

The Position of Women in Rape News Online Media *Detik.Com* (Sara Mills Critical Discourse Analysis)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the position of women in the news of sexual violence in the form of rape in the online media *Detik.com*. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The source of data in this study is the news text in the online media *Detik.com* on Tuesday, January 26, 2021 which contains news about sexual violence, in the form of rape. Data collection techniques in the form of documentation. The documents collected are in the form of news of sexual violence and rape that occurred in January 2021 on the online media portal *Detik.com*. The data collection technique used is that the researcher is directly involved in the data collection process. Data analysis was carried out using Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis theory. Based on the results and discussion of the research, it was concluded that news of sexual violence in the form of rape against women in the form of rape cases in the online news media *Detik.com* published on January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Wife in West Sumatra Help Husband Rape Women for Fear of Divorce" with using Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis theory, constructing the position of women as subjects, not objects. The object in the online news media *Detik.com* is the perpetrator who committed the act of rape. However, in its presentation, women are still marginalized as weak, helpless, afraid of threats, so they do not dare to fight against rapists or objects. The online news media *Detik.com* positions the reader as the subject of ideology and brings the reader to the position of the narrator or subject, so that the reader accepts the news as a fact and reality.

Keywords: *Position of Women, Discourse, Detik.com, Sara Mills*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the main medium of communication. Apart from being a means of conveying facts, in media texts language plays a role as a determinant of the meaning of news texts and one's self-image [1]. The reality is that media language cannot be believed to be a fact. The language of the mass media is the result of a certain ideology or view of a group. Whereas the language conveyed by the mass media should be neutral and in accordance with the facts on the ground, not the opinions or interests of certain groups. Critical discourse analysis views the language of the mass media as no longer reality and is objective. Rather, reality has been shaped by

the process of social, political, and economic forces. Expecting reality as it is will not be possible, because it has been tainted by dominant and powerful ideologies, social, political, and economic forces [2].

The use of mass media language that emphasizes certain groups makes one side marginalized. Certain forms of discourse and vocabulary used in news texts make women marginalized [3].

In line with Eriyanto's statement, language as a categorization system, in which certain vocabulary can be selected and result in certain meanings. Language, both word choice and grammatical structure, is understood as which

choice a person chooses to express carries a certain ideological meaning [4].

The use of mass media language in marginalizing women is the influence of journalists' ideology in producing news. Journalists and mass media are an inseparable unit, so that the interests of journalists and mass media influence each other in the form of news produced. However, not all mass media make women a marginalized position. However, in reporting on cases of sexual violence, especially in cases of rape, women are often the object of disadvantage in reporting. Women tend to be sufferers or victims. If women in social life are often objects, then don't be surprised and surprised if the mass media report the same thing as the reality of women's lives [4].

Critical discourse analysis as an effort to explain that critical discourse analysis is an effort or process (decomposition) to provide an explanation of a text (social reality) that is willing or being studied by a person or dominant group whose tendency has a specific goal to obtain what is being said desired [5].

The critical discourse analysis of Sara Mills' perspective, is a theory that is very suitable in analyzing marginalized women in news texts. In accordance with the focus of attention of Sara Mills' critical discourse theory which investigates how ladies are addressed in messages, both in books, pictures, photographs, and news [5]. In line with Eriyanto's statement, explaining that the focus of Sara Mills' discourse analysis is to show how women are depicted and marginalized in news texts, and how the forms and patterns of marginalization are carried out. This of course involves a certain strategy so that when displayed in the text, women are depicted badly [2].

Sara Plants takes a gander at how entertainer positions are introduced in the content. These positions are characterized as who is the subject of the story and who is the object of the story will decide how the design of the content and how the importance is shown in the content in general. Notwithstanding the places of entertainers in the content, Sara Plants likewise centers around how the peruser and author are introduced in the content. Eventually, the manner in which the story is told and the positions set and showed in this content make one gathering authentic and the other party ill-conceived.

With respect to is found in the subject-object position and the essayist peruser position as follows:

a. Subject-Object Position

How the occasion is seen, from whose viewpoint it is seen. Who is situated as the storyteller (subject) and who is the object of the story. Do every friendly entertainer and gathering have the chance to introduce themselves, their thoughts or their essence, thoughts, shown by different gatherings/individuals.

b. How the peruser's position is shown in the content. How the peruser positions himself in the showed text. To which gathering does the peruser recognize hims

The issue of sexual violence related to rape and the position of women as marginalized objects has been widely expressed in the print and online mass media. Women are often depicted as weak, helpless, and objects of male sexuality. There are no more mass media reporting cases of rape and in the end women are always the object of loss in news texts. The development of technology and knowledge makes news texts can be consumed anywhere, regardless of space and time. In the midst of busyness and fast-paced time, online news consumption is an alternative to find out the latest information.

One of the online news media that is quite popular among Indonesian people is the Detik.com portal. The online news media Detik.com provides various news, including the issue of sexual violence related to rape. The number of news headlines related to rape, indicates that the position of women as objects of sexuality has become a common thing, so that the existence of women is increasingly marginalized in social life. Reports of rape cases are increasing and often become news that is always published in online media, including Detik.com. However, to see how the online media Detik.com reports cases of sexual violence in the form of rape against women, it will be used in critical discourse analysis.

Research that reveals women as objects of sufferers in cases of sexual violence and marginalized in online media, in critical discourse analysis research has been widely disclosed by researchers. Research on this can be seen in previous research conducted by Puteri, Ramadhan,

and Gani with the research title "Discourse on Violence Against Women in Online Media Jambimetro.com". The results of his research show that the online media Jambimetro.com constructs ladies as subjects, not as objects of abuse. Notwithstanding, in its show, ladies are as yet portrayed as peripheral, feeble, weak and delicate. The online media Jambimetro.com positions the peruser as the subject of belief system, the peruser is brought to the situation of the storyteller so the peruser acknowledges it as a situation [6].

The depiction of women as weak parties is illustrated in a study conducted by Anugraheni, with the research title "Gender bias in mass media basic talk investigation of Sara Milss in announcing instances of patient sexual harassment by employees of the Surabaya National Hospital in the online media tribunews. com and seconds. com January 2018 Edition". The results of the study are in the form of conclusions that the online media detik.com and tribunews.com have produced the conditions of reality that are described for women who experience bias. Women in this case are depicted as weak, passive, and always accept men's decisions through texts that are depicted from a man's point of view. Readers are positioned as ideological subjects, namely subjects formed by tribunews. com and detik.com to describe their views on women. So that the reader is brought in a position to accept the point of view described by the author [7].

Examination led by Sobari and Silviani, with the exploration title "Ladies' Portrayal through Sara Plants' Viewpoint in Media Detik.Com and Kompas.Com". The outcomes showed that ladies' portrayal included frail and negligible ladies, terrible ladies, and wrong ladies. It additionally shows that the content positions men as subjects and ladies as articles. Perusers are coordinated to situate themselves as men [8].

Shella investigated "Ladies' Underestimation in Inappropriate behavior News, Every day Paper Reminder September 2013 and July 2015 Releases: Sara Plants Basic Talk Examination". The aftereffects of his examination show the underestimation of ladies as the subject of lewd behavior news and in the information dissected the subject consistently shows up as a victim. Minimization of ladies as the object of inappropriate behavior news in the news Notice, the article is constantly introduced from the point of view of the narrator. The peruser in every story

is situated to be a vital piece of the content by utilizing pronouns [9]

Widiyaningrum conducted a research entitled "Sara Mills Discourse Analysis on Cases of Sexual Violence against Women". The results of his research show that the media Tribunews.com and Tirto.id position women as a priority in news texts. Tribunews.com positions women as objects and there is a tendency for the author to place himself in a male perspective, while Tirto.id places women as subjects and men as objects. Tribunews.com still represents women's minds according to patriarchy in general [10].

In view of the marvels and issues that have been portrayed, the issue of the position of women in the news of sexual violence in online news media is interesting to study. So, it is interesting for the author to raise the title of the research "Women's Position in Rape News in Detik.Com Daring Media (Sara Mills Critical Discourse Analysis)".

2. METHOD

This examination strategy is engaging subjective. Elucidating research intends to portray a circumstance, occasion, object, factors that can be clarified in words [11]. The information of this examination are as jargon, expressions, or sentences that show the structure and significance of the subject-object position and the situation of the author peruser from the online talk text news Detik.com on Tuesday, January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Spouse in West Sumatra Help Husband Assault Ladies Inspired by a paranoid fear of Separation". The wellspring of information in this examination is the news text in the online media Detik.com on Tuesday, January 26, 2021 which contains news about sexual viciousness, as assault.

Information assortment methods as documentation. Reports gathered are as information on sexual brutality and assault that happened in January 2021 on the online media entryway Detik.com. The information assortment method utilized is that the analyst is straightforwardly associated with the information assortment measure. The position of the researcher in qualitative research is not only as a planner but also as a data collector or instrument [12].

The data analysis technique in this study was carried out in several stages, namely (1) the researcher carefully read the news of sexual violence in the form of rape on the online news media Detik.com on January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Wife in West Sumatra Help Husband Rape Women for Fear Divorced", (2) identifying or grouping information as jargon, expressions, or sentences that demonstrate the situation of the subject-article and author peruser position utilizing Sara Factories' basic talk investigation hypothesis, (3) breaking down the information discoveries that have been assembled as jargon, expressions, or sentences that show the situation of the subject-object and the situation of the essayist peruserusing Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis theory, (4) conclude the research results

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

How is the position of women displayed in the news of cases of sexual violence in the form of rape on the online media Detik.com published on January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Wife in West Sumatra Help Husbands Rape Women for Fear of Divorce", viewed from three aspects based on critical discourse analysis methods Sara Mills, in particular the subject-object position and the essayist peruser position. These situations as far as who is the subject of the story and who is the object of the story that will decide how significance is treated in the content all in all. What's more, Sara Plants additionally centers around how perusers and authors are introduced in the content. With respect to position of the subject-object and the situation of the essayist peruser can be found in the accompanying depiction.

3.1 Subject-Object Position

The position of the subject in the news on cases of sexual violence in the form of rape on the online media Detik.com published on January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Wife in West Sumatra Help Her Husband Rape Women for Fear of Divorce" is a non-victim of rape sexual violence, namely the initials S (26)

"Di 2020, terjadi perkosaan dua kali, yang pertama, korban, tersangka sendiri yang membawa ke rumah. Yang kedua kalinya terakhir itu tanggal 11 Desember 2020," kata AKP

Chairul Amri Nasution. Chairul mengatakan istri pelaku menjemput korban untuk ikut ke rumahnya. YN juga memaksa dan mengancam korban. "Istri membuka seluruh baju korban, istri tersangka ini mengatakan, 'Kau puaskan suami saya'. Sebelum melakukan itu, istri ciuman dulu dengan suaminya. Dan yang membantu beli kondom juga istrinya," ujarnya. (26/1/2021)

Based on the quote above, all rape incidents are carried out from the perspective of the victim. The news presented to the public is the single voice of a rape victim whose ideas in conveying were assisted by other people, namely AKP Chairul Amri Nasution as the second subject (second storyteller). The storytelling done by the subject describes the subject as the narrator of the story. The subject is a rape victim, described as a woman who can't fight back, because of coercion and threats. From the news displayed, there is no statement that corners the main perpetrator of rape, but the victim or subject is marginalized. This can be seen in the news text, which focuses more on explaining the series of rape events in the victim clearly. However, the point of view of the subject as the victim and the narrator is indeed more dominating than the object or perpetrator of rape.

Suami-istri inisial AF (30) dan YN (40) ditangkap polisi terkait kasus pemerkosaan di Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat (Sumbar). AF mengaku bersedia membantu suaminya memperkosa wanita inisial S (26) karena takut diceraikan. "Lalu kan ditanya apa motif istri mau turut serta, ternyata istrinya diancam oleh suaminya, bila tidak menuruti keinginannya, akan diceraikan. Akhirnya menuruti kemauan suaminya," kata Kasat Reskrim Polres Bukittinggi AKP Chairul Amri Nasution saat dihubungi, Selasa (26/1/2021).

Based on the quote above, the rapists are described as objects in the news text, namely YN (40) and his wife AF (30). The two perpetrators of rape as told in the news text or objects through the second subject, namely AKP Chairul Amri

Nasution as storytellers from the main subject. The overall point of view of the story is from the victim's point of view. Almost the entire chronology of rape events is based on the subject's point of view, not the object as the perpetrator of the rape or what is being told. The perpetrator had absolutely no self-learning based on the news text above.

3.2 Writer-Reader Position

The position of the subject in the news of sexual violence in rape cases in the online media Detik.com published on January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Wife in West Sumatra Help Husband Rape Woman for Fear of Divorce" can be said that there is a gender bias in it. The news discourse, indirectly only presented a single voice from the victim, namely S (26).

"Di 2020, terjadi perkosaan dua kali, yang pertama, korban, tersangka sendiri yang membawa ke rumah. Yang kedua kalinya terakhir itu tanggal 11 Desember 2020," kata AKP Chairul Amri Nasution. Chairul mengatakan istri pelaku menjemput korban untuk ikut ke rumahnya. YN juga memaksa dan mengancam korban. "Istri membuka seluruh baju korban, istri tersangka ini mengatakan, 'Kau puaskan suami saya'. Sebelum melakukan itu, istri ciuman dulu dengan suaminya. Dan yang membantu beli kondom juga istrinya," ujarnya. Aksi suami-istri tersebut terungkap setelah korban melapor ke polisi pada 19 Januari 2021. Korban baru melapor sebulan setelah kejadian pemerkosaan karena mengalami trauma. "Pada awal laporan tanggal 19 Januari kemarin memang lagi *shock* dan trauma berat, tidak bercerita, setelah pemeriksaan lanjutan tanggal 21 (Januari) sebelum penangkapan baru terbuka dan cerita semua," ujarnya (26/1/2021).

In the quote, it appears that the reader is positioned between the parties involved in the news discourse. The dominant reader of the discourse by the victim causes the reader to

explore the position of the victim. This is marked by sentences that explain the chronology of the story, which is explained based on the victim's confession. Based on the quote above, men are seen as bad parties because they commit sexual harassment and violence in the form of rape, and also make threats. The threats were not only to the victim, but also to the perpetrator or the second suspect, namely the perpetrator's own wife. In the absence of self-defense from the object, the discourse of the news text positions the reader as a whole in the position of the victim or subject. Then the words of the perpetrator "forcing and threatening the victim" describe the perpetrator as a cruel person and plus the absence of a defense from the perpetrator, the news text has suggested the reader to think that the perpetrator is the one who is the most guilty and the reader is in the position of the subject or the victim.

4 CONCLUSION

In view of the outcomes and conversation above, it very well may be presumed that the information on sexual viciousness as assault against ladies as assault cases in the online news media Detik.com distributed on January 26, 2021 with the news text title "Spouse in West Sumatra Help Husband Assault Ladies Because of a paranoid fear of Separation" by utilizing the hypothesis of basic talk examination by Sara Mills, developing the situation of ladies as subjects, not items. The item in the online news media Detik.com is the culprit who submitted the demonstration of assault. Notwithstanding, in its show, ladies are as yet minimized as powerless, helpless, afraid of threats, so they do not dare to fight against rapists or objects. The online news media Detik.com positions the reader as the subject of ideology and brings the reader to the position of the narrator or subject, so that the reader accepts the news as a fact and reality [13].

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Finally, I am finished this paper with the support everyone who follows me. I'm profoundly obligated to my chief, Dr. Afrita, M.Pd., for warm help, motivation and insightful direction. And furthermore to my dearest family who support constantly me. This paper is a long way from awesome, yet it is normal that it will be helpful for

the scientist, yet additionally for the perusers. Consequently, helpful smart idea and pundits are invited Thank you.

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