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**Child Rape Cases in News Text:
Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis**

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Abstract

Keywords:
Child Sexual
Violence;
Critical
Discourse
Analysis;
Sara Mills.

Sexual violence against children has become a world problem that can occur anytime, anywhere, and be carried out by anyone, and the number of cases is increasing continuously. This phenomenon is a critical problem because child victims who are still in the phase of adolescence can be at risk of disrupting the child's growth and development process and changing the child's behavior. This study aims to analyze news articles on child rape cases in the online media portal Liputan6.com and Merdeka.com using the Critical Discourse Analysis approach, specifically the Sara Mills model. This study employs qualitative research with a descriptive qualitative approach. The data utilized consists of news articles on child rape published on the online news portals Liputan6.com and Merdeka.com. The Critical Discourse Analysis by Sara Mills is employed to comprehend the language construction and ideologies of these articles. The findings of this study are that the subject-object position in the two news discourses reveals that girls are positioned as objects and journalists and third person as subjects. Then, the Writer-Reader Position in Liputan6.com's news discourse reveals that the writer is the subject and the reader is positioned as the reader acts as the perpetrator, while in the Merdeka.com news discourse, it is revealed that the writer places women as subjects and men as objects. Readers are positioned as women, and the author views the audience as women. In this research, three strategies for presenting victims of sexual harassment were also found, namely character, focalization, and schemata (scheme).

Abstrak:

Kata Kunci:
Kekerasan Seksual
Anak;
Analisis Wacana
Kritis;
Sara Mills.

Kekerasan seksual terhadap anak telah menjadi permasalahan dunia yang dapat terjadi kapan saja, di mana saja, dan dilakukan oleh siapa saja, serta jumlah kasusnya terus meningkat. Hal ini menjadi permasalahan kritis sebab anak korban yang masih berada pada fase remaja dapat berisiko mengganggu proses tumbuh kembang anak dan mengubah perilaku anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis berita kasus pemerkosaan anak di portal media daring Liputan6.com dan Merdeka.com dengan pendekatan Analisis Wacana Kritis model Sara Mills. Penelitian ini melibatkan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan adalah berita pemerkosaan anak yang dipublikasikan di portal berita daring Liputan6.com dan Merdeka.com. Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills digunakan untuk memahami konstruksi bahasa dan ideologi yang terkandung dalam

berita tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan Posisi Subjek-Objek dalam dua wacana berita tersebut mengungkapkan anak perempuan diposisikan sebagai objek serta jurnalis dan pihak ketiga sebagai subjek. Lalu, Posisi Penulis-Pembaca dalam wacana berita Liputan6.com mengungkapkan penulis sebagai subjek dan pembaca diposisikan seperti pembaca memerankan sebagai pelaku, sementara dalam wacana berita Merdeka.com mengungkapkan penulis menempatkan perempuan sebagai subjek, laki-laki sebagai objek, dan pembaca diposisikan sebagai perempuan dan penulis memandang khalayak sebagai perempuan. Dalam penelitian ini juga ditemukan tiga strategi pemunculan korban pelecehan seksual, yaitu karakter, fokusasi, dan skemata (skema).

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INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence against children has become a world problem that can occur anytime, anywhere, and be carried out by anyone. The rise in cases of sexual violence against children is conducted by people closest to them, such as parents or guardians who are responsible for caring for the child. Based on information from the website of The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI, 2023), cases of sexual violence against children reached 9,588 cases, an increase from the previous year, which amounted to 4,612 cases. This is a critical problem because child victims who are still in the phase of adolescence can be at risk of disrupting the child's growth and development process and changing the child's behavior. Without receiving competent assistance, sexual assault perpetrated against minors has the potential to induce enduring psychological damage.

Sexual violence consists of various forms, for example, touching body parts in someone's private area, stalking someone, and committing other acts that demean, insult, harass, and/or attack a person's body and/or reproduction (Kemdikbudristek, 2023). The most frequent sexual violence is rape. Rape is sexual violence committed by sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person without that person's sexual consent (nonconsensual). These acts can be carried out through acts of violence, coercion, or against people who cannot give sexual consent, such as people with disabilities or minors (WHO, 2021).

Acts of rape seem to be evidence that men who hold power in various aspects of life over women are a hegemony that is often subverted by the system and culture. One side, Women in the status quo are often positioned as oppressed beings. On the other side, men can behave not to do hegemonic actions and make women weak so that the relationship between men and women can be mutual respect (Wahyuni, 2020). Thus,

gender equality is still difficult to achieve because there are many cases where women are victims of oppression, even within their own families. According to Rueda, Rodriguez, & Watkins (2007), a system that positions fathers on having more powerful authority over mothers and children is seen as the cause of oppression against women because this system privileges men's rights and demands women's subordination (cited by Israpil, 2017). Furthermore, the portrayal of women in the mainstream media closely mirrors the prevailing societal norms, whereby the female physique is primarily objectified for its allure. Apart from that, the image of women in the mass media cannot be separated from the stereotype that women are passive, while men are active (Muawanah, 2021). Thus, many women have experienced gender oppression since childhood, and men oppress women who are not far from their bodies, such as rape.

Rape that victimizes underage girls is a problem that requires great attention because the perpetrators can come from people closest to them or people the victim does not know. Girls should be protected by the adults around them, not treated cruelly. The child's psychological development can be disrupted and become a moral burden on the child due to the act of rape (Muawanah, 2021). After experiencing rape, it is not uncommon for girls to choose to hide the problem of the rape they experienced because they are afraid of threats from perpetrators who are older than them.

Violence against girls is also a topic in the news that is widely discussed in the mass media, both print and digital (online). Every media publishes news with heartbreaking stories from various points of view. The rape case of female students in Bandung is an example of a case reported by many media with different narratives, such as a news article entitled "Jejak Kasus Herry Wirawan, Pemerkosa 13 Santri yang Kini Menanti Hukuman Mati" by Kompas.com. Farisa (2023) discusses the chronology of the case from the beginning of its revelation until he was sentenced to death. Meanwhile, a news article entitled "Kasus Pemerkosaan Santri Herry Wirawan, Wapres Ma'ruf Amin: Hukum Seberat-Beratnya" by Liputan6.com (Putra, 2022) discusses a similar case, but the focus is on expressing Ma'ruf Amin's opinion who is concerned about cases of sexual harassment and request that the perpetrators be punished as severely as possible.

Therefore, the same incident can be present with various narratives and can lead to public opinion. Moreover, the media has a vital role in publishing accurate, fair, and non-discriminatory news so that the reported cases can serve as education and enlightenment for the public rather than turning into heated debates that do not focus on the interests of the victims.

Based on data contained in the records of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), cases of sexual violence against children reached 9,588 cases per year in 2022, thus increasing from the previous year, namely 4,162 cases (CNN Indonesia, 2023). Sexual violence against children can occur due to several causal factors, such as the power relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, who is a close family member, and the practice of incest (blood relations), as well as threats, violence, and intimidation against the child so that the child ultimately complies with this challenging situation (Solihah, 2023).

The issue of sexual violence against children can also be examined using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) popularized by Sara Mills. As cited in the book *Language and Sexism*, a combination of CDA and feminist linguistics makes it possible to analyze sexism (Mills, 2008). Sexism is any language used to represent women negatively, associated with conservative thinking about gender roles (Mills & Mullany, 2011). Also quoted from the book titled *Language, Gender and Feminism* by (Mills & Mullany, 2011), sexism can be the concept that the husband is the one on whom the house should be centered, and the wife and children need to ensure that he can 'renew himself in body and spirit.' The concept can create inequality of power relations and allow a superior individual to impose his will on an inferior person, such as sexually assaulting a child.

There has been much research relevant to cases of sexual violence against children. Research conducted by (Haryani, Surip, & Dalimunthe, 2022) in the form of a journal article entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis Sara Mills News Koran Teacher in North Aceh Allegedly Repeatedly Rapes 15 Year Old Student* found the results of data analysis and discussion which led to the conclusion that the reporting on the student rape case was very gender biased so it is not surprising that women are always the object of the news and are portrayed negatively. Even though the report includes the victim's testimony, the name of the perpetrator is still only written in initials, and the word "allegedly" seems to strengthen the position of the perpetrator, who cannot yet be accused of being the perpetrator of rape.

Next, is research conducted by Widiyaningrum & Wahid (2021) in the form of a journal article entitled *Analysis of Sara Mills' Discourse on Cases of Sexual Violence against Women (Media Reporting Study Tribunnews.com and Tirto.id)* found the results of data analysis and discussion which led to the conclusion that the news on Tribunnews.com positioned women as objects so that they could not tell the true events. Then, there is a tendency for writers to position themselves from a male point of view. However, the opposite is done by Tirto.id media, which positions women as subjects and

men as objects so that women can tell stories from their point of view in detail. Therefore, the media outlet *Tribunnews.com* continues to embody a patriarchal culture in its reporting, particularly when addressing the subject of sexual assault. This is evident in their choice of language, such as using the terms "being raped" and "impregnated," which demonstrates a lack of respect and concern for the victims.

Based on the previous research above, the difference with this research is that there is no discussion about sexual harassment perpetrated against girls by perpetrators who are members of their own families, namely fathers and grandfathers. In addition, this research compares news articles from two different media, namely *Liputan6.com* and *Merdeka.com*.

In connection with the problems and topics above, researchers are interested in selecting discourse from various online media portal sources, such as *Liputan6.com* and *Bangkapos.com*, to be analyzed using Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis approach. *Liputan6.com* is a local online media portal established 23 years ago in August 2000. Media *Liputan6.com* is in the top 8 online media sites. This data is taken from the results of the analysis *SimilarWeb* per Mei 2023 (*Similarweb.com*, 2023). This research aims to analyze the subject-object and author-reader positions in the news about violence cases on online news portals *Liputan6.com* in March 2023.

Based on (*Tim Merdeka.com*, 2024), *Merdeka.com* is an online media portal that comes from the same company as *KapanLagi.com*, a media company that strives to be a pure internet player (providing services on the internet that can be enjoyed by the public). *KapanLagi.com* underwent a transformation and evolved into a technology and media enterprise with a specific emphasis on the entertainment sector. Subsequently, it united with individuals from the field of journalism, resulting in the creation of *Merdeka.com*.

Online news portal *Liputan6.com* released the news, on March 12, 2023, with the title "Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun," which reports about a 14-year-old girl from Cilegon, Banten, who was raped for four years by the member of her closest family. The girl was the victim of rape dozens of times by her own father. This causes the child to experience prolonged fear and trauma. The rape incident took place from 2019 to 2023. The first rape occurred because the perpetrator was aroused by seeing the victim sleeping. The victim's father continued to carry out the rape while the victim was at home, when no one was around, or the other family members were asleep. Now, the perpetrator is in prison and faces a maximum prison sentence of

15 years and a minimum of 5 years. However, the criminal threat was increased to 20 years in prison because the suspect was the victim's parent (Deslatama, 2023).

Online news portal *Merdeka.com* released news with a similar issue, namely the rape of girls, on March 13, 2023. The news, which was "Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung," reported about a 16-year-old girl who was raped twice by 41-year-old man, and the perpetrator is the sibling of the victim's grandfather. Victims are often threatened not to tell their parents about what happened to them. However, in the end, the victim dared to report the incident to her parents, and the victim's parents reported it to the Women and Children Services (PPA) Criminal Investigation Unit of the Maros Resort Police. The perpetrator was finally caught in Article 81 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2016 and threatened with a sentence of 15 years in prison (Fajar, 2023).

News about child rape cases on online news portals *Liputan6.com* and *Merdeka.com* were prepared based on the views of the news writers, namely Yandhi Deslatama and Ihwan Fajar. The two news writers were male journalists, so the news about the rape that happened to girls, which the two news writers compiled, was written from a male perspective. Cited from the website (UNESCO, 2023), the media plays a vital role in making society aware of gender, how women are portrayed in the media, as well as the role of the media in forming social norms and terms and their impacts. However, the current reality is that women are still vulnerable to being targets of gender inequality. In addition, the imbalance in the number of female and male journalists, socio-cultural context, and political context are still dominant factors in this matter (Susilo, 2018).

Based on the things above, this research is critical. It is hoped that this research will provide theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this research will add to the literature regarding Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis. Then, it is hoped that this research can contribute to the development of linguistics, especially Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis.

METHODS

This research used a critical paradigm. Then, this research used qualitative research. Qualitative research is an approach oriented towards natural phenomena or symptoms (Abdussamad, 2021). Furthermore, this research employs a qualitative descriptive methodology, which involves identifying the unique features or qualities of a particular set of individuals, objects, or events (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018).

Researchers analyzed news texts using Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis. Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach has consistently focused on women's position in the media. As a result, Sara Mills' framework is referred to as feminist stylistics, which denotes a feminist perspective. Sara Mills' framework explained how women are stigmatized wherever they are shown in the media by citing a feminist viewpoint. Furthermore, media representations of women frequently highlight the text's bias (Mills, 1998). According to (Wardani, Purnomo, & Lahade, 2019), Sara Mills' critical discourse method focuses on the mechanism of actor positions displayed in the text. These positions consist of the story's subject and the story's object, which will determine the structure of the text and the meaning applied in the text as a whole. Additionally, Sara Mills also focuses on the mechanisms by which writers and readers appear in texts (cited in (Widiyaningrum & Wahid, 2021)).

The subject of this research is an online news portal *Liputan6.com* and *Merdeka.com*. The object of this research consists of two online news articles relating to 1) the rape of a 14-year-old girl committed by her own father and 2) the rape of a 16-year-old girl committed by her grandfather's sibling. The online news article selected for analysis was entitled "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*" and "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung.*"

This research used two types of data sources: primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source in this research is online media reporting *Liputan6.com* entitled "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*" and online media reports *Merdeka.com* entitled "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung.*" The secondary data sources in this research were obtained from literature, such as books, journal articles, and articles in the mass media related to and can support the research results.

This research

's data collection technique was conducted by systematically observing and recording the studied phenomena. Furthermore, this research also uses news analysis techniques selected using the Sara Mills approach and other supporting literature still related to this research's discussion topic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this discussion section, the results of research and discussion related to how cases of child rape are depicted in the text are presented. Using Sara Mills's discourse analysis, the priority is related to the position of the actor in the text; in this research, the

position of the child. The actor's position is seen as subjecting someone so that one party in the proposition becomes the interpreter while the other becomes the object being interpreted. In this analysis, several things are worth paying attention to, such as how the social actors in the news text are positioned in the reporting and the parties positioned as interpreters of the text to interpret events and the consequences. Next, how is the reader positioned in the news text? In this concept, news texts are interpreted as the result of negotiations between the writer and the reader. It can also be meaningful to know what kind of audience the writer imagines writing for in the news text (Abdullah, 2019).

Level	What you want to see
Subject-Object Position	<p>The discourse of rape against girls in the media text entitled "Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun" was published in <i>Liputan6.com</i> on March 12, 2023. The news places girls as victims of rape as objects so that details related to the rape incident, the process of the rape, are not known by the victim but from the perspective of other people. News places news journalists and third persons as subjects. The journalist's position in the news is important because his involvement involves being the person who writes the news and supports the reality in line with the facts. Then, journalists also included a third person in the report because the rape incident was told from another person's perspective, namely the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Cilegon Police, AKP Mochammad Nandar. Meanwhile, in the news discourse, there are no women's voices, so rape incidents in the news marginalize the position of the victim. The victim was not allowed to speak regarding the incident that happened to her; the victim was not present, and her presence appeared in the text through other people's confessions. Then, the author does not clearly show her side because the woman's position as the victim is not identified, neither her real name nor her initials, but the man as the perpetrator is only mentioned by his initials, not his real name.</p> <p>News text quote, namely "<i>Sekitar tahun 2019, pelaku tertidur di ruang tamu dan pada saat tengah malam, tiba-tiba pelaku terbangun dari tidur dan melihat di sampingnya ada korban sedang tertidur. Pada saat itu tiba-tiba pelaku terangsang melihat korban yang sedang tertidur tersebut,</i>" means "Around 2019, the perpetrator fell asleep in the living room and in the middle of the night, suddenly the perpetrator woke up from sleep and saw the victim sleeping next to him. At that moment, the perpetrator suddenly became aroused when he saw the sleeping victim," and "<i>Hingga akhirnya sang gadis lucu yang imut itu tidak kuasa menerima perlakuan ayah kandungnya, dia pun menceritakan hal itu ke keluarganya,</i>" means "Until finally the cute, cute girl couldn't bear the treatment of her biological father, she told her family about it," indicating that the journalist quoted a third person's explanation so that positioning the journalist and the third person as people who know the facts that occurred during the rape incident. However, the news text quote also presents the victim as a woman who did not put up a fight when her father committed the rape. The victim in the news text is shown as a person who simply surrenders and submits to the perpetrator's actions.</p>
Writer-Reader Position	<p>Subject position in news of rape cases against girls in the media <i>Liputan6.com</i>, which was published on March 12, 2023, can be said to be gender biased because the news was written by men and the chronology was explained by men, so it does not show a woman's point of view. Apart from that, other gender biases in the news can be seen in the descriptions, which manifest in the form of weakening the position of women when no one or all family members are asleep and cute girls.</p> <p>Then, the news places the author as the subject so that the incident is told from another person's perspective, namely the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Cilegon Police, AKP Mochammad Nandar. Based on the rape story, the reader is positioned as when the reader plays the role of the perpetrator. The author attempts to direct the reader's perception toward the actions of the perpetrator, who took advantage of his power relations to perpetuate the act of rape against his own child.</p>

This is proven by the quote, "The biological father always threatened his daughter not to tell anyone about her behavior."

Table 1. Subject-Object and Author-Reader Positions in News Article "Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun"

In this news discourse, there is a view that news journalists do not show complete partiality to the rape victim. This involves the use of words that look polite, so news journalists choose to use euphemistic words, such as "*Rajapaksa*," which is a euphemism for the word "rape." Even though the act of raping a child by its biological father is a despicable act, the author uses euphemistic language. Fowler describes euphemism as using 'a mild or vague or periphrastic expression as a substitute for blunt precision or disagreeable truth' (Mills, 1998). (Mills, 1998) also stated that common experiences in women's lives may be difficult to talk about, except in androcentric terms that present the experience from a male point of view, and linguistic taboos surround women's lives. Moreover, Ehrlich (cited by Mills & Mullany, 2011) has noted that the alleged rape is viewed from the perspective of the male, colluding with him in presenting male sexual desire as an unstoppable urge and in seeing women as responsible for leading men on.

Based on the aspect of writing a news article entitled "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*" in an online news portal *Liputan6.com*, news journalists do not include the names or initials of rape victims at all so that journalists strictly protect the victim's privacy. However, the perpetrator's name was also disguised by using initials, which, according to researchers, should not be necessary to cover up the criminal's identity.

Level	What you want to see
Subject-Object Position	<p>The next issue of rape of girls is in the news entitled "<i>Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung</i>," which was published in <i>Merdeka.com</i> on March 13, 2023. According to the news, Ipda Cory Sulle, the Head of the PPA Unit of the Maro Police Criminal Investigation Unit, represents the presence of women in the report. As a result, the details of the rape incident and the process of the rape are not known from the victim's perspective but rather from the perspective of Ipda Cory Sulle. Thus, the reporting does not marginalize the victim's position. However, the author does not show his side clearly because the position of women as victims is identified in the form of initials, but men as perpetrators are also only mentioned by their initials, not their real names.</p> <p>Quote news text, specifically 1) "<i>Cory mengungkapkan pelaku melakukan rudapaksa terhadap korban sebanyak dua kali. Korban sering diancam pelaku agar tidak menceritakan kejadian yang dialami kepada ibunya</i>," means "Cory revealed that the perpetrator forced the victim twice. The victim was often threatened by the perpetrator not to tell his mother about what happened", 2) "<i>Tapi pada akhirnya, korban memberanikan diri melaporkan kejadian tersebut ke orang tuanya. Setelah itu, orang tua korban melapor ke kami</i>," means "But in the end, the victim had the courage to report the incident to his parents. After that, the victim's parents reported it to us", and 3) "<i>Pelaku masih kita amankan di Mapolres untuk mengalami pemeriksaan</i>," means "We are still detaining the perpetrator at the Police Headquarters to undergo</p>

examination" indicating that the journalist quoted a third person's explanation, thus positioning the journalist and the third person as people who know the facts that occurred during the rape incident. Then, the victim in the news text is shown as someone who did not surrender when she was raped and had the courage to report the incident to her parents even though she was threatened.

Writer- Reader Position	<p>The author places women as subjects and men as objects. Matters related to the details of the rape incident are told by paying attention to the point of view of the victim, who is a woman, especially still a minor. The news presented to the public does not come from a single male voice as the storyteller, so in the news, it is explained that there is resistance by women, and women are no longer portrayed as easy women who surrender when experiencing rape.</p> <p>Then, based on the rape story, the reader is positioned as a woman, and the author views the audience as a woman. This can be seen from the news, which provides explanations only from the woman's side, and no chronological explanation emphasizes the strength of the male perpetrator, even though the perpetrator is the sibling of the victim's grandfather.</p>
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Table 2. Subject-Object and Author-Reader Positions in News Article "Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung"

Based on the writing of a news article entitled "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung*" in an online news portal *Merdeka.com*, in this news discourse, there is a view that news journalists show their support for women by writing news that involves women as the parties who explain the details of events in the news. As cited by Mills & Mullany (2011), a change in the language used in rape reporting and court examination of rape victims needs to materialize within the context of legal and social changes. However, journalists did not show complete partiality to the rape victim. In this case, women as victims are identified by their initials, but men as perpetrators are only given their initials, not their real names. Journalists should not have to cover up the identities of criminals. Apart from that, there is also the use of words that look polite so that news journalists choose to use euphemistic words, such as "*rudapaksa*" which is a euphemism for the word "rape." Even though the act of raping a child is a despicable act, the author uses euphemistic language.

Thus, the following conclusions were obtained based on the analysis of the two news stories. In Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis, there are three strategies for the appearance of victims of sexual harassment, namely character, focalization, and schemata. Mills explained that a character or role is an actor in a discourse so that it determines the identity of a social actor (Purbaningrum, Setiansah, & Novianti, 2023). News writers tend to introduce the figures involved by describing their respective characteristics: age, profession, skin color, and hair color. In the news by *Liputan6.com* entitled "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*," there is a victim who is shown as a vulnerable and submissive individual who

does neither resist nor retaliate against the rape perpetrated by his own father. On the contrary, what is found in the report by *Merdeka.com* entitled "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung*," there is a victim who is shown as someone who is not weak and dares to fight the perpetrator by reporting him to his parents.

The next element is focalization, namely the correlation between text or discourse on an object and how the text describes the object. On the news, "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*" still prioritizes telling about the perpetrator using a male perspective, such as the rape process which occurred because of the perpetrator's actions. On the other hand, the news story "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung*" tells about the perpetrator using a woman's perspective so that it does not focus on the rape process carried out by the perpetrator but focuses on the efforts made by the victim to report the perpetrator.

The final element in Sara Mills' CDA is schemata (scheme). (Mills, 1998) define schemata as a set of preconstructed narrative choices. Schemata are also defined as cultural depictions (Eriyanto, 2001). Schemata on news articles *Liputan6.com* emphasizes the strength and dominance of the perpetrator compared to the victim because the victim is still a minor and the victim is the perpetrator's child. This scheme is proven by the quote "The biological father always threatened his daughter not to tell anyone about her behavior." (Deslatama, 2023). The opposite is true in news articles on *Merdeka.com*, which emphasizes the victim's efforts to fight the perpetrator, even though the perpetrator is still tied to a family relationship with the victim. The quote proves this scheme "But in the end, the victim dared to report the incident to his parents. After that, the victim's parents reported it to us" (Fajar, 2023).

CONCLUSION

The results of the research show the position of the actor in the news text, namely the position of the child as a victim of rape. The news article entitled "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*" which was published on an online news portal *Liputan6.com* has not placed rape victims who are girls as a priority in news texts. News journalists of *Liputan6.com* put rape victims in news texts as objects. The girl victim has not been able to present herself to tell the story of what happened to her, so the truth that is broadcast in the media is not told based on the

girl's own point of view. There is a tendency for journalists to position themselves from a man's perspective. On the contrary, there is a news article entitled "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung*" which was published on an online news portal *Merdeka.com* placing rape victims as a priority in news texts. A news journalist of *Merdeka.com* addresses the rape victim in the news text as a subject represented by a third-person explanation who is female.

Furthermore, there are three strategies for the appearance of victims of sexual harassment in Sara Mills' CDA, namely character, focalization, and schemata. In the news by *Liputan6.com* entitled "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun,*" there is a victim who is shown character as a vulnerable and submissive individual who does neither resist nor retaliate against the rape perpetrated by his father. On the contrary, what is found in the report by *Merdeka.com* entitled "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung*" there is a victim who is shown character as someone who is not weak and has the courage to fight the perpetrator by reporting him to his parents. The next element is focalized. On the news, "*Tega! Ayah Rudapaksa Putri Kandungnya Selama Empat Tahun*" still prioritizes telling about the perpetrator using a male perspective. On the other hand, the news story "*Cerai dengan Istri, Pria di Maros Rudapaksa Cucu Saudara Kandung*" tells about the perpetrator from a woman's perspective. The final element is schemata (scheme). Schemata on news articles *Liputan6.com* emphasizes the strength and dominance of the perpetrator compared to the victim because the victim is still a minor and the victim is the perpetrator's child. The opposite is true in news articles on *Merdeka.com*, which emphasizes the victim's efforts to fight the perpetrator, even though the perpetrator is still tied to a family relationship with the victim.

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