were victims of sexual harassment to have courage to speak up. Trihastuti & Nuqul (2020: 10) states that the victim's decision to report the case because they feel psychological pressure, they don't want any other victims in the future, they get helps to report, and/or they have experienced previous similar cases that they couldn't even report.

In the other related news as above, the news article with the title "*Gofar Hilman Minta Maaf soal Merangkul, Tegaskan Tak Lakukan Pelecehan Seksual*" which published on 9 june 2021 by Febriyantino Nur Pratama, @quweenjojo's involvement was also raised. Although Gofar Hilman presented as the subject of the news, however the victim was present and gave his voice through the text. In this news article, unlike the previous one, the author's alignment with Gofar Hilman could be seen. This was shown through the caption "*Kabar tak enak datang dari Gofar Hilman. Dia dituding melakukan pelecehan seksual di sebuah acara kepada seorang perempuan*" and the news headline "*Gofar Hilman Minta Maaf soal Merangkul, Tegaskan Tak Lakukan Pelecehan Seksual*". The author used

the phrase "*kabar tak enak datang dari Gofar Hilman*" as if it indicated that the readers will also symphatized with what happened to Gofar Hilman.

In the news headline, the author used the word "*tegaskan*" as if to convince the readers that the allegation of the sexual harassment was untrue or not really happened. Sumintak & Idi (2022: 56) further explained that the courage of a victim of sexual violence who dares to speak in public trying to identify herself as a woman who has experienced sexual violence is the courage to fight against all immoral acts, even though if she's made the object of social ridicule.

This news article was conveyed indirectly through the mediation process. The readers were positioned as @quweenjojo (the victim of Gofar Hilman's sexual harassment case). The event's plot was represented directly by @quweenjojo as the news source. Through the caption "*Quweenjojo mengaku jadi korban pelecehan seksual Gofar Hilman pernah mengaku alami stress dan trauma dengan keramaian karena kejadian tersebut. Kini, dia juga mengajak para perempuan yang merasa pernah alami kejadian serupa dengan Gofar Hilman untuk membuat aduan tentunya dengan identitas yang tidak akan diungkap*", the author tended to highlight the strong and brave side of @quweenjojo and to invite other victims to dare to voice their complaints. Thus, the readers identified themselves as @quweenjojo and sided with the victim's of Gofar Hilman's sexual harassment's case. Sara Mills (inEriyanto, 2018: 203)mentioned that the readers' position is very important and must be considered in the news article. From both related news articles, 51 comments written by the readers. Most of them were cornered Gofar Hilman as the main perpetrator of the case and supported the victims to bring the sexual harassment case to the court.

> *"Anak Anggota DPRD Bekasi Jadi Tersangka Pencabulan, Kini Diburu Polisi!" by Yogi Ernes, 19 Mei 2021*

The fifth data was taken from the news article reported by Yogi Ernes on 19may 2021 with the title "*Anak Anggota DPRD Bekasi Jadi Tersangka Pencabulan, Kini Diburu Polisi!*". In this news article, the subject position was occupied by the police (Kasubag Humas Polres Metro Bekasi Kota Kompol Erna Ruswig). The police became the subject of the news because the entire event's plot was told directly by the police. Whereas the object position was occupied by the perpetrator (AT, 21). The perpetrator became the object of the news because his appearance only told by the police.

> *Polisi menetapkan anak anggota DPRD Bekasi berinisial AT (21) sebagai **tersangka** kasus dugaan pencabulan terhadap ABG. Polisi kini tengah mengejar AT.*

On the data above, the police were presented as the subject of the news or the one who told the story directly. Whereas AT, who were a provincial legislatives council of Bekasi City's son was presented as the object of the news or the one who was being told. In this news article, the police explained that the alleged molestation case as brought up to the investigation level, so that AT had been named as the suspect. This statement was conveyed directly by the Bekasi City Metro Police Chief (Kapolres Metro Bekasi Kota Kombes Aloysius Suprijadi), which then cited directly by the author though the caption "***Sudah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka… sudah naik sidik (penyidikan) tanggal 6 Mei", ujar Aloysius***", so that the originality of the news article could be seen.

Woman as the victim were not involved in the news article. The victim only described as a 15-year-old adolescence. The author highlighted the victim's helplessness side because the victim was a minor. This was shown through the caption as below. Eriyanto (2018: 200) writes that the subject-object position questioning for who became the subject and object, in the other words who became the narrator and the one that being told, this term determines how the structure of the text, and its meaning were treated in the text. Refering to the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (2022) or known as TPKS Law 2022, the criminal act contained in this news article written in article 4(2)(d), which is *perbuatan melanggar kesusilaan yang bertentangan dengan kehendak korban* and article 4(2)(c) *persetubuhan terhadap Anak, perbuatan cabul terhadap Anak, dan/atau eksploitasi seksual terhadap Anak.*

Seperti diketahui, pria inisial AT (21), yang juga anak anggota DPRD Kota Bekasi, IHT, dilaporkan atas dugaan persetubuhan anak di bawah umur... Tindakan asusila AT itu dilakukan kepada ABG berusia 15 tahun

Although the victim was not involved directly in the news article, however the author's alignment with the victim could be seen. In the news article, AT was cornered as the main perpetrator of sexual abuse towards minor. This was shown clearly by the author AT's identity who was the son of a provincial legislatives council of Bekasi City (IHT). AT presented as a figure who was powerful because his position as a government official's son and was not responsible for running away from being summoned by the police. AT was said to be in the process of being chased by the police, as if the author tended to calm down the victim.

In the other related news as above, the news article with the title "*Ancaman Jemput Paksa ke Anak Legislator Bekasi di Kasus Pencabulan*" which published on 4 May 2021 by Tim Detikcom, the victim's involvement, once again, was not also raised. However, the victim was not marginalized and was not cornered. In this news article, the author's alignment with the victim could be seen. Through the sentence lines "***Putra dari IHT, anggota DPRD Kota Bekasi, itu diancam akan dijemput paksa setelah mangkir dari panggilan polisi***" and "***Sedianya AT memenuhi panggilan polisi pada pekan lalu, namun dia tidak hadir tanpa alasan yang jelas***", the author used phrases "*putra dari IHT, anggota DPRD Kota Bekasi*", "*mangkir*", and "*tidak hadir tanpa alasan yang jelas*" and tended to incriminated AT who was the son of a provincial legislatives council of Bekasi City or a government official and was not cooperative and responsible enough to fulfill the police summons.

This news article was conveyed indirectly through the mediation and cultural code process. The readers were positioned as the police. The event's plot was told directly by the police, even so the storyline was being narrated based on the victim's point of view. Through the caption "***Dalam proses penyelidikan kasus ini, AT pun dinilai tidak bersikap kooperatif. Dia mangkir dalam panggilan polisi***", the author tended to lead the readers to contribute to cornering AT as the main perpetrator of sexual abuse case. The cultural code process was shown through the caption "***Seperti diketahui, pria berinisial AT (21), yang juga anak anggota DPRD Kota Bekasi, IHT, dilaporkan atas dugaan persetubuhan anak di bawah umur***". Through the phrase "*seperti diketahui*", the author tende to instill the ideology that the statement regarding the identity of the perpetrator was indeed a son of a provincial legislative council of Bekasi City, IHT, has been indeed acknowledged as true and leaded the readers to agree with it. Sara Mills

(inEriyanto, 2018: 203)mentioned that the readers' position is very important and must be considered in the news article. From both related news articles, 49 comments written by the readers. Most of them incriminated the police who were unequal in terms of the chasing of the suspect (AT) which was a son of a government official, compared to other suspects in any cases which were not wealthy people.

Conclusion

This study has found that that majority of report text were extremely gender biased. This phenomenon happened because of all events in report text were told from the men's perspective as perpretators of sexual violence, complete with prejudice and partially. The subject-object position answering the question of how the event are seen and who was the one that told the storyline directly and who was the one who as being told. Based on the 5 data which have been analyzed, '*the police*' were more dominantly positioned as subjects in the news report (4 data), while the most dominant position of the object is occupied by the '*the perpetrator of sexual harassment*' (4 data).

This study has also shown that text and reader communicate with each other. The readers are not the only party who receive and read only the news article but are also involved in the storyline of the news article. Based on the 5 data which have been analyzed, 1 data combined the cultural code and mediation process, while 4 other data used only the mediation process. Through the cultural code process, the author used words that refer to the code and cultural values of the reader, so that the readers also believe that the information conveyed had been acknowledged. In the mediation process, the readers will identify themselves or align themselves as a character told in the storyline of the news. Though most of comments that written by the readers was cornering and blaming the suspects and the perpetrator, however there were still comments that marginalized women and blaming the victims.

Overall, this study strengthens the idea that language is not always neutral, report texts are never free from gender bias, and women strongly tended to be positioned as wrong and marginalized. This is because language contains and represents the ideology of the speakers of the language. This ideology is used by the speakers of the language to persuade, influence, and lead the individuals or society to support the ideology of the language speaker. Thus, the use of words and discourses really need to be considered. This study also provides an overview to better understand the words composition which have the negative and positive connotations. So that it is necessary for the readers to be wiser and more critical in responding to news information which broadcasted by all mass media.

Several questions remain to be answered. Further research should be undertaken o explore how to a large-scale feminist discourse with the help of corpus (*corpus-assisted method*) to find out the representation of women as a whole text, so that scholars won't experiencing any difficulties to analyze any kind of texts one by one. It also needed to debate the results of the study in terms of their journalistic code of ethic as well. Furthermore, it is needed to take a note that a language study or analysis is only one part of a much larger feminist political process but raising awareness of equality and the need for emancipation using languge is one stage in efforts to change gender politics in certain areas of society. Another important practical implication is to carry out experimental study or any study that requires pre-test and post-test and conduct outreach of community service regarding critical literacy education to find out to what extent critical literacy affects the community's critical reading skill towards one or a group of people.

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