

Position of Female Victims of Sexualon ISIS Media News Online

Pardi Suteja^{1(*)}, Novia Juita¹

Padang, Indonesia Faculty of Languages and Art, State University of Padang, Padang, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: fardisuteja29@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The most harmed party in sexual violence cases is female. This study aims to shed light on how news texts model sexual assault cases. This type of research is qualitative using descriptive methods. The research data is an excerpt from a media news online article containing cases of ISIS sex offenders collected over sixteen texts from various media online. News texts were analyzed using Sara Mills model critical discourse analysis theory. The results of the study were (1) seven texts featuring victims as subject matter; (2) one text featuring the victim's defense as the subject of the story; (3) seven texts featuring victims and defendants as the subject of the story; and (4) one text featuring the victim, the victim's advocate, and the perpetrator as the subject of the story. In the news of a sexual assault case, the text must be written based on the information of the offending party. Based on the text models found, it can be concluded that the mass media plays a role in defending female victims of sexual assault.

Keywords: *Critical discourse analysis, female position*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language used in news texts is not only considered a tool to convey a reality because the language used can determine the meaning that shapes one's image (Badara, 2013, p. 9). One major focus of the mainstream media is the question of women (Santoso, 2016, p. 34). News that addresses women in particular in the text of cases of sexual violence, if written in a particular structure, can determine the image of women that impact society's social life.

Issues in the news texts of sexual assault cases that are being mass media have caught the attention of many researchers, resulting in a number of research findings. Researchers who have analyzed the textual analysis of sexual violence cases using a critical discourse analysis approach are (1) Nugroho (2012); (2) Risa (2012); (3) Fauziah and Arnis (2015); (4) Promise (2016); (5) Indrasty, Wibawa, and Rojidun (2017); (6) Mubarak (2017); (7) Murtiningsih, Advenita, and Ikom (2017); (8) Elizabeth (2017); (9) Yan Prantya (2017); (10) Awards (2018); (11) Tenriawali (2018); and (12) Viora (2018). Based on the findings from the twelve findings of the above research, it is possible to inform that the text of the news story of the sexual assault case was written based on the male perspective of the perpetrator as the subject of the story. The textual model depicts the perpetrator as the subject of the story because the news text is only written on the sole information of the perpetrator, can identify the female victim as a negative image and can be said to be the trigger for the incident of sexual violence. This phenomenon is possible because the perpetrator tells how

the event came from his own perspective.

The results of a study conducted by (13) Kaurrany (2012), informing news texts featuring women as victims as news subjects but research results only critique victims as shown in the text as victims are concluded as triggers of sexual violence.

Based on the results of the brief discussion above, the results of the research conducted from 2012 to 2018 have not yet yielded results that show how the textual model of sexual assault cases can defend female victims of sexual violence. Further, researchers from India (14) Mangoli and Tarase (2009), informed that the increasing reporting on cases of sexual violence experienced by women in India, has made the country a safer country for women. However, news articles of sexual violence uploaded by a number of media in India are able to show instances of sexual violence from female victims. The mass media in India has highlighted cases of sexual violence by taking women as the detrimental parties for encouraging the Indian government to suppress cases of sexual violence in the country. This shows that the mass media plays a role in people's social lives, especially in highlighting the issue of sexual violence experienced by women.

There are two contextual approaches to journalism in the dissemination of information, whether the media is neutral or objective about the subject matter being loaded and whether the media is promoting justice in a gender perspective (Subono, 2003, p. 61). Based on these reasons, cases of sexual violence in mass media news texts using critical discourse analysis approaches are important to investigate because one of the goals of critical discourse

analysis is to explain whether an event is viewed as maintaining its social structure, changing it, or improving it (Haryatmoko, 2017, p. 25).

This article was written using a critical discourse analysis of the Sara Mills model. According to Eriyanto (2009, p. 200), Sara Mills's model theory is a feminist perspective analysis approach that explains how the parties involved in the event are portrayed in the text especially female positions. Who is the position of the subject as the narrator, who is the position of the object as the party being told, and how the reader is positioned in the text. This study limits the focus of the research by using one of the sub-theories, the subject position to explain how the female victims of ISIS sexuality are in media news *online*. In addition to describing the right model of news texts for cases of sexual violence, the results of this study can inform that the mass media can be one of the means of protecting and defending women as the most vulnerable parties in cases of sexual violence.

2. METHODS

Type of research is qualitative using descriptive methods. The data used in this study is an excerpt from an media news *online* article, which describes the events. The source of this research data is media newsletters *online* containing ISIS sex cases with different victims. The number of texts studied was sixteen news texts from various online media. The data collection techniques used are documentation and recording techniques. The data analysis in this study is grouped into three stages based on the purpose of the research. First, describe the textual findings that show the victim as the subject of the story. Second, explain the text's findings that show the victim's defense as the subject of the story. Third, explain the text featuring the victim and the victim's advocate as the subject of the story. Fourth, it describes texts that show victims, defenders, and perpetrators as the subject of the story.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. the subject position in the news text

No	Classification Model Text Findings	Data Findings	Media
1	Seven online media news texts feature victims as narrators	37	MediaIndonesia.com, Kapanlagi.com, Tarungnews.com, Jawapos.com, Akurat.co, Tempo.co, and Tribunnews.com
2	An online media news text features the victim's advocate as the subject of the narrator	4	CNNIndonesia.com
3	Seven online media news	41	Detiknews.com, News.okezone,

	texts feature victims and defenders as subjects of storytelling		Merdeka.com (2), Dw.com, VoaIndonesia.com, and LiputanIslam.com
4	An online media news text presents victims, defenders, and perpetrators as the subject of the storyteller	5	JPN.com
Total data findings		87	

Eriyanto (2009, p. 201), explaining that the subject position in the news text is placed by the person who defines the story. The informants in the news texts of ISIS sex offenders, victims, defenders, and perpetrators. Further, there are four classifications: (1) a text model that presents the victim as the subject of the story; (2) a textual model featuring the victim's advocate as the subject of the story; (3) a textual model featuring victims and defendants as the subject of the story; and (4) a text model featuring victims, victims, and perpetrators as the subject of the story.

Text Modeling Feeling Victim as the Subject of the Story

“Kelompok militan itu mengelola sebuah pasar internasional di Irak dengan sejumlah perempuan Kristen dan Yazidi dijual sebagai budak seksual. Demikian kata seorang remaja yang berhasil melarikan diri dari tempat itu” (3/9/15).

The ISIS sex slave victim displayed in the excerpt of the news text above is named Jinan. Based on the events described by Jinan, it was revealed that the phenomenon of human trafficking is an act that violates human rights. One study revealed why ISIS managed the sex slave market because this activity was one of the sources of income for ISIS groups (Gani, 2017, p. 219). Humanly speaking, Jinan as a non-Muslim woman has been discriminated against because she is seen as a woman who does not deserve to have a life and her rights as a woman. ISIS ideology in viewing non-Muslim women as being a major factor in managing the sex slave market and benefiting from the actions of the human rights violators.

Research by Nugroho (2018), researched news texts featuring perpetrators of sexual violence as news subjects made victims negatively and researchers only advised the mass media to portray victims of sexual violence as objects of storytelling in the text. It does not yet indicate how the text should be written by the mass media for cases of sexual violence, thus providing a concrete critique that can inform the public about how the mass media highlights cases of sexual violence in an effort to protect women.

Text Models That Defend Victims as Subjects

“Mereka diperlakukan dengan sangat buruk, mereka dipaksa untuk masuk Islam dan

shalat” ujar Robinson. “Beberapa diperlakukan dengan baik, namun banyak dipukul dan disiksa karena tak menuruti ISIS” (10/4/15).

Robinson, who works at a relief agency for Yazidi victims as an advocate for ISIS sex offenders, has shown that ISIS's actions against Yazidi women have been an International issue. Besides, Adita (2017, p. 6), explains that as long as the Yazidi women obey the order of ISIS, they can live well under the rules made by ISIS, while according to Rafikoh (2017, p. 76), the teachings of Islam have no purpose. to force someone to become a Muslim. Therefore, ISIS has broken the rules because the teachings of Islam do not teach compels people to become Muslims even by violence

Text Model that Presents Victims and Victim Defenders as Narrator Subjects

“Kisah berbeda dialami oleh wanita etnis Yazidi. Jana menceritakan bagaimana anak perempuan seperti dirinya dipisahkan dari wanita yang lebih tua, kemudian dibawa dengan bus ke kota Mosul” (31/10/14).

One of the victims of the ISIS sex slave featured in the text is Jinan. The events revealed by Jana could show how ISIS has been structured to group Yazidi women into sex slaves. This is in line with Ardiyanti (2018, p. 992), explaining that ISIS classifies Yazidi women as sex slaves based on several classifications, such as unmarried, unmarried women and children who have children, are old, and girls are underage. Further, the same text showing the victim's defense can be described in the following data.

“Wanita-wanita ini diperlakukan seperti hewan ternak,” cetus penasihat bagi pemerintahan Kurdi untuk urusan gender, Nazand Beghikani” (31/10/14).

Nazand Beghikani is one of the subjects of the story in the text that positioned himself as the victim's advocate. According to Nazand Beghikani's story, Yazidi women treated by ISIS are not as human as they are as sex slaves. This shows how the mass media plays a role in the issue of gender in the event of violence against women by portraying the right person, in addition to presenting the victim as the subject of the story in the text.

In addition to the victims, the victims' advocates presented in the same text as the subject matter of the story can reinforce the reality of the events, so the results of the discussion can provide examples for the textual model of sexual violence in favor of women as the most harmed party.

Text Model that Features the Victim, Victim Defenders, and Perpetrators as Subjects.

“Para budak (seks) itu sama seperti benda. Kami boleh saja membeli, menjual, atau memberikan mereka kepada orang lain sebagai hadiah,” kata seorang militan ISIS saat dihadirkan dalam sidang kasus Murad di Inggris” (5/11/17).

The excerpt of the text above describes the situation in the case of ISIS sexual assault cases. An ISIS militant at

the conference justifies the actions taken against Yazidi women. The concept of ISIS slavery has been set by a ruling issued by the ISIS Research and fatwa. This fatwa states that it is permissible to have sexual relations with non-Muslim women and even trade it. That rule is a consequence they must accept as non-Muslims (Ardiyanti and Utomo, 2018, p. 992). According to the ruling ISIS Ideology in the issue of non-Muslim women, the ideology only discriminates against women because Islamic teachings have never treated women as ISIS did. Yazidi women have been the object of their sexuality because of deviant ideologies, which is a very detrimental issue for women even for minors as shown in the following data

“Bukan hanya itu, militan ISIS tersebut juga mengungkapkan bahwa berhubungan badan dengan bocah yang belum cukup umur adalah tindakan yang sah asalkan kondisi fisik si bocah sehat” (5/11/17).

According to ISIS, it is believed that ISIS is allowed to make minors the object of their sexuality. This action is a major issue of violence against minors who violate human rights. If this phenomenon is left untreated, the survival of women especially for minors eventually comes to life without a future. Hidayati (2014, p. 70), explains that adult males who make underage girls the object of sexual activity are referred to as *pedophilia*. The impact of such actions has led to fear of the child, loss of confidence, and of course physical harm to the girl.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on an analysis of online media news articles about ISIS sexually assaulted women of sixteen texts, it is concluded that the parties present as the subject matter of the case in the case of ISIS sex offenders are victims, victim defenders, and perpetrators. The information provided by the right party, such as the victim can explain how the incident really happened and what it was like because the party most affected was female. The information provided by the victim's defense, may reinforce the victim's condition, the impact the victim has had, and the perpetrator's cruelty from the other party's perspective who still positions himself as the victim's defender. The information provided by the perpetrator can see the perspective of the perpetrator and thus find the motive for the action based on the perpetrator's ideology. The four classifications of the results of the research discussion can serve as a textual model of sexual assault cases in defense of women as the victim. Based on these four types of text models, it is possible to describe the crime that was most damaging to the victim, a Yazidi woman who was sexually assaulted by ISIS. Human trafficking and human rights abuses, such as sexual violence against women and children, are crimes committed by ISIS that are detrimental to women.

This study is a continuation of the results of some previous research because the results of the previous research are limited to the stage of advising the mass media. Accordingly, the four classifications of examples that constitute a textual model of a sexual assault news

article can be considered by the mass media for writing and informing cases of sexual violence. In the future, researchers expect the mass media to be more serious about gender fairness in portraying men and women fairly, especially in cases where sexual violence should be viewed as the most damaging part of the victim's voice.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adita, F., and Fachri, Y. (2017). Peran pbb dalam menanggulangi violence against women (vaw) oleh kelompok ekstrimis isis di negara konflik suriah tahun 2013-2016. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Riau*, 4(2), 1-15.
- [2] Anugraheni, S. A. (2018). *Bias gender media massa analisis wacana kritis sara mills dalam pemberitaan kasus pelecehan seksual pasien oleh pegawai national hospital surabaya di media online tribunews.com dan detik.com Edisi Januari 2018* (Doctoral Dissertation, Stikosa-Aws).
- [3] Ardiyanti, et al. (2018). Perbudakan isis terhadap perempuan etnis yazidi di irak sebagai kejahatan terhadap kemanusiaan dalam konflik bersenjata. *Journal of International Relations*, 5(1), 990-997.
- [4] Badara, Aris. (2012). *Analisis wacana: teori, metode, dan penerapannya pada wacana media*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- [5] Eriyanto. (2009). *Analisis wacana, pengantar analisis teks media*. Yogyakarta: LkiS.
- [6] Fauziah, et al. (2015). "Representasi perempuan dalam pemberitaan kdrt di media massa pada masyarakat di wilayah jakarta (studi pemberitaan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga di merdeka.com dan kompas.com)". *Promedia*, Vol.1, No.1: 131-158.
- [7] Gani, R. A. (2017). Tindak Pidana Trafficking Menurut Hukum Positif Dan Hukum Islam (Suatu Analisis Perbandingan Hukum). *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 17(1), 218-226.
- [8] Haryatmoko. (2017). *Critical Discourse Analysis (Analisis Wacana Krisis): Landasan Teori, Metodologi Dan Penerapan*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- [9] Hidayati, N. (2014). Perlindungan anak terhadap kejahatan kekerasan seksual (pedofilia). *Ragam Jurnal Pengembangan Humaniora*, 14(1), 68-73.
- [10] Indrasty, R., et al (2018). Gender dalam kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan di media online. *Jurnal Ilmu Jurnalistik*, 3(1), 90-112.
- [11] Kaurrany, et al. (2011). Potret perempuan dalam berita kriminal perkosaan (analisis wacana sara mills terhadap berita kriminal perkosaan harian umum koran merapi). Yogyakarta: Universitas Atmajaya Yogyakarta.
- [12] Mangoli, R. N et al. (2009). Crime against women in india: a statistical review. *International Journal Of Criminology And Sociological Theory*, 2(2).
- [13] Mubarak, Y. (2017). *Representasi perempuan korban pemerkosaan di situs berita daring (online): sebuah kajian analisis wacana kritis* (Doctoral Dissertation, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia).
- [14] Murtiningsih, B. S., et al (2017). Representation of patriarchal culture in new media: a case study of news and advertisement on tribunews.com. *Mediterranean Journal Of Social Sciences*, 8(3), 143-154.
- [15] Nugroho, Y. K. (2018). Analisis wacana berita pemerkosaan pada surat kabar indopos. *Wacana, Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*, 11(4), 317-328.
- [16] Prasetyo, D. E. (2016). Analisis berita yuyun dan para korban kejahatan akibat minuman keras di republika online Edisi 7 Mei 2016. *E Journal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 4, 1-17.
- [17] Risa, C. L. (2012). *Analisis wacana kritis tentang pemberitaan perempuan dalam teks berita tabloid realita* (Doctoral Dissertation, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia).
- [18] Rofikoh, N. (2017). *Kebebasan beragama dalam hukum Islam dan hukum positif di Indonesia: studi tentang Ratiolegis Hukum Riddah* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya).
- [19] Rohmah, R. A. (2017). Potret wanita berita kriminal pemerkosaan di media online sindonews.com. *Jurnal Pendidikan Rokania*, 2(2), 247-264.
- [20] Santoso, A. (2008). Jejak halliday dalam linguistik kritis dan analisis wacana kritis. *jurnal bahasa dan seni*. 36 (1). 1-14.
- [21] Subono, N. I. (2003). Menuju jurnalisme berperspektif gender. *jurnal perempuan: perempuan dan media issue*, 28, 60-64. Jakarta: Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan.
- [22] Tenriawali, A. Yusdianti. (2018). Representasi korban kekerasan dalam teks berita daring tribun timur: critical discourse analysis]. " *Totobuang* 6.1
- [23] Viora, D. (2018). Gender dan feminisme dalam surat kabar harian pekanbaru metro expres (mx): kajian analisis wacana kritis perspektif sara mills. *Jurnal Akrab Juara*, 3(1), 150-163
- [24] Yan Prantya S. H. E. L. L. A. (2017). Marjinalisasi perempuan dalam berita pelecehan seksual surat kabar harian memorandum edisi september 2013 dan juli 2015: Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills. *Bapala*, 4(1).