

## THE WOMAN'S POSITION IN THREE ONLINE NEWS OF CHILDREN SEXUAL HARRASSMENT IN LUWU TIMUR

## POSISI WANITA DALAM TIGA BERITA ONLINE ATAS PELECEHAN SEKSUAL ANAK DI LUWU TIMUR

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### Abstract

*The objective of this study is to investigate and to find a crystal-clear picture of a woman's position in three online news which discussed children's sexual harassment in Luwu Timur, Indonesia. This is a qualitative study which use critical discourse analysis techniques. The objects of study are three online news which distributed by [www.liputan6.com](http://www.liputan6.com), [www.nasional.okezone.com](http://www.nasional.okezone.com), and [www.pikiran-rakyat.com](http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com). All online news was written by three different reporters and was released after the case is closed by Indonesian Police. All the source data were analysed by using the Sara Mills model i.e., the subject-object position and the writer-reader. There are found that two from three online news texts were pictured women as the subject rather than object while two online news texts considered the reader important while the remaining excluded the position of readers. The benefits of this study – it could be used as additional information and reference for anyone who wants to study critical discourse analyses especially Sara Mills model.*

**Keywords:** CDA, children sexual harassment, sara mills model, subject-object position, writer-reader position

### Abstrak

*Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan menemukan gambaran yang jelas tentang posisi perempuan dalam tiga berita online yang membahas pelecehan seksual terhadap anak di Luwu Timur, Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan teknik analisis wacana kritis. Objek penelitiannya adalah tiga berita online yang didistribusikan oleh [www.liputan6.com](http://www.liputan6.com), [www.nasional.okezone.com](http://www.nasional.okezone.com), dan [www.pikiran-rakyat.com](http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com). Seluruh berita online ditulis oleh tiga reporter berbeda dan dirilis setelah kasus tersebut ditutup oleh Kepolisian Indonesia. Seluruh sumber data dianalisis dengan menggunakan model Sara Mills yakni posisi subjek-objek dan penulis-pembaca. Ditemukan bahwa dua dari tiga teks berita online menggambarkan perempuan sebagai subjek, bukan objek, sedangkan dua teks berita online menganggap penting pembaca dan sisanya mengecualikan posisi pembaca. Manfaat penelitian ini – dapat digunakan sebagai informasi tambahan dan referensi bagi siapa saja yang ingin mempelajari analisis wacana kritis khususnya model Sara Mills.*

**Kata kunci:** AWK, model Sara Mills, pelecehan seksual anak, posisi penulis-pembaca, posisi subjek-objek,

## Introduction

The spelling word for *woman* in English language has been progressed over the past millennium. The word metamorphosis started from word *wifmann* to *wimmann* to *wumman* and then, now the very modern spelling is word *woman*. In Old English era, the word *wifmann* meant *woman* (literally *woman-person*), whereas *we're* meant *man*. The word *Mann* had a gender-neutral meaning of *human* in other words the word *man* could represent man and woman, in corresponding to Modern English the word refers to *person* or *someone*; however, after the Norman Conquest, the man itself started to be applied more about *male human* and by the late of 13<sup>th</sup> century it had begun to demise usage of the older term of word - *wer*. The medial labial consonants *f* and *m* in *wifmann* coalesced into the modern form of *woman*, beside semantic narrowing to the sense of a married woman into word *wife*.

Up to today, it is still a popular misconception that the term of *woman* word which is believed etymologically connected to word *womb*. The *Womb* derives from the Old English *worm* or *wamb* which has meaning *belly*, *uterus* (cognate to the modern German language which colloquial with term *Wamme* from Old High German *wamba* colloquial term for word *belly*, *paunch*, *lap*).

God has created two kinds of sexes i.e., man and woman, therefore, both of them shall be treated the same. Women's human rights include their own right to have their control over themselves and to decide freely and responsibly on any things which are related to their sexuality, including but not limited to sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination, and also violence. The equity of relationships between women and men in terms of sexual relationship and reproduction, including full respect for the integrity of the person, require mutual respect, consent, and also shared responsibility for sexual behaviour and its consequences. While in (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, n.d.) the word *women* refers to an uncountable which means an adult female human. While (Merriam Webster, n.d.) offer three essential meaning of *women* such as (1) an adult female human being; (2) a woman who has a specified job or position; (3) all women are thought of as a group.

The women's position in society were not equal, it is obvious from how the word *women* were created. (Oxfam International, 2023) also urged that every day, in every country in the world, women are always confronted by not only discrimination but also inequality. They face violence, abuse and unequal treatment not only at home but also

at work and in their wider society—and are denied opportunities to maximize their skills, to learn, to earn and to lead. Women form the majority of those living in poverty. Besides, woman was also considered as weak, stupid, not capable, not able to at any circumstances especially field which are dominated by man. They have a hand full of resources, less power and led influence compared to men, and can experience further inequality because of their class, ethnicity and age, as well as religious and other fundamentalism.

The (Organization, 2021) World Health Organization (WHO) in their official webpage reports that based on data from 2010 to 2014, 56 million induced abortions occurred worldwide each year (25% of all pregnancies). Of those, about 25 million were considered unsafe. The WHO reports that in developed regions about 30 women die for every 100,000 unsafe abortions in developing regions and 520 deaths per 100,000 unsafe abortions in sub-Saharan Africa. The WHO ascribes these deaths to 1). Restrictive laws, 2). Poor availability of services, 3) High cost, 4) Stigma, and 5) Conscientious objection of healthcare providers.

Although sex differences have been found from the molecular to the behavioral scale, reproduction-related factors are the ones that most clearly impact the health of women

compared to males. Since it can be challenging to distinguish between the effects of environmental influences and innate biological factors on health, some of these distinctions are subtle and challenging to explain. A number of elements, including sex-specific lifestyles, immune system function, metabolism, chromosomes, and hormones, are thought to play a role in the physiology, perception, and cognitive variations between the sexes when it comes to health. Drug reactions and thresholds for diagnostic measures can differ significantly across women. Certain illnesses, like lupus, only afflict or are unique to women.

We may conclude from the reasoning above that being a woman is undoubtedly not always simple. Even though they face challenges with reproduction and health, women are nevertheless the most beautiful animals in the world. Regardless of the length or location of the pregnancy, maternal mortality, also referred to as maternal death, is defined by the WHO as the death of a woman while she is pregnant or within 42 days of the pregnancy's termination from any cause connected to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from an accidental or incidental cause. More than 100,000 women die each year from pregnancy and childbirth-related difficulties, at least

seven million have major health issues, and 50 million more

Gender roles have seen significant alteration in recent times. Gender differences existed in early childhood career goals at certain earlier periods throughout history. Middle-class women have always handled household chores with a focus on child care. While this was frequently the ideal situation, working-class women in particular were often forced to look for work outside the home due to financial constraints. The salaries of a large number of the jobs that they could choose from were less than those of men. Women's employment options shifted from solely dirty, long-hour industrial jobs to cleaner, more respectable office professions that required more education as the labor market for women transformed.

Furthermore, the Nations (UN) Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women defines *violence against women* as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

According to the UN, there are three types of this kind of violence: domestic violence, community violence, and state-

perpetrated or approved violence. Additionally, it asserts that historically unequal power dynamics between men and women are the root cause of violence against women.

The issue of violence against women persists and is mostly caused by patriarchal social attitudes, inadequate legal frameworks, and lax implementation of existing laws, particularly in non-Western societies. The advancement of safeguarding women against violence is impeded by social norms prevalent in several regions over the globe. For instance, UNICEF polls show that the proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 49 who believe that a husband has the right to hit or beat his wife in specific situations is as follows:

There is more than one specific form of violence that affects women include female genital mutilation, sex trafficking, forced prostitution, forced marriage, rape, sexual harassment, honor killing, acid throwing, and dowry-related violence. There have also been many forms of violence against women as stated by (Chang et al., 2021) even some of women students face sexual harassment. Therefore, women not only face violence problems at home – sometimes – but also in public.

During times of war and armed conflict, military occupation, or ethnic

conflicts, there is a significant increase in sexual violence against women; this is most commonly manifested as war rape and sexual slavery. Examples of sexual violence that has occurred in modern times during conflict include rape that occurred during the Armenian Genocide, the Bangladesh Liberation conflict, the Bosnian War, the Rwandan Genocide, the Second Congo War, and the Bosnian War. Sexual violence against women has grown in Colombia as a result of the armed conflict. The most recent instance was the ISIL-perpetrated *sexual jihad*, in which 5,000–7000 Yazidi and Christian girls and toddlers were bought into sexual slavery while Yazidi and Christian women were being raped, some of whom were minors. (Mshweshwe, 2020).

Sexual harassment is unwanted sex-related approaches, including requests for sex, and other behaviours that verbally or physically refer to sex. Sexual harassment can occur anywhere, whether in public places such as buses, markets, schools, offices, or in private places such as home. In the case of sexual harassment, it usually consists of 10 percent harassing words, 10 percent intonation that indicates harassment, and 80 percent non-verbal.

Although women are often under the spotlight as victims of sexual harassment,

sexual harassment can happen to anyone. Victims of sexual harassment can be male or female. The victim may be of the opposite sex of the abuser or of the same gender. Even, sometimes children could also become a victim of sexual harassment just like what is happening in Indonesia lately, one of the cases that has attracted quite a lot of attention is the case of child sexual harassment in Luwu Timur. The reason why this case becomes very quite *well-known* because the actor of the sexual harassment is the biological father of their children. The harassment sometimes faced also by women and the women will also be judged by the society. However, the women, sometimes as well got help from social media online if she would like to share the inequality through social media. Therefore, this research would like to see how the women position in sexual harassment case analysed from online news articles.

This study would like to analyse the woman's position in online news by using Sara Mills model as the tool analysis. The writers would like to find out how a woman is being put in three online news which topic is related with the woman as the source of information.

Sara Mills is a Research Professor at the School of Cultural Studies, Sheffield Hallam

University. She has published works on feminist linguistics and literary theory as well as post-colonial feminist theory. He is also the author of Routledge Critical Thinkers volume on Michel Foucault (2003). Before that, in 1997 Mills wrote a book with the title *Discourse* the first issue and 2004.

The range of ideas above which can be expressed within each sociohistorical conjuncture, and also the form which these ideas can take when expressed. Literary conventions governing the form, and also choice of language and genre, clearly have considerable influence over the type of text produced. So, for example, the highly stylized poetic forms and lexical choices of the Augustan period were largely discarded in the Romantic period that followed as stated by (Mills, 2005).

Discourse is a term that is often and also widely used by today's society. There are several definitions of the term discourse. In the field of sociology, discourse refers primarily to the social context of language use. In linguistics, discourse is a larger unit of language than sentences. Meanwhile, discourse analysis based on (Gillian Brown & George Yule, 1983) is an analysis of the language used. Therefore, analysis cannot be limited to the description of language forms that are not tied to the purpose or function

designed to use these forms in human affairs.

Moreover, (Mills, 2004) had also stated that the definition of discourse developed by a group of la linguists who use the term or discourse is slightly different way from the two previous definitions and to the cultural theory as a whole. These linguists are broadly categorized as Critical Discourse analysts; that is those linguists who analyse texts from a political perspective. They do argue that language is a central vehicle in the process whereby people are constituted as individuals and as social subjects and because textual language has the power to reveal aspects of textual mechanics and, in turn, the ways in which people are oppressed within contemporary social frameworks. Within their languages analytical tools, they incorporate Marxist concerns about inequality and oppression and post-structuralist problems about power, truth, and knowing. Those who have found the term discourse useful for discourse analysis that describes structures above the level of the sentence include Critical Discourse analysts like Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, Tony Trew, Gunther Kress, Joanna Thornborrow, Roger Fowler, and Terry Threadgold. However, these analysts are more influenced by Marxist linguistics and

political theory than they are by Michael Foucault's work.

After talking about Discourse Analysis then we could discuss more Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis examines the use of language related to other fields of science outside linguistics. Darma in (Fauzan, 2016) argues that critical discourse analysis is not only understood as a language study that examines language not only from the linguistic aspect but also relates it to the context. The context here means that language is used for certain purposes and practices, including the practice of power. Critical Discourse Analysis is considered more suitable for analyzing public discourse. He also added that Critical Discourse Analysis is used to reveal the relationship between science and power. In addition, Critical Discourse Analysis can be used to criticize. Critical Discourse Analysis in everyday contexts is used to build power, new knowledge, regulation and normalization and hegemony (the influence of one nation on another).

Van Dijk in (Munday, 2017) asserts that the most important thing from Critical Discourse Analysis is the relationship

between discourse and social forces or – Ideology. Another expert, Norman Fairclough, emphasizes two main aspects, namely the power within the discourse and the power behind the discourse. The power that is included in the inner part is the power that is exercised and determined while the power that is included in the *behind* part is the power that requires analysis through discourse and other social aspects. The inequality which happened a long time ago still happened today. Conveying history about the inequality happened to women is indeed important therefore we do know that the things still happened in this modern life.

Based on the explanation above, it will be discussed women's position in three online news which discuss children sexual harassment: (1)How the subject-object women's position in three online news which discussed children's sexual harassment in Luwu Timur?, (2)How the writer-reader women's position in three online news which discussed children's sexual harassment in Luwu Timur?, (3)What is the dominant women's position in subject-object position in three online news which discussed children's sexual harassment in Luwu Timur?





Figure 1. A campaign against female genital mutilation – a road sign near Kapchorwa, Uganda

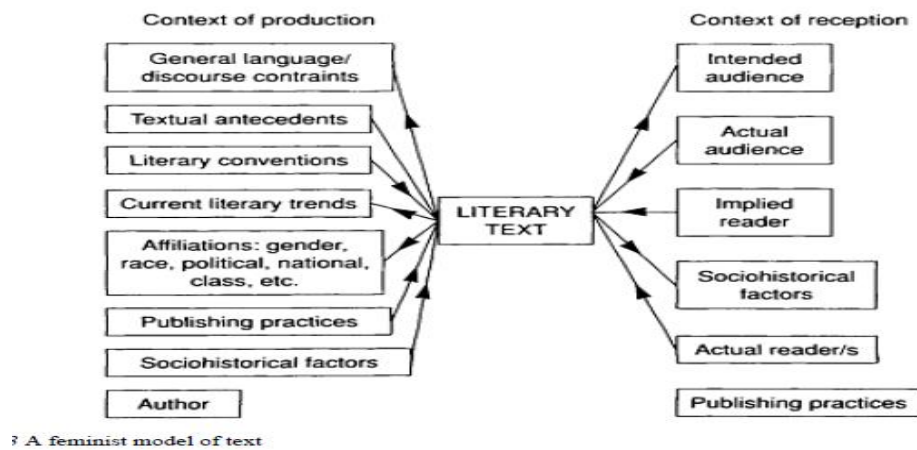


Figure 2. A feminist model of text

## Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative method. This method is used to investigate, find, describe, and explain the quality or features of subject-object position and writer-reader position of the woman's position in three online news.

The data in this study are data from the three online news which discussed children's sexual harassment in Luwu Timur. The source of the data is [www.liputan6.com](http://www.liputan6.com), [www.nasional.okezone.com](http://www.nasional.okezone.com), and

[www.pikiran-rakyat.com](http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com). All the news was released in public after the Republic Indonesia Police Department close the case or around October 2021. Therefore the range date of the analysis data is also around October 2021.

## Result and Discussion

Sara Mills' model as explained further by (Eriyanto, 2011) offered two steps of CDA in analysing woman's positions: 1) subject-object position and 2) writer-reader position.



Once again in (Eriyanto, 2011), Sara Mills quoted as she had written extensively on discourse theory. However, the focus is mainly on the discourse on feminism: how women are represented in texts, whether in novels, pictures, photographs, or in the news. Therefore, what is done by Sara Mills is often called a feminist perspective. The point of concern from the perspective of feminist discourse is to show how the text is biased in presenting women. Women tend to be shown in the text as the wrong, marginal side compared to men. It is this injustice and misrepresentation of women that is the main target of Mills' writing. The same thing happens a lot in news texts. Many news show women as the object of news. News about rape, harassment is few of the news that presents women as the object of the news. The focus of discourse analysis is showing how women are portrayed and marginalized is done. This of course involves certain discourse strategies so that when presented in the text, women are depicted poorly.

The result of this study will be discussed according to each position offer by Sara Mills.

### **The Subject-Object Position**

Just like the other discourse analysis, Sara Mills places representation as to the most important part of her analysis. How one party, group, person, idea, or event is shown in a certain way in the news discourse that affects the meaning when it is received by the audience.

Call for example on the rape case. Journalists of course have to reconstruct the news because when the incident occurred, he was not at the scene. Below are the data gathered from 3 online news portals which will be identified one by one.

There are 10 paragraphs from the *first* online news which published by (Rita Ayuningtyas, 2021) [www.liputan6.com](http://www.liputan6.com) entitled *Polisi Buka Lagi Kasus Pemerkosaan 3 Anak di Luwu Timur oleh Bapak Kandung?* wrote by Rita Ayuningtyas and released on 15 October 2021.

### ***Polisi Buka Lagi Kasus Pemerkosaan 3 Anak di Luwu Timur oleh Bapak Kandung?***

wrote by Rita Ayuningtyas and released on 15 October 2021.

- 1) Jakarta Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Polri) membuat laporan model A untuk menelusuri kasus pemerkosaan tiga anak di Luwu Timur, Sulawesi Selatan oleh bapak kandungnya. Apakah ini berarti polisi membuka kembali kasus tersebut?
- 2) *Saya tidak mengatakan dibuka kembali. Tapi, polisi mengeluarkan laporan polisi model A, melakukan penyelidikan*, ucap Kepala Bagian Penerangan Umum (Kabagpenum) Divisi Humas Polri Kombes Ahmad Ramadhan seperti dilansir *Antara* di Jakarta, Jumat (15/10/2021).
- 3) Dia menjelaskan, laporan polisi model A ini bentuk respons kepolisian atas pengaduan masyarakat atas dugaan pemerkosaan anak di Luwu Timur. Laporan model A ini dibuat pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- 4) Laporan model A ini, lanjut dia, adalah laporan polisi yang dibuat oleh petugas kepolisian dengan waktu berbeda dengan laporan yang dibuat oleh ibu korban 9 Oktober 2021 lalu.
- 5) Adapun tujuan laporan ini adalah untuk memastikan duduk perkara yang sebenarnya pada kasus pemerkosaan anak di Luwu Timur itu. Dengan periode waktu yang diselidiki adalah 25-31 Oktober 2019.
- 6) Sementara laporan yang dibuat oleh ibu korban berinisial BS pada 9 Oktober 2019, dinyatakan dihentikan. Penghentian penyelidikan itu, kata Ramadhan, sudah sesuai prosedur, karena berdasarkan hasil visum tidak ditemukan tanda-tanda kerusakan pada alat kelamin maupun dubur ketiga anak korban.
- 7) Sehingga setelah dilakukan gelar perkara, penyelidikan dihentikan. Ini diperkuat dua hasil visum 9 Oktober 2019 dan 24 Oktober 2019.
- 8) Sementara itu, hasil Asistensi dan Supervisi Tim Bareskrim Polri 11 Oktober 2021, diperoleh informasi ibu korban melakukan pemeriksaan medis terhadap ketiga anaknya pada 31 Oktober 2021 di Rumah Sakit Vale Sorowako, yang hasil keterangan dokter yang menangani ada kelainan pada korban.
- 9) Oleh karena itu, penyidik akan mendalami peristiwa pada waktu mulai 25 Oktober-31 Oktober 2019 tersebut. Ramadhan menyebutkan, penyelidikan berdasarkan laporan model A ini tetap ditangani oleh Polres Luwu Timur dan Polda Sulawesi Selatan dengan asistensi dari Bareskrim Polri.
- 10) *Polisi membuat laporan model A untuk melakukan penyelidikan dengan tempus 25-31 Oktober 2019, karena apa sampai 24 Oktober 2019 dilakukan visum tidak ditemukan tanda-tanda kelainan pada korban*, ujar Ramadhan.

### **Figure 3. First online news article**

In the first online news article, it could be concluded that 8 from the 10 paragraphs put woman's position as objects rather than as subjects. The first article more emphasizes the police's side than the victim (read: the children's mother). The first article started with the statement that the Indonesian Police Department plan to open the Luwu Timur case again besides, the Indonesia Police Department also stated that they will make a report letter from A. As we all know a letter from A means that the police are the one who makes the report though there is no report from the victim. While the fact was the mother of the

victim had made a report of this case even twice in 2019. It can be concluded that the woman's position as the subject switches into an object. The first article considers facts or information from the Indonesia Police Department than the mother's victim.

Then we move to the second online new article. There are 4 paragraphs in total from the second online news which published by (Batubara, 2021) [www.nasional.okezone.com](http://www.nasional.okezone.com) entitled *Kasus 3 Anak di Luwu Timur, Polri Ungkap Laporrannya Bukan Pemerkosaan tapi Pencabulan* wrote by Puteranegara Batubara and released on 13 October 2021.

### ***Kasus 3 Anak di Luwu Timur, Polri Ungkap Lapornya Bukan Pemerksaan tapi Pencabulan***

wrote by Puteranegara Batubara and released on 13 October 2021.

- 1) Polri mengungkap bahwa laporan awal soal kasus dugaan kekerasan seksual terhadap tiga anak di Luwu Timur, Sulsel, adalah pencabulan bukan pemerksaan. *Jadi bukan perbuatan tindak pidana perkosaan, seperti yang viral di medsos dan juga menjadi perbincangan di publik, ini yang perlu kita ketahui bersama*, kata Karo Penmas Divisi Humas Polri, Brigjen Rusdi Hartono, Selasa (12/10/2021).
- 2) Rusdi mengatakan, tak lama setelah laporan itu dibuat, ketiga anak yang diduga korban pun menjalani visum di Puskesmas Malili. Hasil visum diterima pada 15 Oktober 2019. *Kemudian tim melakukan interview terhadap dokter nurul pada tanggal 11 Oktober 2021. Hasil interview tersebut, dokter Nurul menyampaikan bahwa hasil pemeriksaannya tidak ada kelainan pada organ kelamin dan dubur korban*, ujar Rusdi.
- 3) Sekadar mengingatkan, peristiwa dugaan pencabulan tersebut dilakukan oleh seorang ayah terhadap tiga anak kandungnya. Tak hanya itu, perbuatan keji itu diduga juga dilakukan bersama dua orang temannya. Ibu kandung ketiga korban itupun menggandeng sejumlah pihak untuk meminta bantuan ketika mengetahui anaknya mendapatkan perlakuan tak pantas. Hingga akhirnya dilakukan pelaporan ke polisi.
- 4) Terbaru, belakangan ini penghentian kasus penyidikan tersebut oleh polisi viral di media sosial (medsos). Ibu dan korban meminta pertolongan agar mendapatkan keadilan dari kejadian yang menyimpannya.

### **Figure 4. Second online news article**

From the second online news article, it could be concluded in this article the woman's position in all paragraph's areas the subject. In the first paragraph, it is explicitly stated by the Police that the report is made by the mother of the victim (the children). In the following paragraph still, the reporter uses the subject position to be placed by the mother of the children. Then the third paragraph, the reporter uses again explicitly the mother as the subject of the text. While the last paragraph is the same as the previous three paragraphs, it is used the mother of the children as the subject of the article. The second online news article is the shortest one compared to the two online

news articles. Besides, the reporter focuses on discussing the background of the case and the fact that the case investigation is about to be opened again started with the statement that the Indonesian Police Department plan to open the Luwu Timur case again. Overall, the woman's position in this article is the subject position.

The last, we will then analyze the third online news article. There are 14 paragraphs in total from the second online news which published by (Khadijah, 2021) [www.pikiran-rakyat.com](http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com) *Kasus Dugaan Kekerasan Seksual 3 Anak di Luwu Timur, Polisi Didesak Lakukan Sejumlah Hal* wrote by Nurul Khadijah and released on 19 October 2021.

***Kasus Dugaan Kekerasan Seksual 3 Anak di Luwu Timur, Polisi Didesak Lakukan Sejumlah Hal***

wrote by Nurul Khadjiah and released on 19 October 2021.

- 1) Merespon kasus dugaan pencabulan dan pemerkosaan terhadap 3 anak di Luwu Timur, Sulawesi Selatan. Komnas Perempuan menegaskan bahwa, penyikapan awal pada kasus dugaan kekerasan seksual pada 3 anak tersebut menunjukkan kebutuhan mendesak perbaikan sistem pembuktian kasus kekerasan seksual.
- 2) Sebelum kasus ini mencuat ke publik, pada 13 Juli 2020, Komnas Perempuan telah menerima pengaduan dari Koalisi Bantuan Hukum Advokasi Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak, selaku kuasa hukum ibu dari para korban, yaitu Anak Korban I (perempuan, 7 tahun), Anak Korban II (laki-laki, 5 tahun), dan Anak Korban III (perempuan, 3 tahun).
- 3) Dalam pengaduan ini disampaikan bahwa Kepolisian Resort Luwu Timur dalam proses penyelidikan terhadap laporan 3 anak tersebut menyimpulkan tidak ditemukan 2 (dua) alat bukti yang cukup terjadinya tindak pidana kekerasan terhadap anak sesuai Pasal 76E sub pasal 82 UU No. 17 Tahun 2016 tentang Perlindungan Anak.
- 4) Namun, berdasarkan analisa terhadap dokumen-dokumen yang disampaikan pengadu, Komnas Perempuan menerbitkan Surat Rekomendasi No: 060/KNAKTP/Pemantauan/Surat Rekomendasi/IX/2020 tertanggal 22 September 2020 yang intinya merekomendasikan agar melanjutkan kembali penyelidikan peristiwa pidana.
- 5) Selain itu, Komnas Perempuan juga merekomendasikan Kepolisian untuk mengumpulkan dan menggunakan berbagai bukti-bukti lain, mengingat adanya bukti yang belum diperiksa dan melengkapinya dengan ahli-ahli yang kompeten di isu kekerasan terhadap anak.
- 6) *Komnas Perempuan meminta kepolisian untuk memberikan penjelasan yang mendidik masyarakat terkait keterbatasan hukum pembuktian terkait keterangan saksi yang tidak disumpah daripada memberikan penilaian pemberitaan kasus ini sebagai hoaks, ujarinya.*
- 7) Lalu Komnas Perempuan meminta agar kepolisian mengutamakan pemeriksaan kasus dugaan kekerasan seksual terhadap 3 anak tersebut, daripada laporan sangkaan pencemaran nama baik melalui ITE terhadap Ibu korban.

***Kasus Dugaan Kekerasan Seksual 3 Anak di Luwu Timur, Polisi Didesak Lakukan Sejumlah Hal***

wrote by Nurul Khadjiah and released on 19 October 2021.

- 8) Menggunakan hak jawab dan hak koreksi atas setiap pemberitaan atau produk jurnalistik yang terkait dengan pelayanan Polri. Dan memeriksa serangan siber berupa Dsos dan penyebaran data pribadi saksi.
- 9) Selain itu, meminta Menkominfo untuk menghapus konten dan pemberitaan yang memuat data pribadi saksi kasus ini, sebagai bagian dari pemulihan korban dan pemenuhan hak anak yang tidak dapat dilepaskan dari ibunya.
- 10) Mendukung Kementerian PPA untuk memfasilitasi pendampingan dan pemulihan saksi dan korban kasus ini, sebagaimana dikutip *Pikiran-Rakyat.com* dari laman Komnas Perempuan.
- 11) Tak hanya itu, Komnas Perempuan juga merekomendasikan Kopolnas dan KPAI untuk mengawasi proses pemeriksaan kembali kasus ini dengan memastikan perlakuan khusus untuk anak dan penyandang disabilitas diterapkan secara ketat.
- 12) Disisi lain, Komnas Perempuan mengapresiasi dan mendukung langkah jurnalis dan media yang turut mengupayakan akses keadilan dan pemulihan bagi korban.
- 13) Namun, pihaknya juga mengimbau agar jurnalis dan media untuk mematuhi Kode Etik Jurnalistik serta pedoman liputan ramah anak dalam memberitakan kasus ini dengan tidak menuliskan identitas/nama hingga alamat lengkap anak korban pelecehan seksual termasuk nama ibunya sebagai pelapor.
- 14) Terlebih Komnas Perempuan juga mengimbau masyarakat agar mendukung korban dan Ibu korban untuk mendapatkan keadilan dan pemulihan dengan tidak memberikan stigma, menyebarkan data saksi dan korban dan tidak mengkriminalkan upaya korban dalam mendapatkan keadilan.
- 15) Terakhir, pihaknya mendesak DPR RI dan Pemerintah untuk segera membahas dan mengesahkan RUU Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual dengan memastikan adanya terobosan hukum dalam hal pembuktian, termasuk dengan menggunakan pembelajaran dari kasus di Luwu Timur ini

**Figure 5. Third online news article**

The woman's position as a subject in and 15 since in all those paragraphs the the third online news article is represented Komnas Perempuan as the representative of by paragraphs no. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, women spoke and gave recommendation as

subject. While paragraphs no. 3, 9, 10, 12, 13 views a woman's position as an object. In some of the previous paragraphs, the Komnas Perempuan also express their thought as putting the victim (in this case is the mother of the children) as an object. However, the object in paragraph 13 i.e., woman but here the woman's position is not being tried to be marginalized. On the other side, the Komnas Perempuan urges the reader to help the victim by not judging her wrongly. It can be stated that the last online news article is still trying to emphasize woman's position as the subject.

### **The Writer-Reader Position**

The Critical Discourse Analysis model introduced by Sara Mills is an analysis of the existence of readers in a text. The text is a result of negotiation between the writer and the reader. Therefore, the reader here is not considered merely as the party who only receives the text, but also participates in the transaction as will be seen in the text.

The first online news article entitled *Polisi Buka Lagi Kasus Pemerkosaan 3 Anak di Luwu Timur Oleh Bapak Kandung?* is more than only conveying facts that happened a year after the incident. The writer did not much ask the reader to be part of the article. She only offers facts which revealed a year after. In this article, most of the subject

positions are also not dominated by the woman but by the point of view of the Indonesian Police Department.

Meanwhile, the second online news article which entitled *Kasus 3 Anak di Luwu Timur Polri Ungkap Lapornya Bukan Pemerkosaan tapi Pencabulan*. In this article, the position of the reader is very important. This article not only gives facts a year after the incident but also implicitly tries to ask the reader to be part of this case. The article is not long but it is full of meaning.

Then, the last online news article which entitled *Kasus Dugaan Kekerasan Seksual 3 Anak di Luwu Timur, Polisi Didesak Lakukan Sejumlah Hal*. This is the longest article compared to the other two articles. In this article, the reader's position is considered important. The writer asks the reader to also take part in this case. She explicitly said for not ever giving stigma to the mother or even to the children. The writer not only one time ask for the reader's role but more than one time she had been asking for the reader to be wise in reading this article.

### **The Most Dominant Subject-Object Position**

There are two from three total online news articles which put women as the subject position. It might happen since in this topic, the woman who accepts the unfortunate thing, therefore, the writer's put

woman as the subject position. Besides that, it could also happen because the reader will be more sympathetic to the woman rather than to Indonesia Police Department. In fact, due to this online news, many people showed their support by making the petition, spreading #percumalaporpolisi, etc.

Many people voiced the #percumalaporpolisi movement in response to the re-emergence of this case. As we all know that this case was stopped by the police investigation two months since it was reported by the mother of the 3 victim's children. Apart from that, there were also many attempts to divert issues in this case, one of which stated that the mother of the victim's child could not be trusted because she had a mental disorder. That's why almost all Indonesian people sympathize with the mother of these 3 victimized children.

## Conclusion

The entire text of this online news describes how the position of the subject-object of a woman in the text. The news text is very gender-biased because sometimes a story is constructed from the beginning or after an incident happened by the writer or in this case the journalist. The expertise of a journalist and also the neutrality of a journalist is very much tested in presenting

news, especially news related to sexual harassment.

Sometimes women are not only shown as objects but are also given certain labels and stigmas to demean women's dignity and status. Therefore, it is not surprising that the position of women is still not perfectly stable. One way to end this gender inequality is to conduct a basic analysis of news texts that have been scattered everywhere. So that critical analysis and also critical literacy can be formed in each reader.

After an in-depth analysis using the Sara Mills model was carried out on three online news articles, it can be concluded that the position of two women in the online news article is as a subject, while one online news article positions women as part of the object. Besides the reader position in all three online news articles is also varies. It could happen because the topic of the online news article is a quite long time ago therefore the journalist who put a woman in an object position might not know precisely the chronological of the story.

Despite the position of a subject-object, there is also the position of writer-reader applied in these three online news articles. After the analysis, it is found that the two online news articles do not consider reading as part of the text. It also could happen because the incident itself had



happened almost two years ago. The journalist might not get a full picture of the case. But still, the writers think that the reader position shall be put in a very important place since the reader will be one of the elements that help this kind of case solved.

The writers realize that critical discourse analysis research allows the writers to also include their subjectivity. Therefore, please do not be surprised if the views of the writers with other people's views might be different when looking at a text. However, the writers had tried hard to be very objective by using the Sara Mills model and also another literature review to support the analysis produced from this study.

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