

Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of Adolescent Sexual Violence Cases in Online Media

Dini Windarini^a, Agus Hamdani^b

^{a,b}*Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education*

Institut Pendidikan Indonesia

Corresponding Author:

^a*diniwindarini49@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the discourse representation of the rape case of a female teenager by four men in Bekasi reported by three online media, namely Detik.com, Kompas.com, and Metronews.com. The analysis focuses on Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model, which includes three dimensions: microstructure, mesostructure, and macrostructure. This research method is descriptive qualitative, with documentation as the primary data collection technique. The microstructure analysis showed that the media used confident diction choices and syntactic structures to build the image of the perpetrators and victims, such as the use of the words "smoked alcohol" and "raped in turns," which caused specific emotional effects. Microstructural analysis shows the influence of media institutional background, editorial objectives, and the writing style of each media on the form of news presentation. Meanwhile, macrostructural analysis reveals that the news cannot be separated from the influence of patriarchal culture, the legal system, and social values that develop in society. All three show that the mass media convey information and shape an event's social construction by carrying specific ideological interests.

Keywords : Critical Discourse Analysis, Online Media, Rape, Fairclough, Social Construction

INTRODUCTION

Sexual harassment is a form of gender-based violence that is increasingly becoming a global concern. It includes unwanted sexually charged behavior, whether verbal, non-verbal, or physical, that aims to degrade, humiliate, or dominate the victim. These forms of harassment can be in the form of indecent speech, gestures with sexual meaning, or unwanted physical contact, which creates a sense of discomfort, fear, and threat to the victim. This phenomenon occurs in private spaces and is common in workplaces, educational institutions, and other public spaces.

(Werner, Gadir, De Boise, 2020) in the Psychology of Women Quarterly journal, sexual harassment is consistently associated with increased psychological stress, anxiety, and decreased individual productivity in work and academic environments. The study emphasized that sexual harassment is not only an unethical act but also a form of power domination that damages the victim's mental health and overall well-being.

Furthermore, (Fitzgerald, 2018) in the journal *Human Relations* revealed that many cases of sexual harassment are not reported due to fear of retaliation, lack of institutional support, and a patriarchal culture that is still strong in various social contexts. This makes sexual harassment a form of structural violence that cannot be underestimated.

Discussions about gender-based sexual harassment often highlight women as the most vulnerable victims. Actions such as making women the object of sexual jokes, making degrading comments, disseminating images that sexually show women, mocking women's physical appearance, and openly distributing pornographic content are real forms of sexual violence experienced by many women.

The tendency for women to be targeted in cases of sexual violence cannot be separated from the social construction that still positions women as subordinate parties. In many cultures, women are often considered weak, do not have power over their bodies and themselves, and "deserve" to be sexual objects. The dominance of this patriarchal culture creates a fertile space for sexual harassment to continue to occur and be overlooked.

According to (Fileborn & Loney-Howes, 2019), forms of abuse against women are often normalized in everyday social interactions, reinforcing unequal gender power systems and making it difficult for victims to get justice. They also emphasized that familiar narratives often blame the victim instead of highlighting the perpetrators or social structures that support the violence.

Another study by (O'Hara, Smith, & DeKeseredy, 2020) states that sexual harassment against women is the result of unequal power relations that have been structured historically and culturally. In this context, the existence of non-governmental organizations that focus on women's protection has a strategic role in encouraging public awareness and policy advocacy in favor of victims.

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) stated that more girls will be victims of violence in 2024.



Figure 1. Data on Victims of Violence in 2024

A study conducted by the Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE) on 500 respondents and 92 companies in Singapore found that while men can also be victims, the majority of sexual harassment cases in the workplace are experienced by women. In their findings, as many as 21% of men reported having experienced sexual harassment, showing that sexual violence does not only affect one gender.

However, global data shows that women are still the most vulnerable group to be victims of sexual harassment, especially in work environments with unequal power relations. A report from the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) noted that in 2011,

around 16.1% of sexual harassment cases in the United States were reported by men, and this figure rose to 17.6% in 2013. Although there is an increasing awareness among men to report, the number remains much smaller than reports from female victims.

In the Asia Pacific region, according to Dr. Gina Anindyajati, Sp. KJ, quoted from health.liputan6.com, estimates show that around 1.5% to 7.7% of men are victims of sexual violence. This figure confirms that male victims still exist, but statistically, women still bear the brunt of sexual harassment and violence cases. This is reinforced by various international studies, which state that patriarchal social structures often place women in a subordinate position, making them easier targets of sexual violence both physically and psychologically.

In Indonesia, sexual harassment has become a widespread social reality, but ironically, it is still rarely disclosed or officially reported to law enforcement officials. Many victims choose to remain silent due to social pressure, shame, or lack of legal protection. This condition creates a culture of silence that further exacerbates the situation.

In 2016, Lentera Sintas Indonesia, a non-governmental organization that actively assists victims of sexual violence, collaborated with Change.org and a women's media to conduct a national survey. The survey targeted various cities and districts in Indonesia to explore the level of public awareness and the real experiences of the community regarding cases of sexual violence that have occurred around them. The survey results show that sexual violence cases are widespread but still face challenges in reporting, handling, and public acceptance of victims.

Furthermore, this research specifically raised the issue of sexual harassment experienced by men, both in verbal and nonverbal forms. The research also highlighted society's view on masculinity, especially in Purwokerto City. In many cases, the stereotype of men as strong and dominant is a significant barrier for male victims to speak up. The concept of traditional masculinity often causes sexual harassment experienced by men to be underestimated or even ridiculed.

This study is an important first step in opening a broader discussion on sexual harassment. Not only focusing on female victims but also on men who often experience violence but are marginalized from public attention and policy.

The urgency of the data above shows that women are the most vulnerable parties to become victims of sexual harassment in various forms, whether verbal, nonverbal, physical, or visual. Harassment experienced by women does not only occur in public spaces but also in the work environment, educational institutions, and even in personal relationships. The psychological impact of this harassment is enormous, including trauma, anxiety, self-confidence disorders, and long-term depression.

Although there are some cases where men are victims, the number of incidents against women is far more dominant and massive. This fact is reinforced by the results of a survey involving 25,213 male and female respondents, where 58% of them reported having experienced verbal sexual harassment, and most of them were women. In addition, 25% experienced physical abuse, such as being forcibly touched, hugged, kissed, or squeezed, and more than 20% had been forced to watch pornographic content or unwanted sexual activities. Equally concerning, 6% of respondents admitted to being victims of rape or sexual abuse (E., 2016).

The dominance of women victims in sexual harassment cases reinforces the urgency of protecting and supporting women's rights in public and private spaces. However, a serious obstacle is the strong patriarchal culture, in which women's bodies and dignity are often considered as objects. As a result, harassment is often taken for granted, even normalized in the form of sexist jokes or inappropriate physical comments.

Lack of public awareness and the lack of a protection system that favors female victims also exacerbate the situation. Many women choose to remain silent for fear of social stigma, victim blaming, and grueling legal processes. Although several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been present to provide advocacy and assistance, a systemic and sustainable approach is still needed to eradicate the culture of violence against women.

Sexual harassment that occurs and is experienced by women is inseparable from society's perspective on femininity. Femininity, like masculinity, is closely related to the concept of gender. In general, gender is different from sex. Sex is seen as a biological attribute that each individual carries from birth, while gender is a social and cultural construction that is formed through a long process in social life over time.

Social femininity can be interpreted as a way of being a woman in cultural and social construction (Tuncay in Fathinah et al., 2017). Femininity shapes women's identity, which is often associated with being meek, submissive, emotional, and not having the same physical strength as men. This image is reinforced by the influence of social class, culture, and patriarchal norms rooted in the structure of society (Ramadhanty, dkk., 2021).

As a result of this social construction, women are often positioned at a lower hierarchical level than men. The femininity attached to women is often used to justify sexual harassment, both verbal and nonverbal. In practice, acts of harassment against women are often committed by those in a higher position of power, whether in terms of age, position, or social status. This inequality creates systemic gender injustice.

The stigma attached to the role of women as individuals who should "obey" or "not fight back" makes women victims of harassment often feel afraid to speak out. This exacerbates the condition of those who experience sexual harassment because, in addition to experiencing trauma, they also have to deal with social pressure that blames the victim.

The purpose of this research is to understand the roots of social problems related to sexual harassment against women and explore the patterns and mechanisms behind the incident. This research was conducted in three stages, namely the data collection stage, the data classification stage, and the data analysis stage. The data analyzed were the results of interviews with female resource persons who were victims or witnesses of sexual harassment in Purwokerto City and reviewed through mass media coverage of cases of sexual harassment against women. The analysis in this study uses a critical discourse approach with Norman Fairclough's theory to reveal the power structure and ideology hidden behind the language used in the discourse of sexual harassment against women.

METHODS

The method used in this research is a descriptive method presented in qualitative form. The qualitative approach was chosen because it can describe social reality in-depth and thoroughly, especially on sensitive issues such as sexual violence cases. This method

produces descriptive data in written or spoken words from the object under study and is sourced from the community or the developing social reality (Fatimah, 2017 and Assingkily, 2021). The data obtained is not seen in terms of right or wrong but is presented as it is, systematically, factually, and accurately according to the nature and relationship between phenomena that occur.

This research uses the listening method as the main approach. Several basic techniques are used in the listening method, such as tapping, listening, free listening, recording, and note-taking techniques. The primary technique used in data collection is note-taking (Sudaryanto, 2015). This research is divided into three main stages: (1) data collection stage, (2) data classification stage, and (3) data analysis stage. The data analyzed in this research is in the form of news from online media that raised the case of "Teenager Raped by 4 Men in Bekasi Had Grabbed the Perpetrator's Wife", then analyzed using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse theory.

The data collection procedure was carried out through several steps, namely:

1. Researchers traced and identified news from online media that contained topics related to cases of sexual violence against teenagers in Bekasi.
2. Marked and systematically recorded the title and content of the news that narrated the event.
3. Analyzing the structure and style of language in the news text from a critical linguistic perspective, especially by paying attention to the discourse production process, how the reader interprets the text, and the position of the media in framing the perpetrators and victims, whether the media is neutral, cornering, or showing partiality towards certain parties.

Through this analysis, the research aims to reveal how the media frames female victims in cases of sexual violence, as well as explore the ideologies and power relations hidden behind the language used by the mass media in conveying information to the public.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language is important as a social practice that communicates, shapes reality, and spreads certain ideologies. In mass media practices, language is used to frame events with a viewpoint full of power and social values. This concept, as explained by Fairclough 1995, becomes very relevant in seeing how online media represent cases of sexual violence against teenage girls in Bekasi. Through word choice, sentence structure, and how information is presented, the media constructs a public understanding of the perpetrators, victims, and the social dynamics behind the incident.

Four leading online media, such as detik.com, metronews.com, kompas.com, and gobekasi, reported this case with a variety of delivery styles, both in terms of diction selection, sentence structure, and narrative perspective. These differences reflect how the media framed the victims and perpetrators and built a public opinion on the event, whether empathetic, neutral, or biased.

Through Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach, it can be studied more deeply how these news texts not only reflect reality but also shape people's understanding of sexual violence against women. This analytical framework includes three main dimensions, namely:

1) Textual (textual) analysis of the structure and language choices in the news; 2) discourse practices of how texts are produced, distributed, and consumed by readers; 3) social practices of the social context that influence and are influenced by the media discourse.

The following presents data on the title of the news coverage of the sexual violence case in Bekasi from the four online media, which will be further analyzed within the framework of Fairclough's theory in order to reveal the media's representation of female victims and perpetrators in this case.

Table 1. Media, Data, and News Headlines

Media	News Title
<i>detik.com</i>	Teen raped by 4 men in Bekasi was grabbed by perpetrator's wife
<i>metronews.com</i>	Sad! Girl in Bekasi Drunk with Alcohol and Raped by 4 Men
<i>kompas.com</i>	Police Investigate Alleged Rape of Teenage Girl by 4 Men in Bekasi

Microstructural Analysis

News Analysis 1 Kompas.com

Kompas.com's news titled "The perpetrator's wife grabbed teen raped by 4 men in Bekasi" microstructurally contains vocabulary choices and sentence structures that are consciously used to frame sexual violence events with a straightforward and direct language style. At the vocabulary level, Kompas uses non-euphemistic diction such as "raped," "fucked", and "grabbed" without using language that softens or reframes the violence in more subtle terms. For example, in the quote: "DK was sodomized by four perpetrators of rape." the word 'sodomized' is used explicitly, characterizing sexual violence with a verb that is emphatic and has legal connotations. There is no attempt by the media to disguise the act with diction such as "harassed" or "teased," which often appear in similar biased reporting.

Still, in the dimension of diction, this news refers to the actions of the perpetrator's wife as: "Egi's wife grabbed the victim because she looked half naked." The phrase "because she looked half-naked" shows an element of visual labeling of the victim. Although this was presented as a statement from the perpetrator's side, the media did not add any critical explanation or contextualization that could break the assumption of victim blaming. By not giving editorial distance to the statement, the reader can perceive that the victim's appearance can trigger other violence, which micro shows the role of language in reproducing stereotypes against women victims of sexual violence.

In terms of grammar, the passive sentence structure dominates this news, as seen in: "The perpetrator raped DK..." and 'Egi's wife grabbed the victim...'. This passive structure indirectly places the victim as the recipient of the action (object) while the perpetrator is still explicitly mentioned. This is a grammatical choice that strengthens the representation of the victim as the one who suffers and highlights the perpetrator as the active subject of violence. Even the perpetrator's name is written in full, as in the quote: "Tambelang Police Chief AKP Miken Fendriyani explained that the four perpetrators were Egi Wan Ware, Arizal, Ahmad Faisal, and Ghulam." Meanwhile, the victim's identity is only initialed as "DK," which is a common form of victim identity protection in the reporting of sexual violence cases.

In addition, sentence structures such as "The victim admitted that she was initially only invited to play" show that this crime occurred under manipulative conditions and that the

victim was in a position of ignorance. The word "only" in the quote minimizes the intent of the victim's initial action, indicating that she did not anticipate the crime. This shows that the victim is positioned as an individual who has no power over the situation but simultaneously builds empathy from the reader. All the language choices used by Kompas in this news show how the media frames the reality of sexual violence, with vocabulary and grammatical structures that are not neutral but represent victims and perpetrators with a sharp contrast.

News Analysis 2 Detik.com

The news article from Detik.com titled "Sad, Girl in Bekasi Drinks Alcohol and Raped by 4 Men" microstructurally contains the use of vocabulary and sentence structure that emphasizes dramatization, emotion, and psychological effects on readers. At the vocabulary level, we can see diction that tends to be expressive and evocative, such as the word "sad," which is directly used as the main title. This word choice directs readers to feel certain emotions, namely sadness and pain, from reading the news, not just conveying objective facts. The term "dipped in alcohol" is also used in the opening of the first sentence: "A tragic fate befell a teenage girl in Bekasi Regency, West Java. She was smoked with liquor (miras), then raped in turns by four men." The use of the word "dice koki" shows an element of violent coercion, not just "given alcohol," and reflects intense verbal violence.

Furthermore, in the section "The victim was grabbed by the perpetrator's wife while half naked," there is a visual labeling of the victim that is conveyed without critical distance. The phrase "half-naked" gives a visual dramatization effect and gives room for potential victim blaming, even though the diction aims to show the chronology of the incident. Detik.com did not insert a reminder of the victim's helplessness or a neutral legal perspective on the violence committed by other women against the victim, instead reinforcing the impression that the victim's appearance contributed to triggering further violence.

In terms of grammar, active sentences, and a detailed narrative structure show the media's tendency to convey the flow of events sequentially and describe the perpetrator's actions. For example, in the quote: "The perpetrator took the victim to a rented house and then took turns sodomizing the victim." This sentence actively places the perpetrator as the subject while using the verb "sodomize", which, although common in legal reports, still presents sexual violence in a narrative and explicit form. In addition, the use of past tense, such as "happened on Thursday (4/4)" and structure: "One of the perpetrators, Egi Wan Ware, is known to be the husband of a female perpetrator with the initials K" frames the event as a series of actions carried out by specific individuals with stated identities.

Interestingly, this news uses sentences like "After the incident, the victim reported the incident to Tambelang Police." This sentence shows the existence of agency on the victim's part, but still within the framework of being a reporter and victim of the law. Overall, Detik.com frames this news with an emotional narrative, the use of dramatic words, and grammatical choices that strengthen the position of the perpetrator as an active perpetrator of violence. In contrast, the victim is positioned as a weakened object but still has little agency in reporting.

News Analysis 3 Metronews.com

Metrotvnews.com's news article titled "Police Investigate Alleged Rape of Teenage Girl by 4 Men in Bekasi" uses vocabulary choices and grammatical structures that highlight the legal process and chronology of events formally and straightforwardly. In terms of vocabulary, this news uses terms such as "alleged victim of rape," which shows caution in conveying information before there is legal certainty. Using the word "allegedly" emphasizes that the case is still under investigation. In addition, the term "forced to have sex" is used to describe the perpetrator's actions towards the victim, as in the quote: "Ade said that in the room, the victim was forced to have sex with the reported party." This word choice emphasizes the element of coercion in the incident without using too explicit or vulgar diction.

In terms of grammar, this news tends to use active sentences with a clear structure to describe the role of each party. For example: "Head of Public Relations of Metro Jaya Police Commissioner Ade Ary Syam Indradi confirmed the report." This sentence places the subject (Kabid Humas Polda Metro Jaya) actively in giving a statement, which shows the authority and clarity of the source of information. In addition, the chronology of events is organized coherently, as in the quote: "The reporter as the victim's brother explained that initially the victim was invited to eat by the reported party. After meeting with the reported party, the victim was taken to the house and put in the room." This arrangement helps readers understand the flow of events systematically.

It also includes information about the ongoing legal process, such as: "The police are still investigating this case. The reported party could be charged with Article 76E of Law Number 17 Year 2016 Jo Article 82 and/or Article 76 D Jo Article 81 of Law Number 35 Year 2014 on the Amendment of Law Number 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection." The mention of these articles shows that the media is trying to provide a clear legal context related to the case. Overall, the use of language in this news is formal and informative, focusing on conveying facts and legal processes without adding emotional elements or dramatization.

Mesostruktural Analysis

This mesostructural analysis aims to examine the context of news production about the teenage rape case in Bekasi through three online media: Detik.com, Kompas.com, and Metrotvnews.com. The investigation includes media profiles (history, vision, ideology, and ownership), news production process (procedures, editorial priorities, and information verification), and information presentation characteristics (language style, point of view, and news focus).

Detik.com

a. Media Profile

Detik.com was launched on July 9, 1998, by Budiono Darsono, Yayan Sopyan, Abdul Rahman, and Didi Nugrahadi, who had backgrounds as experienced print media journalists. In 2011, Detik.com was acquired by Trans Media, part of Chairul Tanjung's CT Corp. This ownership has influenced the news's pragmatic and market-oriented direction.

Detik.com's vision is to be the fastest and most trusted news source in Indonesia, emphasizing the actuality and popularity of content. Ideologically, Detik.com tends to prioritize a commercial reporting approach, attracting as many readers as possible with fast, actual, and sensational news.

b. News Production Process

In its operations, Detik.com relies on a 24-hour shift-based work system to update news in real-time. The editorial team often writes news based on secondary information (police releases, press conferences), which is then developed with additional data as necessary. While speed is a priority, Detik.com applies minimum verification standards to maintain credibility, although the depth of analysis in news stories is often limited.

c. Characteristics of Information Presentation

Detik.com uses a direct, provocative, straightforward language style, with headlines designed to create clicks (clickbait). In reporting on the teenage rape case in Bekasi, Detik.com seems to emphasize emotional and dramatic diction to provoke empathy from readers while still maintaining the presentation of the main facts.

The news emphasizes events and social reactions rather than deepening the legal context or victim protection.

Kompas.com

a. Media Profile

Kompas.com is the development of Kompas Online, which was launched on September 14, 1995, as part of Kompas Daily, owned by Kompas Gramedia Group.

Kompas.com adheres to the vision of "Becoming an agent of change to build a harmonious and prosperous Indonesian community." Kompas.com's editorial ideology tends to be nationalist-humanist, emphasizing journalistic ethics, information verification, and balance in reporting. Kompas Gramedia's ownership, known for its commitment to public education and enlightenment, has also shaped its cautious and moderate reporting style.

b. News Production Process

The production process at Kompas.com involves rigorous editorial stages: news is gathered by field reporters, verified in layers, and then checked by editors before going live.

Kompas.com prioritizes the principles of accuracy, balance, and balanced news sources and avoids spreading rumors or unconfirmed information.

Every news story must meet Kompas Gramedia's internal journalistic standards before publication.

c. Characteristics of Information Presentation

Kompas.com presents news formally, neutrally, and balanced, avoiding excessive sensationalism. In reporting on the teenage rape case in Bekasi, Kompas.com focuses on verified information, including the chronology of events, legal steps taken, and official statements from the authorities. The language avoids emotional bias and allows readers to judge based on objective data.

Metrotvnews.com

a. Media Profile

Metrotvnews.com is an online news portal affiliated with Metro TV under Media Group, founded by Surya Paloh. Media Group is known to have a strong political and business background in Indonesia. Metrotvnews.com carries a vision as a trusted news source with in-depth analysis, positioning itself as a media that is critical of social and government issues and tends to support progressive and reformist values.

b. News Production Process

In producing news, Metrotvnews.com often utilizes coverage content from Metro TV, then develops it with additional secondary data-based analysis or expert source interviews. The editorial process emphasizes accuracy, source confirmation, and news presentation with a strong analytical framework. The editorial team must ensure that every news story is based on official information and can be accounted for.

c. Characteristics of Information Presentation

Metrotvnews.com features an analytical and formal writing style. In reporting on the teenage rape case in Bekasi, Metrotvnews.com prioritizes legal aspects, such as investigations by the authorities, the status of suspects, and legal steps taken, and quotes statements from authoritative sources such as police or legal experts.

The news is presented with a systematic structure, from the chronology, deepening the law, to analyzing the social impact, thus showing the depth of news that is more than just reporting facts.

Makrostruktural Analysis

The coverage of the rape of a teenager by four men in Bekasi by online media Detik.com, Kompas.com, and Metronews.com reflects the close relationship between media texts and the accompanying social, cultural, and institutional contexts. At the situational level, this case departs from a real and very concerning criminal incident, where a teenage girl experienced sexual violence after being given alcohol by four perpetrators in the Bekasi area. This incident situationally places the media in an important position to convey the truth and encourage a fair legal process.

Detik.com, as a media under Trans Media, highlighted aspects of the incident with emotional narratives and directly touched public sympathy. This can be seen from the selection of strong headlines such as "Sad! Girl in Bekasi Drunk with Alcohol and Raped by 4 Men" (Detik.com, April 9, 2025), which shows how this media tries to arouse readers' empathy for the victim. This presentation style shows that the institutional level of the media emphasizes the human interest and emotional involvement of readers in criminal and social issues.

Meanwhile, Kompas.com, which is known for its more moderate and balanced reporting style, emphasizes the chronology and legal process in delivering the news. In its article titled "Teen raped by 4 men in Bekasi was grabbed by the perpetrator'sperpetrator's wife" (Kompas.com, April 9, 2025), Kompas presents information with neutral language but still contains elements of public shock at the involvement of the perpetrator'sperpetrator's wife in the incident. This media is within a press institution that strictly maintains journalistic ethics

and news professionalism, so the coverage process is carried out cautiously to avoid public judgment.

In contrast to the previous two media, Metronews.com has an approach that focuses more on the legal elements and the role of police officers. In the news titled " Police Investigate Alleged Rape of Teenage Girl by 4 Men in Bekasi" (Metronews.com, April 9, 2025), this media emphasizes the investigation process being carried out by the police and quotes an official statement from the Bekasi Metro Police Chief. This shows that institutionally, Metronews is on the path of public information media that pays great attention to legal procedures and the state's role in solving criminal problems.

At the social level, these three media show partiality towards victims of sexual violence, which is part of the broader social dynamics in Indonesia. Indonesian society, which still deals with cases of violence against women regularly, requires the media to become a channel for advocacy and empowerment of victims. The rape issue reinforces the urgency of legal protection for women, as well as encouraging social criticism of patriarchal culture and weak social supervision of the circulation of alcohol, especially among teenagers.

The coverage by Detik, Kompas, and Metronews.com cannot be separated from the context of digital media consumption culture in Indonesia, where the speed and accuracy of information are in demand. Online media are required to convey this issue quickly while maintaining sensitivity to victims and families. This becomes a challenge at the macro level when media institutions must negotiate between journalistic ethics, information needs, and the socio-cultural pressures surrounding the case.

CONCLUSION

Through a critical discourse analysis of the news coverage of the rape of a teenage girl by four men in Bekasi in the online media Detik.com, Kompas.com, and Metronews.com, it was found that each media builds a construction of meaning based on their word choice, presentation structure, and ideological tendencies. Norman Fairclough's approach reveals how news text production is influenced by the social practices and power structures surrounding it.

At the microstructure level, the analysis shows that the choice of diction, sentence structure, and information delivery differs in each medium. Detik.com uses emotive language with diction such as "pile" and "dicekekoki miras" to evoke readers' emotions, while Kompas.com chooses more neutral and descriptive language, and Metronews.com emphasizes procedural aspects with many official quotes. The findings show that word choice does not always favor the victim; in some sections, the perpetrator is portrayed as more active while the victim becomes passive, potentially reproducing the inequality of representation between victims and perpetrators of sexual violence.

At the mesostructure level, institutional characteristics and news production strategies influenced how the case was reported. Detik.com, as a media that prioritizes speed and virality, focuses on dramatic aspects to attract public attention. Kompas.com, which is oriented towards the principle of journalistic prudence, emphasizes the balance of information and avoids excessive sensation. Metronews.com's official source-based approach

directs readers' attention to the legal process. Thus, the media's orientation towards professionalism, speed, and credibility has shaped their reporting styles and focus.

At the macrostructure level, the analysis found that the three media remain within the vortex of Indonesia's socio-cultural context, which is influenced by patriarchal culture and weak victim protection systems. News coverage not only reports facts but also plays a role in reinforcing or challenging dominant social values. For example, despite efforts to show partiality towards victims, some narratives still show structural biases that can weaken the position of women in cases of sexual violence. The media also seems to adjust the presentation of news to the demands of fast consumption of the digital society without completely ignoring the ethical demands of sensitivity to victims.

Thus, through the Critical Discourse Analysis approach, it is concluded that the news coverage of this case shows the media's tendency to reproduce the dominant ideology, although to varying degrees. The choice of words, sentence structure, and presentation of information not only shape public perception of the case but can also strengthen the stigma against victims or, conversely, fight for social justice. Therefore, the media must use fair and sensitive language to avoid reinforcing social inequalities.

SUGGESTION

This research still has several limitations, especially in the scope of the media analyzed and the analytical approach that focuses only on Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model. Therefore, future researchers are advised to expand the scope of the media studied, not only limited to mainstream online media but also alternative, local, and social media platforms. In addition, further research can utilize a multidisciplinary approach, such as combining Critical Discourse Analysis with feminist studies, cultural studies, or framing theory, to enrich the understanding of how sexual violence is represented in various contexts. Researchers can also conduct longitudinal studies to see changes in discourse and include interviews with journalists or editors to understand the news production process better. This approach will help uncover more hidden ideologies behind media texts and provide a more comprehensive contribution to the study of media and sexual violence issues.

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