

REPRESENTING THE VICTIM OF VIOLENCE IN NEWS: FEMALE VICTIM OF UGM’S CASE IN *THE JAKARTA POST’S* ARTICLES

Sabta Diana

Universitas Jember
sabtadiana@gmail.com

Albert Tallapessy

Universitas Jember
Albert@unej.ac.id

Abdul Haris Nusa Bela

Universitas Jember
Harisoppo1997@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the existence of Gender-based Violence (GbV) in one of Indonesia’s English newspaper, *The Jakarta Post*. This study aims to reveal the existence of this gender-based violence practices in its five selected articles under the case of sexual assault suffered by Agni (pseudonym), one of Universitas Gajah Mada’s students. This study is qualitative research, employing 131 clauses as the data selected from four articles. The analysis uses Critical Discourse Analysis of Fairclough’s model (1989) as the framework and Halliday’s Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (2004) as well as van Leeuwen’s theory of social actor as the tool to analyze gendered media (Wood, 1994) in mass media discourse. The result shows that gender-based violence practice does exist on those selected articles through the use of linguistic tools on how victims are represented by the writers of the news, the journalists. The result reveals misrepresentation, rape narrative, and objectivity of the victim, indicating submissive and passive woman representation in media. Convincingly, it clarifies and validates that patriarchal culture is sustained and further influences how *The Jakarta Post* reported the issue of sexual assault news. Furthermore, it also obviously indicates that the media abuses the victim of sexual assault (Agni) by practicing gender-based violence as scrutinized in its articles.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Linguistics, media discourse, The Jakarta Post, gender-based violence*

ABSTRAK

Riset ini menginvestigasi adanya Gender-based Violence (GbV) atau kekerasan terhadap gender pada salah satu media online berbahasa Inggris di Indonesia yaitu, *The Jakarta Post*. Oleh sebab itu, riset ini juga bertujuan untuk menguak praktik-praktik kekerasan terhadap gender pada 5 artikel tentang kasus pelecehan atau kekerasan seksual yang dialami oleh Agni (pseudonym, nama samaran), salah satu mahasiswa Universitas Gajah Mada. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, data yang diteliti adalah 131 klausa dari 5 artikel yang terpilih. Analisa Wacana Kritis atau *Critical Discourse Analysis* model kerangka Fairclough (1989) dan Sistem Linguistik Fungsional (*Systemic Functional Linguistics*) oleh Halliday serta teori social actor oleh van Leeuwen digunakan sebagai alat untuk membedah sistem bahasa

dalam gendered media (Wood, 1994) pada wacana mass media. Temuan riset menunjukkan bahwa terdapat praktik-praktik kekerasan terhadap gender yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan pilihan-pilihan sistem bahasa yang mengacu pada bagaimana korban direpresentasikan oleh jurnalis dalam beritanya. Riset ini juga membongkar adanya misrepresentasi, *rape narrative*, dan obyektifikasi korban yang menunjukkan representasi perempuan yang selalu digambarkan sebagai mahluk pasif dan submisif. Tanpa perlu diragukan lagi, riset ini membuktikan dan memvalidasi adanya kultur patriarki yang secara terus menerus ada dalam media dan lebih jauh lagi budaya ini mempengaruhi *The Jakarta Post* dalam memberitakan kejahatan seksual, terutama dalam kasus Agni. Secara jelas, riset ini membuktikan bahwa media memperlakukan korban pelecehan dan kejahatan seksual (Agni) secara tidak adil dengan melakukan praktik-praktik gender-based violence (kekerasan berbasis gender).

Kata Kunci: *Analisa Wacana Kritis, Systemic Functional Linguistics, wacana media, The Jakarta Post, Kekerasan berdasar gender*

INTRODUCTION

Women are portrayed as victim in most of sexual abuse cases around the world. Their position correlates with the terms of gender-based violence and violence against women which has been a world-wide problem. Gender based violence is defined as 'every form of harmful actions which result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life' (United Nations, 1995, Platform for Action D.112). Several common forms of gender violence include unequal treatment, domination, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, and women domestication. Through those forms of violence, the media serves a significant role to cover this issue to the public sphere and represent them through news reports. However, in such news, women are rarely depicted as subjects. Women tend to appear as the victim or celebrities and sometimes both (Zoch and Turk 1998 cited in Carter and Mendes 2008:1703). Therefore, media coverage is inclined to depict women's misrepresentation, which signs the existence of gender violence in representing female victims.

Various recent studies mention that gender violence is still represented through media coverage. Despite the development of feminism and gender equality, the number of sexual harassment cases continuously increases every year. In their reports on violence cases, media tends to demonstrate imbalances in representing victims and the perpetrators. Maurenda- Bataller & Santaemelia (2014) reveal that the Spanish newspaper *El País* and *El Mundo* clearly indicate that judgment is the predominant category, with a certain objectification and institutionalization of victims. Men are labeled as aggressors and women are

labeled to be tied in with a benevolent social discourse on (weak, victimized) women who need protection. Furthermore, Govindaraju and Radha (2015) reveal that there is an imbalance representation of Tamil's newspaper patterns in naming the victims, perpetrators and the accidents which cause serious social problems in society. Research conducted by DiBennardo (2018) discloses that women are victims of their victimization. In addition, Phillip and Tosh (2009) even further provide evidence that victim-blaming exists in the country where women tend to have better protection by investigating *The Sun* newspaper which perpetuates victim-blaming and reinforces rape culture. In Indonesia, Amiruddin (2013) uncovers the influence of patriarchy on newspaper coverage towards rape issue. His research found out that women are portrayed to be less important and dominated by men by revealing the choice of language used as degrading, careless, and hurtful to the victims. Additionally, Ardianto and Polli (2009) also find that Indonesia's media coverage shows the existence of gender imbalances in portraying woman image as object, with identity calling and lowering woman's status as represented in the linguistic patterns. Those studies lead to the shreds of evidence that in Indonesian media, women are often time placed as the victims of sexual assault, they are even unequally represented and tied to the issue of victimization, objectification, powerless and submissive representation under men domination as the perpetrators.

Despite such numerous previous researches under the issue of gender-based violence, media constantly portray a representation of female victims by indicating the tendency of performing gender violence practice. To uncover the practices, this study aims to disclose the way *The Jakarta Post*, one of Indonesia's English language newspapers portrayed female victims in the case of sexual harassment of Universitas Gajah Mada (UGM). It is also to prove that *The Jakarta Post* practices gender violence towards Agni, the victim of sexual assault, through linguistic features used in its selected articles. Thus, Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis is, therefore, used as the framework to reveal the way of The Jakarta Post's reports of Agni's case. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic, through metafunction, is used as the tool to disclose how the language used in the Jakarta Post produces a tendency of gender violence and to determine its journalists' position towards the issue.

THEORY AND METHOD

Media power is symbolic and can influence the reader to choose whether taking an action or not, depending on the reader's knowledge, belief,

similar experiences towards the issue, and mental representation as well (van Dijk:1995). Moreover, the way media reporting their news seems to be non-neutral as it can be intervened by the most powerful person being in charge of the media itself. Media coverage displays male as dominant by showing a role of subject and female as an object or supporting role, and even the victim in reporting their news. The view is also supported by Caldas-Coulthard (1995) as cited in Weatherall (2002:14), who stated that 'in news reports women are not only ignored by not being the writers and subjects of stories but are also marginalized by being denied the role of active agents. The statement anchors the position of a female as an object and victim in some news reports and males are dominantly described as the main subject or perpetrator in reports, especially in violence issues. The imbalanced treatment of how media reports the issues and sparks numerous investigations of the cause of such a continuum of women imbalanced representation as it leads to the notion of gendered media.

In relation to that issue, Wood (1994:31) proposes three main characteristics of gendered media. Those three themes are first, a woman in the news is portrayed as invisible. Second, a woman is stereotypically portrayed as powerless by using sexist words for example, and the last that women's positions are illustrated as being around their domestic area with legal violence suffered by them. All of those gendered media perspectives correlate to the existence of gender-based violence. Further, a similar view about the misrepresentation of women in media is also stated by Fowler (1991:95-97) who mention that there are differences between man and woman when they are portrayed in news by the usage of different vocabularies employing sexist language. Women then are depicted as powerless than a man because the way they speak is more emotive and presented in an abusive way as a part of media representation and as a result of patriarchal culture practices. Patriarchal culture views men as dominant and having the ability to exercise their power among women. The media adopt this culture through the articles they are published as the product of their writers' discourse. Such discourse, as Russo & Parlott (2006:188) argue, is a clear signal that media provides and constructs models that perpetuate gender inequalities, reinforce and preserve ideologies of male dominance as a result of cultural force. It means that the unequal representation of women is an influence from the culture surrounding the society in which the media is mass-produced. This leads to the assumption that gender violence suffered by the female victim is basically a social construct.

This research employs a qualitative method and documentary as its strategy aiming to describe and explore the richness of the data. Meanwhile, Generic Structure Potential (GSP) by Halliday and Hassan is applied to collect data that were in the form of clauses of news text. The GSP of *The Jakarta Post* were Headline, Byline, Lead, Body, and Tail. Based on its GSP, the data were 131 clauses selected from 5 articles written in *the Jakarta Post* online media which were retrieved from the internet from the reports period of November 2018 to February 2019.

In order to prove that journalists of *The Jakarta Post* practice gender violence towards Agni in its five selected articles, the data were then processed and analyzed. The data processing is started by breaking down sentences selected into clauses. Afterward, analyzing the clauses is done by using Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) proposed by Halliday especially for clauses' transitivity and mood modality system in order to investigate the linguistics choices used by the writer to disclose the meaning of the clauses. Halliday, furthermore stated that language performs three functions, ideational, interpersonal and textual, called metafunction. Thus, ideational meaning, which is realized in the transitivity system of the clause, enables us to highlight an encoding process of the experience of the world to encode the meaning of reality. The transitivity system, which focuses on the verb processes, includes material, mental, verbal existential, relational and behavioral. On the other hand, the mood system is used to convey interpersonal function dealing with the relationship between the writer of the discourse, in this case, the journalists, and the readers of the discourse, which further shows communication, expression, and proposition of the language users. SFL is believed to be the best tool to reveals what lies beyond the clause and the producers of discourse in the analysis of gender violence and to reveal how the Jakarta Post represented the victim (Agni) in its sexual assault reports.

Using Critical Discourse Analysis framework by Fairclough, whose perspectives on Critical analysis lies on how text work within socio-cultural practice (1995: 7), this study elaborated the data by looking closely how imbalances of representation is produced and maintained in the discourse of *The Jakarta Post* journalists in their reports on Agni's case related to the gender violence practices related to Indonesia socio-cultural context and situation. Applying the Fairclough's framework, data analysis is done in several steps.

First was the description of textual analysis. This stage of analysis focused on linguistic tools used such as verb processes and mood modality in news articles. Butt et al. (2003) and Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) summarize

six processes tied in transitivity which include (a) material process focusing on concrete activity and actions construction; (b) mental process focusing on the representation of emotion, degrees of affection, ideas in cognition and perception; (c) relational process emphasizing on giving attribute as well as identifying; (d) behavioral process realizing physiological or psychological behavior; (e) verbal process projecting processes in the clauses and the last, existential process functioning to perform the existence of particular circumstances. While mood modality system construes the position of journalists towards the issue being written and reported. The elaboration of analysis of linguistic features is used to reveal the indication of gender violence practice which was done by the journalist and disclose the way of journalists reports the gender violence case as well as to scrutinize his or her position towards the text they produce as well. The second step was doing the interpretation or discursive analysis. This stage of analysis explained the process of the production and consumption of the text. The data were interpreted by combining both text analysis in the first stage and other theories such as media discourse, gendered media, and gender violence to obtain valid interpretation. This interpretation was done in order to obtain the answer through a comprehensive investigation on *The Jakarta Post's* positions and how it performs discursive practices and to prove that the journalists, through their language use, violated and abuse the victim (Agni) in those articles. The third step involves van Leeuwen's theory of social actors to investigate how actors are represented in the news to look at how journalists posit themselves toward the issues. The fourth step was the explanation process which focused on the relationship between all previous analyses towards socio-cultural context underlying the production of the discourse of five articles entitled: (1) 'Victim blaming' in latest UGM sex abuse case angers thousands; (2) Organizations prompt UGM to pursue legal action in sexual assault case; (3) Anti-sexual-assault Movement #kitaAGNI Gains Traction ; (4) Other UGM cases; (5) UGM considers expelling alleged sexual abuser amid public pressure. Such analysis is related to whether the socio-cultural context of Indonesia constructed or was constructed by the gender violence towards the victim of sexual assault case' through the articles published by one of Indonesia's mass media, *The Jakarta Post*.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Fairclough framework allows three steps of analysis in 5 selected articles in the analysis comprises three steps of analysis. The steps are listed as follows:

Linguistic or textual analysis

Since the data are selected based on the Generic Structure Potential which includes the headline, byline, lead paragraph, body and tail, the selection was based on such structure and clauses were subjected to contain gender-based violence and gendered-media issues. The textual analysis reveals that the logico-semantic relation analysis employing clause complex in the articles shows that *The Jakarta Post* signifies its genre as a form of news text in the attempt of delivering the spoken text of information due to their use of both direct and indirect quotation to depict coherent message (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). The interpersonal analysis indicates the declarative mood functioning as presenting the information.

The transitivity analysis presents three dominant processes mostly employed by the writers of the news including verbal, material and mental processes. In the 5 articles, verbal process, both in direct and indirect clauses, project locutions realized in various processes containing proposition or information about Agni. Such verbal processes, in which Agni was realized as the Sayer proves that *The Jakarta Post* operates unequal treatments in representing her as the female victim compared to that of the male perpetrator. Furthermore, Agni is also portrayed as the dominant sense in most clauses with the mental processes, which depict her through her personal mental affections such as “*feel*”, “*felt*”, “*thought*”, “*decide*”, and “*share*”. It indicates that her thoughts are stated in form of her own personal feeling and emotions leading to the assumption that her mental process is also used to project her ideas of which their truth cannot be proven. Consequently, such language choice used by the Jakarta Post construes Agni's weakened position by positing her explaining about her emotion. On the other hand, the material process found in the five articles mostly depicts male perpetrators, HS, as the actor of an action done to other participants. However, such construction of the material process mostly occurs to demonstrate the chronology of the assault which correlates to the term of rape narrative. The representation by using rape narrative means that the writers or journalists create a worse representation of the victims, putting Agni's as the passive and powerless goal of HS action. It appears as common understanding that media tend to report the chronology of the sexual assault to public. However, what should become concerns in this matter is that the language used posits the victim into her weak position by representing her through the mental process in projecting the perpetrator's action.

Moreover, the interpersonal analysis employed in the articles shows a continuous pattern of declarative mood as the most type used. Butt et al.

(2003:52) state that declarative mood is used to construe demanding and giving information and fact. Hence, by realizing declarative mood for most of the clauses, the writers attempt to demonstrate such story as facts and information causing readers to easily believe what is presented as the whole story of Agni's case.

Gender-based violence as represented by the Jakarta Post

Related to *The Jakarta Post's* misrepresentation of Agni, the articles label and depict her as involving her personal feeling and emotions which is realized in the mental process. On the contrary, the perpetrator, HS, is portrayed as the dominant doer in the material process. HS is positioned as the actor affecting Agni who is put as the goal of the process. Consequently, Agni is described as a passive participant. This passivation portrayal is evidenced in the rape chronology as reported by the journalist. In the chronology, HS plays as an active role affecting Agni who is sexually objectified. *The Jakarta Post* abuses Agni by misrepresenting her as submissive and powerless towards HS domination as the perpetrator.

Table 1: Rape Chronology of sexual assault Article 1 Body
Table 1: Clause 1

| | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|------------|
| A | She | Said | |
| | Sayer | Process: Verbal | |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood | | Residue |

Table 2: Clause 1.2

| | | | |
|------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| "β α | Agni | Felt | |
| | Senser | Process: Mental: Perception | |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood | | Residue |

Table 3: Clause 1.3

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 'β ₁ | HS | Groping | | her, |
| | Actor | Process: Material | | Goal |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | Residue | |

Table 4: Clause 1.4

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| $+\beta_2$ | (HS) | Opening | | her top |
| | Actor | Process: Material | | Goal |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | Residue | |

Table 5: Clause 1.5

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| $+\beta_3$ | (HS) | Kissing | | her breasts |
| | Actor | Process: Material | | Goal |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | Residue | |

Table 6: Clause 1.6

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|---------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| $+\beta_4$ | And | (HS) | Inserting | His finger | In her genitalia |
| | | Actor | Process: Material | | Circumstance: Location: Spatial |
| | | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | Mood | | Residue | |

Table 1-6 demonstrate clearly that the clauses with the declarative mood type are mostly found in the articles. Such declarative mood clauses function as providing information. Using this type of clauses, the Jakarta Post journalists attempt to share the details about the rape chronology to the readers. However, the narration exposes Agni’s body with a clear exposure and explicit sexual objectification by representing Agni through lexical choices which shows HS’s aggressiveness and Agni’s submissiveness such as ‘grouping’, ‘opening’, ‘kissing’ and ‘inserting’. It victimizes Agni by positioning her as the object of the abuse in which aggressiveness and dominance are linked to (Wood, 1994). The construction of rape narrative then creates an even worse representation of the victim and affects readers to practice victim-blaming since she is portrayed as a passive female during the abuse. This is because the Jakarta post does not report Agni’s struggle to fight against HS’s assault, which then yields possible readers’ reaction of asking why Agni does not fight from the beginning. *The Jakarta Post’s* explicit and vulgar exposure on Agni’s body obviously affects the victim’s psychological condition and is against the ethics of reporting a sexual assault case. The ethics includes protecting the victim’s identity, names, and personal information, and avoiding to write the sensational detail of the assault chronology which can objectify the victim (Mariat, 2018). *The Jakarta Post*, in this case, appears to reinforce and construct the practice of sexual objectification to the victims by writing what is considered as disturbing victim’s psychological condition.

Table 7: Clause 2 Lead Article 1

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| α | Gadjah Mada University's (UGM) initial response to a recent sexual assault case | Allegedly | [[involving two of its students]] | has angered | thousands of people, |
| | Senser | Circumstance: Manner | Circumstance: Accompaniment | Process: Mental: Feeling | Phenomenon |
| | Subject | Adjunct | Complement | Finite | Predicator |
| | | Re- | | | |
| | | $\times\beta$ | [[involving two of its students]] | | |
| Mood | | Process: Material | Goal | Mood | -sidue |
| | | Finite | Predicator | | Complement |
| | | Mood | Residue | | |

Clauses in table 7 expose that the sexual assault was done by two of UGM students. The phrases “two of its students” as the goal of the material process, ‘ refers to Agni and HS. It indicates that the journalist represents the assault as done by both Agni and HS since they are generalized as merely two students involved in the assault. It explicitly blames and labels Agni as the perpetrator as well. Such generalization is called nominalization hiding the information of the perpetrator’s identity by functionalizing him as associated with his activity through highly generalized categorization (van Leeuwen, 2008). The worst thing is that *the Jakarta Post* does not further clarify and explain the role of the two students, resulting in excluding HS as the assaulter and causing Agni’s deficit representation.

The analysis of social actors, as proposed by van Leeuwen. reveals how *The Jakarta Post* portrays an imbalanced representation of Agni in their reports.

Five articles employ exclusion and inclusion including fictionalization (relating Agni and HS to its role and occupation as a student) and nominalization. Through the inclusion, the journalists represent Agni as obscured by pseudonyms or initials to hide her identity as the victim. Meanwhile, H.S. is in his initial referred to as the perpetrator and offender. Although such obscuration is intended to hide their identity, there is the functionalization of 'students' employed in the article. It becomes problems as it refers to Agni and HS positioning and generalizing them as being involved in the sexual assault case.

Furthermore, *The Jakarta Post* labels HS as 'the alleged offender' indicating the journalist unawareness of HS as the real offender, reinforcing disbelief that a crime occurred (Minnesota Coalition against Sexual Assault, 2013). It brings an advantageous position for H.S as the assaulter as his assault can be doubted. Meanwhile, Agni is functionalized dominantly as victims, connoting the meaning of powerlessness and passive object of violence (Eriviani&Heychael, 2018).

The Jakarta Post also employs exclusion in the form of normalization as seen in the headline of the first articles '*Victim blaming' in the latest UGM sex abuse case angers thousands'*, which functions as the exclusion of the social actors doing the action of victim-blaming, indicating that subject is unimportant or hidden. Meanwhile, the victim-blaming issue should become a crucial concern in sexual assault case which can affect victims' mental condition and hindering them to report (Whiting, 2019).

The journalist also employs backgrounding as the form of exclusion by the usage of simple ellipses in non-finite clauses with -ing and -ed participles, in the infinitive clauses with to, and in paratactic clauses. Therefore, the excluded social actor is mentioned elsewhere in the same clause or clause (van Leeuwen, 2008). Backgrounding can be seen in the lead of the fifth article by the use of -ing participle to indicate that the news writer attempts to delay the real actor in another clause and excludes it by using -ing participle as the beginning of the first clause. The lead is presented below:

Speaking at a press briefing held after the signing of the agreement between the parties at his office on late Monday afternoon, Panut said that both AN (the victim, who is also known by the pseudonym Agni), HS (the perpetrator) and UGM considered the case resolved.

The other forms of backgrounding are paratactic clauses used to report the chronology of the case. In the paratactic clause below:

Early the following morning, she said she felt HS groping her, opening her top, kissing her breasts and inserting his fingers in her genitalia.

the actor HS is only mentioned in the third clause and is omitted in the rest of the clauses that follow. HS is depicted as the activation which van Leeuwen (2008:33) argues that occurs when social actors are represented as the active, dynamic forces in an activity. It means that this social actor contributes to the gender stereotype which Wood (1994) proposed as the imbalance portrayal of man and woman in media

Gender violence, the patriarchal culture and the socio-cultural context in Indonesia

Gender violence acts found in *The Jakarta Post* are linked to the social practice in the social context of Indonesia, and are understood and analyzed as one of the patriarchal system practices. The patriarchal system itself is a structure that depicts men's role as the most powerful one in every aspect of life and women has less power of domination in the society (Rokhmansyah as cited in Hasanah & Sakinah, 2017:72). In Indonesia, the practice of patriarchal is strongly performed by society and results in the emergence of several problems such as women's stereotypes, domestic violence, and sexual violence against women. It is supported by the data of CATAHU or the abbreviation from *Catatan Tahunan KomNas Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak* (Annual Notes) about the numbers of sexual violence happened in Indonesia updated on March 7, 2018. CATAHU notes that in 2017 there were: 348.446 cases where domestic violence was dominated with 71%, followed by sexual harassment in public sphere with 26% including molestation, sexual assault, rape, and sexual intercourse (2018:1). National Committee of Women and Children Protection also recorded the numbers of violence against women's cases from 2014 until 2017. The result was fluctuating and it was more than 2000 cases on average. In addition, cyber violence and sexual assault in the public sphere like school and campus became the most interest case that this committee focused on (CNN Indonesia's team, 2018).

Therefore, in the case of Agni, *The Jakarta Post* illustrates the way men practice the patriarchal power through blaming, domination, and perpetrator self-defense. As retrieved from the article of tempo.co (Hantoro, Maharani, 2019), HS assumed that Agni was silent as a sign of agreement instead of fear.

This example indicates what Sri Wiyanti, a lecturer in the Faculty of Law UGM describes as the stereotype of gender in a patriarchal culture, which dictates that the man perceptions are easy to be believed and become the most trustworthy information in society (Hantoro& Maharani, 2019). It leads to the condition leading to an assumption that Agni's experience is doubted or even untrusted. On the contrary, Agni's reaction of silence is, in fact, a condition, called freezing, one of self-defense mechanism governed by amygdala as a part of brain governing the reaction of danger and trauma when perceived by brain as there is no certain way of stopping the aggressor as fighting and fleeing mechanism do not work in such case (MacDermott, 2018). The signs of freezing include blank mind, panicking without a sense of direction, feeling hopeless or trapped, not knowing what to do to stop, feeling any action taken will worsen the situation. What is worse is that, freezing is mistakenly understood as consent for the perpetrator to harm the victim and the society has not yet informed well about such defense mechanism (Hopper, 2018).

Moreover, the treatments which Agni got from campus officials by blaming and putting the mistake on her indicate violent acts against her. as the victim and woman. This kind of treatment such as victim-blaming is the form of rape culture which also still related to patriarchal culture. Maxwell (2014) as cited in Armstrong and Mahone (2016:9) defines rape culture as "a culture in which sexual violence is the norm and victims are blamed for their assaults". In Indonesia, the practice of this rape culture happens when the victim is blamed that what happened to her is the result of the victim's silence as mistakenly alleged of agreeing or at its worst, enjoying the assault. People's disbelief about the victim's story and the question of the chronology and who are involved in the assault' are included. In the case of Agni, the analogy of "cat and salted fish" referred to Agni is a form of rape culture which Indonesian people practice due to their reaction towards the sexual assault case.

In addition, not only Indonesian rape culture, which contributes to the violent acts against the victim The media portrayal in presenting a sexual assault case sometimes tends to provoke readers and marginalize the victim of the case. This argument is supported by Armstrong et al. (2016:10), who mentions that Media accounts often include details of an assault, including the intoxication of the victim or the provocativeness of the victim's attire or attitude. Moreover, in media coverage of Indonesia, the victim is often portrayed to be marginalized and labeled in a stereotype way like: '*perempuan nakal*' or prostitute. Such lexicon creates a stereotype that only the naughty woman becomes the victim of rape (2012:10). *The Jakarta Post* furthermore did the same thing to Agni. By using words that the journalists chose, Agni is

depicted as a passive actor and object, the exposure and description of rape narrative about her indicate to provoke the readers and affect Agni indirectly in her social life.

Moreover, *The Jakarta Post* also criticizes the UGM because of its slow response in solving this case. However, it cannot be neglected that the way *The Jakarta Post* puts Agni and blames her as the perpetrator tend to strengthen that it contributes to violate Agni as a victim like other Indonesia media in reporting the same issue. The ending of the case is accusation that UGM as one of the famous universities in Indonesia hides its fault in solving sexual harassment case to protect its prestige, and provokes people that the ending of this case is both Agni's and HS's decision indicating reconciliation process, which put Agni into disadvantageous position and benefiting HS, as the perpetrator.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, gender-based violence does exist through the use of linguistic choice in those five selected articles in the Jakarta Post. Through Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis framework, Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is obviously a powerful tool to disclose the representation the perpetrator as the active actor of action, while Agni is marginalized by her portrayal of misrepresentation of woman that is powerless, invisible, and objectified in the news as a result of gender-based violence in the Jakarta Post's reports. Furthermore, the movement of social actors also shows that Agni is depicted in a passive agent and the explicit exposure of unethical reports using rape narrative. Functionalist inclusion also occurs and contributes to reinforcing readers to blame Agni for the assault as the consequence of victim-blaming since the society construct and believes in the truth passed by HS assumption over Agni's reaction of silence.

According to the socio-cultural context, the symptoms of gendered media and Gender-based Violence are seen clearly on how the Jakarta Post portrayed the case. What Agni experienced also happens in real social practice in Indonesia. Patriarchal culture is the cause of violence happened in society nowadays. Unequal treatment and belief that men are dominantly powerful in society create problems that affect women as the victim of violence. Rape culture in the form of victim-blaming still occurs as society's response to violence cases in Indonesia. Thus, the impact of patriarchal culture in depicting gender violence is also adopted in media reporting as the reproduction of discourse. The influence of patriarchal culture thus creates a pattern of news discourse in reporting the issue of gender violence, where journalist depicts victim as the one who is abused instead of the one who should be protected

through its language and narration used. As one of Indonesia's influential mass media, *the Jakarta Post* follows this pattern and strengthen the practice of gender violence, which over and over again, becomes one of the factors that hinder the victims of sexual assault to come forward to report.

In reporting the sexual assault case, media is expected to pay attention to ethics in reporting the case and positions the victim as the ones that should be protected. Media must create a discourse that enables and enacts its power to support victims of sexual abuse, not to marginalize and worsen the victim's trauma by neglecting the conscience of compassion and empathy in reporting the case.

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