The Representation of Harassment Object in Incident of Cyber Sexual Abuse

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ABSTRACT
The potency of cyber bullying to women gives rise to varied responses, including many who consider that it is trivial to even blame the injured party. The data in this study are comments on the video on a bullied woman. This research is a case study relying on a descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study were analyzed by using transitivity system from Functional Grammar approach. The analysis reveals that the ideational meaning shows the content of the comments from netizen. The result shows that the dominating process is relational process, with participant serving as attributes. The domination of the process and participant represent the freedom of netizens to comment the victim blaming leading to the victim blaming motive.

Keywords: Potency of cyber bullying, ideational meaning, YouTube, netizen, victim blaming

1. INTRODUCTION

With Bullying is a behavior to cause bad intension for the target. One of bullying targets is related to sexual and is delivered intentionally to flirt and cause uncomfortable situation. It is called harassment. This kind of harassment against women is not only physical oriented, but also verbal and written harassment becomes one of many kinds directed particularly in social media. According to Dew (2018), verbal harassment is the second biggest kind which has been reported to the National Commission on violence against women. This verbal harassment is also called verbal bullying.

Verbal bullying is possible to happen to anyone, whenever and wherever. Written verbal bullying is counted as one kind of cyber bullying if it happens in cyber media. Generally, cyber bullying is defined as any kind of violence done in the virtual world (Donegan, 2012).

Verbal bullying causes the victim to feel uncomfortable, trauma, and can even leave mental damage. Furthermore, verbal bullying can lead to physical bullying that is feared by many. Thus, these kinds of cases should be given more serious attention in order to prevent any ugly damages that are caused. The case of cyber bullying in this study is the case that has not been reported as law case, so in this research the researcher calls as cyber bullying potency, and the victim call as the experiencer. Any response to the experiencer will be very helpful, whether it is from their closest people or anyone in their reach. Ideally, there will be defense action from the experiencer, so it is expected for the people around them to be supportive towards the experiencer's action to make them feel supported and that they are not wrong. The culprit has to feel wary to prevent anymore experiencer. Yet in fact, there are so many comments on social media saying that verbal bullying is a normal thing and does not have to be taken so seriously. Some even stated that verbal bullying on social media is only a matter of action to break the ice, and to make the other people comfortable, this is in accordance with Priherdityo (2016) stating that in Indonesia verbal harassment is considered ordinary. Opposite responses towards the experiencer's confession about this cyber bullying can be viewed as something interesting to be put as the object in this research.

There are several related researches, some of which discussed bullying. Sameer (2020) did a study using a transitivity approach and Critical Discourse Analysis. The results of this study indicate the dominance of the material process and the relational process.

Research on ideational meaning related to literary texts has been conducted by Koussouhon (2015). This research used transitivity theory. The results showed the personality, abilities and identity of women. Sartana and

Afriyeni (2017) did research about the events of bullying and the impact it gave to teenagers from psychological perspective. The result shows that 99% of female teenagers experienced bullying, yet no one dare to speak up about the event to anyone around.

The research on ideational meaning has been done by San, Hartono, and Ryandari (2018). This research analyzed ideology and ideational meaning from Cosmopolitan advertisements. The result shows that the dominating process is the relational process. According to this study, it shows that ideology in Cosmopolitan advertisements are beauty, prestige, healthy and others.

Related to one type of process, Khorina (2018) examined relational processes. This study discussed how the types of financial relational process clauses in scientific texts, because scientific texts were always dominated by relational processes and are dominated by use verbs. The results showed that the attribute category was more dominant than identifying. The drawback of this research is the implications of the process results.

The author found differences with the research to be carried out, including differences in the object under study, namely the author used language data in the form of various citizen comments in response to the experiencer's defense video on YouTube social media and the experiencer's closest person to the verbal abuse the experiencer received on the social media Instagram. So that the data in this study are transparent. Differences were also found in terms of the theory used. The author uses Halliday's theory of ideational meaning which uses a transitivity system to explore what the ideational meaning of comments from YouTube users in responding to posts of complaints and defenses of suspected cyber bullying potency experiencers who should be given empathy.

This case may only come to light because the experiencer is well-known by many people, thus she dares to speak up to the public. Yet there are still numerous cases similar to this but they do not have the courage and feel afraid to get unsupportive response the people. In fact, there are many people who are eager to support and side by the experiencer.

The writer intended to analyze the ideational meaning in commentary texts. These comments then will be analyzed through Functional Grammar study on ideational meaning. According to Gerot dan Wignell (1995) in functional grammar, ideational meaning is related to transitivity. Thus, it is important to analyze ideational meaning using the transitivity study, Simpson (2003) stated that ideational meaning is related to transitivity because it focuses on how an idea is represented in language use.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Metalanguage

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), metalanguage in Functional Grammar is divided into 3 types: interpersonal meaning discusses the relation between language user, textual meaning discusses what kind of media is used and what kind of text pattern there is in a text, and textual meaning focuses on themes in texts. This research is to analyze the pattern of ideas in communication, therefor this research will only be focusing on the ideational meaning.

2.2. Transitivity System

Transitivity system is used to view sentences as a representation. Transitivity discusses how clause is used as a representation, through transitivity system. As so Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated that transitivity interprets world experience towards process. In transitivity, clause is treated as an analysis unit.

The first component is process, it is a component that is stated in verb group. The second component is participant categorized in noun category. Third is circumstance which consists of adverb of time, place, reason, and ways of how process is happening (Halliday in Eggins, 2004).

2.3. Process and Participant

1. Material Process

According to Eggins (2004) Material Process is a process about doing something and taking action. This type of material usually takes form of physical activity like activity that requires action, moving around and visible. As so Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated that Material Process is a process which represents a happening. Material Process can be formed as either transitive or intransitive verb.

Participant in material process is an entity. While the labelling of participant in Material Process is divided into two, first is the participant who does the action called as ACTOR. And the participant who gets impact from the action is called as GOAL. It can be called as direct object as well.

2. Mental Process

Mental Process is a process related to "sensing". Wherein Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 197) argued that "… mental clauses are concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness". Mental Process is focusing on the experience in one's consciousness, meaning as sequence of events placed in self-consciousness. There are three types of Mental Process which are affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking), and perceiving. Participant mental

process is called *senser* and phenomenon. *Senser* can be defined as participant who can feel, think and see consciously.

3. Behavioral Process

Behavioral Process is a process which involves physiological and psychological element of its participant. According to Gerot dan Wignell (1995), Behavioral Process is a physiological and psychological process such as breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, watching, etc. Participant in this process is called behaver and is a conscious individual. While the action itself is called behavioral. In addition, there is something called range which is used to set boundary in the process.

4. Verbal Process

Verbal Process is a process which realized through verbs of uttering speech. The participant is called the *sayer* for the speaker, while the person listening is called the receiver. Generally there are 2 different clauses in this type of process, which are projecting clause consists of addressing the signal (*sayer*) and signal (verbal process) as something marked, second is other clause called projected clause or what is being said (Gerot & Wignell, 1995).

5. Relational Process: Process of Being and Having

Relational Process is related to the concept of being and having. This type of process discusses the relation of two separate entities by identifying or giving value of quality towards a particular entity. According to Halliday in (Gerot, 1995) the fundamental quality of relational clause is to be "being", but not in the matter of explaining presence or existence, "being" here is the bridge to unite these two entities. There are two categories, which are attributive and identifying. In attributive process there are carrier and attribute. While in identifying process there are participant token and value.

6. Existential Process

This type of process is a process which identifies (verb) existence such as be, exist, and arise.

Circumstance in the beginning of the existential clause which consists of circumstantial element such as thematic and the word 'there' are not identified (Eggins, 2004).

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3. METHODS

The Table 1 shows the distribution of process, participant and circumstance in the comment text towards cyber bullying potency. The type of process identified are relational, behavioral, verbal, mental and material process.

Table 1. The distribution of participant and circumstance process in comment text

Process	Total		Participant	Total		Circumstance	Total	
	F	%		F	%		F	%
Relational	15	51,7	Attribute	13	36,10%	Cause	3	75
Behavioral	4	13,7	Carrier	8	22,20%	Location	1	25
Verbal	4	13,7	Range	5	13,80%			
Mental	3	10	Token	2	5,50%			
Material	3	10	Behaver	2	5,50%			
			Verbiage	2	5,50%			
			Value	1	2,20%			
			Phenomenon	1	2,70%			
			Actor	1	2,70%			
			Goal	-	0%			
			Senser	1	2,70%			
Total	29	100		36	100%		4	100

While the participants that come up are attribute, carrier, range, token, behaver, verbiage, value, phenomenon, actor, goal, and *senser*. And the circumstance type that emerged are circumstance of cause and location.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The contribution of Process and Participant in the comment text to Cyber Harassment

Both process and participant are elements of transitivity that are urgent and influential towards the representation of ideational meaning. As explained earlier, there are 5 process which aroused in comment text of cyber bullying potency, which are relational, behavioral, verbal, mental and material process with 29 times occurrences in total. While participant which emerged reattribute, carrier, range, token, behaver, verbiage, value, phenomenon, actor, goal, and *senser* with 36 occurrences in total. The distribution of process in comment text of cyber bullying potency can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of types of process which are identified in the comment text towards the presumed case of cyber bullying potency. In the first place is relational process with the total of 15 and 51.7% percentage. The second most dominant process is the behavioral and verbal process which appeared 4 times with 13.7% percentage in each. Third is the mental and material process appeared 3 times with 10% percent each.

The majority of process that occurred in the text is the relational process. In the comment text, there are both kind of relational process which are identifying and attributive. According to Halliday as cited in (Gerot, 1995) the attributive process is a process that qualifies something while identifying in relational process is a process which express the relation of identity.
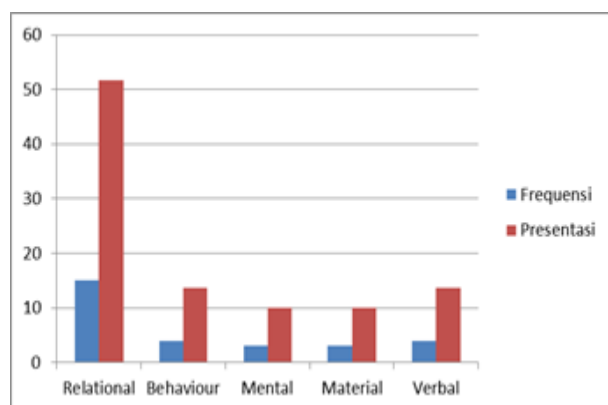

Figure 1 The distribution of Process in comment text.

The dominance of relational process indicates that the commentator generally illustrate entity by assessing, grading, or giving identity to an entity in a text. In this analysis text, an entity is being graded with a negative meaning, such as "gold digger". By using the relational process to connect entities that need to be commented with value by the commentator, it can be seen that the commentator can freely give any negative comment to the experiencer, and the bullying case itself.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of participant in comment text towards cyber bullying potency. It shows that the dominating participant in attribute. It has a total of 36.1 percent. This goes in line with the dominating process which is relational process attributive type, because attribute is the participant from relational attributive. Other than that carrier is also dominating the chart. These participants are a part of relational process.

The presumed experiencer and the cyber bullying potency in relational process become the participant, carrier and token. As carrier, the experiencer becomes entity which valued with adjective phrase "*salah*" as value. While as token, the cyber bullying potency becomes entity which valued as an "*efek do'a kalian*". Both as token or carrier, the experiencer is described in a negative meaning. It can also be said that the experiencer is being cornered and blamed by the commentators.

In other hand, with participant domination can be seen that commentators are tend to view cyber bullying potency as normal thing. This shows from public entity that is given attributive as "*matre*", "*salah*", many entities also valued as "*lebay*". These situations represented the presence of ignorance attitude towards cyber bullying potency, because it is not something new to the public. Other entity which is valued and be given identity is the behavior of the harasser, the bully, is given the name as common because he is a male. This showed by the entity given the name as in "*masa puber*".
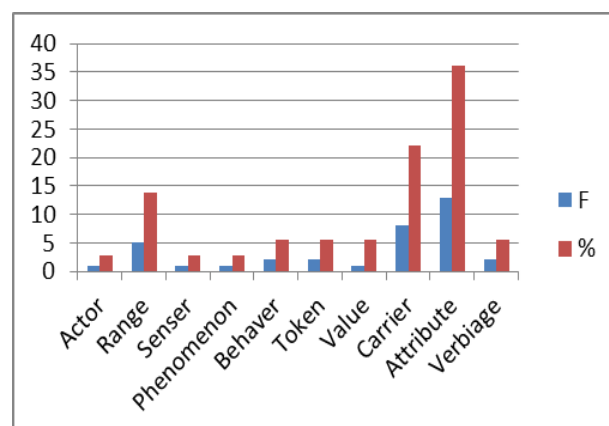

Figure 2 The distribution of Participant in Comment Text.

4.2. The Contribution of Involving Circumstance in the comment text to Cyber Harassment

The next contributing clause element that gives entity representation is called circumstance. Unlike participant, circumstance element is not related to process or any other element. Circumstance gives up additional information about how the dependent which is tied to the core element of clause (process) is being realized by doing an activity or experience. In the following is the occurrence of circumstance in comment text towards cyber bullying potency case.

From Figure 3, it shows that the dominating circumstance is the circumstance of cause. This kind showed up 3 times from the total of 2 clauses, while the circumstance of location (temporal) occurred once.

With circumstance of cause dominating the chart, it indicates the tendency of commentator towards the harasser, because they mostly always look for any reason at all to corner and blame the experiencer. From the analysis, it is found that the type of circumstance of cause used is the circumstance of reason and circumstance of purpose. The information stated is that the harasser did the wrongdoing of sexual bullying caused by the experiencer herself, that she was not covering herself. Moreover, the representation of action and experience in comment text located in the circumstance of cause is caused by reasons mentioned by the commentator.

The next kind circumstance appearing is the circumstance of location. In this analysis, the type is temporal, an additional information about when a process is happening. This indicates an experience to hold a desire in which at times can be very unbearable. It can also be indicated that the commentator is tolerating the harasser, the person who sexually and verbally assault the experiencer by stating one adverb of time "sometimes" which shows that it is common that sometimes, that kind of desire is unbearable.
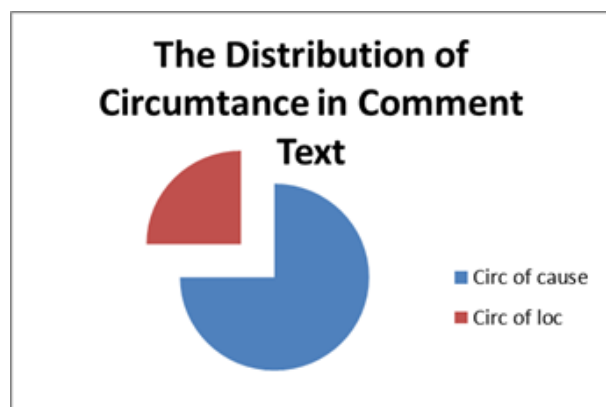

Figure 3 The distribution of circumstance in comment text.

4.3. The Representation of Ideational Meaning based on The Contribution of Process, Participant, and Circumstances

According to Hall (1997), representation refers to the process of meaning production using language. With the domination of relational process and participant attributive, it can be seen generally that the mean of ideational meaning in comment text of cyber bullying potency is that the commentators are trying to blame the experiencer by giving identity and view the experiencer negatively, and by considering the cyber bullying potency as common happenings by assessing it as neutral, and by seeing that the harasser should be tolerated because what has been done is only one common ordinary thing. By using the relational process, the commentators can freely give any comment by giving identity, assessing or grading with the intension of blaming the experiencer, this refers to as one behavior known as experiencer blaming.

5. CONCLUSION

This qualitative research studied the representation of meaning in ideational representation in comment text using the Functional Grammar approach by assessing the contribution of its process, participant, and circumstance through transitivity study. Ideational meaning representation in comment text of cyber bullying potency is represented by 1) its dominating process and participant, and 2) the dominating circumstance in the text.

The result of this research shows that the dominating process is the relational process and the dominating participant is attribute and carrier. While the type of circumstance that dominates is the circumstance of cause.

Viewed from the dominating process and participant, the representation of ideational meaning in comment text towards cyber bullying potency was represented by several entities by giving negative value towards the participant. That participant entity is the experiencer which is being labelled as "*salah*", "*matre*", and "*lebay*" where these adjective phrases have negative meaning. Furthermore, the commentators are also assessing other entities with the intension of comparing them with other similar cases, stating that there is much "*lebih parah*" cases, that kind of thing is common and happens "*banyak*" times in public, or it is just "*masa puber*". The indication is that the commentators are tolerating the harasser who did the cyber bullying.

Henceforth, viewed from the domination of circumstance which is circumstance of cause this kind of circumstance is located in a text which is dominated by relational process. This indicated that the commentators viewed the events and comment based on

some reasons. Moreover, they used reasoning to support their statements while judging the entity in doing the experiencer blaming.

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