INDONESIAN ONLINE NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A CRITICAL METAPHOR ANALYSIS

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Abstract
Metaphor is an important linguistic device both as a conceptual mapping and as a tool to embed ideology in public discourse such as editorials that consist of many regular expressions. The regular expression is the feature in a corpus application to identify common key terms used in corpus. The regular expression can be described using linguistic device such as metaphor to conceptualize an abstract idea and to embed a certain ideology. There have been few studies which focus on ideology analysis using metaphor. Accordingly, this study aims to look into the regular expression that use metaphors in Indonesian newspaper editorials on sexual violence and investigate the underlying beliefs of the metaphors use. To achieve the purpose of research, Charteris-Black's Critical Metaphor Analysis and mixed method was employed to analyze the data in this study. Moreover, the data was collected from the leading news platform in Indonesia: Kompas, Tempo, Media Indonesia, and Republika from 2016-2022. Results revealed that Sexual Violence Bill, Sexual Violence Cases, and Sexual Violence Perpetrator were the common regular expressions that employ metaphors in the editorials. The metaphors of a journey were associated with Sexual Violence Bill, the metaphors of a war were associated with Sexual Violence Cases, and the metaphors of a predator were associated with Sexual Violence Perpetrator. These metaphors indicate the use of human rights ideology by as they focus on what a good society is and how to achieve it. Future research including more editorials, particularly those with different backgrounds could be useful to provide a comprehensive account of this subject.

Keywords: Conceptual metaphors, critical metaphor analysis, newspaper editorials, sexual violence

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a global problem that has mental, physical, reproductive and sexual consequences (Krug et al., 2002). The number of reports of sexual violence in Indonesia is rapidly increasing (Guzman, 2022). As a result, sexual violence cases in Indonesia (which affect men, women, people with disabilities, children and minority groups throughout the population) have been classified as an emergency, prompting protests from the public that the safe space, for women especially, has become increasingly limited. The extensive media coverage of the phenomenon of sexual violence in Indonesia especially in a public discourse such as newspaper editorials inspired this study. An editorial is an article in which the editors express their opinion on an issue (Smith, 20218). The use of metaphors in editorials were those found in Indonesian newspapers; Kompas, Tempo Paper, Media Indonesia, and Republika. The selection of newspapers is based on one of the studies on journalism in Indonesia by Hanitzsch (2003, p. 341) which discusses the top mass media that are often used as references by journalists. He named the national newspapers Kompas, Republika and Media Indonesia as the daily newspapers that journalists read the most. In addition to the three newspapers, the study also includes Tempo Newspaper. The four dailies which reflect the overall Indonesian national dailies in general are included in the national print media with the most circulation (Keller, 2009). Additionally, the selection of these four newspapers is based on the consideration that these media are a reference for others in terms of professional standards. Indonesian newspaper editorials on sexual violence consist of various key terms such as sexual violence victim, sexual violence bill, and sexual violence perpetrator. The way that the newspaper editorials portray these key terms can be seen through their use of metaphors. These key terms can take a metaphor as a rhetorical tool to enhance the language use regarding controversial issues. Moreover, the metaphors in the editorials can reveal the newspaper's ideology on the issue.

The key terms on sexual violence found in the editorials are sometimes abstract in their own nature. Sometimes the newspaper borrowed other concepts to conceptualize the key terms. For instance, the concept of war is used to explain dealing with sexual violence as in the phrase "let us come together to fight the enemy of humanity: sexual violence.". Here, the words "fight" and "enemy" are the words that are closely related to the concept of war. They are used to make "dealing with sexual violence" more familiar to mean that we should deal with sexual violence as if we are fighting an enemy in a war. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor based on this phrase is "Sexual Violence is a war". Conceptualizing a key term can also reveal the ideology, according to Charteris-Black (2004), who argues that conceptual metaphor contains highlighted and concealed message that reveal a person's stance on a particular issue.

There have been many studies on representation of sexual violence issues in discourse. These studies focus on several aspects including an in-depth interview to reveal how the victims of rape view themselves (Erjavec, 2010), the female portrayal in news of sexual violence (Diana et al., 2019), the sexual violence and power in media (Källvik, 2018), the representation of social actors in Sexual Violence in The New York Times and The Jakarta Post Newspapers (Rido & Evayani, 2019), and the representation of women in news reporting of sexual violence (Risdaneva, 2018).

The bulk of the studies have suggested that the research on sexual violence seem to reveal the gender representation and the representation of social actors from the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis. To enrich the study of sexual violence that used critical analysis as the framework, this study attempts to reveal the underlying beliefs in Indonesian newspaper editorials regarding sexual violence using a framework developed by Charteris-Black, i.e. Critical Metaphor Analysis.

The Critical Metaphor Analysis in this study was also inspired by Fallah and Raouf Moini (2016) who employed the framework. However, their study focused on metaphors use of political event in the Middle East in two newspaper editorials, namely an English newspaper editorial and an Iranian newspaper editorial. By utilizing the similar approaches to Fallah & Moini's (2016) research, the present study is designed to see how the use of distinct metaphors might suggest or unveil different ideologies in each of the four Indonesian online newspaper editorials (Kompas, Tempo, Republika, and Media Indonesia) with respect to the sexual violence case in Indonesia. To do so, the study identifies the most common key terms or the regular expression found in the editorials on sexual violence. Moreover, the study also determines to explore how the metaphors of the key terms regarding sexual violence found in the editorials are understood and conceptualized using conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). Lastly, the study aims to explain the metaphors of the regular expression found in the editorials especially whether a certain message is being highlighted or concealed. In other words, this research focuses on understanding and exploring the metaphors in Indonesian newspaper editorials on the theme of sexual violence in Indonesia by analyzing the most common key term or regular expression that use metaphors in Indonesian newspaper editorials, the conceptual metaphor of the regular expressions, and the ideology of the newspapers based on the conceptual metaphors.

Critical Metaphor Analysis

Critic Metaphor Analysis (CMA) can be used to detect the ideology of a document or discussion by the classification of conceptual metaphors employed in it. There are many ways in which the concept of metaphor's conceptual underpinning might be used to explain the pragmatic associations that underlie metaphor. When it comes to metaphors, they are not simply about how we think and what we say. People who express themselves verbally are more likely to utilize metaphors that reflect their own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to those who don't. Cameron (2007) says that studying metaphors can show or at least hint at what the speaker thinks and feels about what they are talking about.

As a result, Charteris-Black (2004) proposes that the examination of metaphor should include a combination of linguistic, semantic, cognitive, and pragmatic criteria. A metaphor is difficult to explain using only linguistic, cognitive, or pragmatic approaches. There are three conditions that must be met in order for a framework for metaphor analysis to be effective. In other words, looking at one of these objects isn't enough to get the complete meaning of the metaphor.

Charteris-Black (2004) claims the following arguments:

> When a word or phrase is used in a context or area where it is not intended to be used, a metaphor is created to create semantic tension. As a result of this shift in usage, a metaphor is born. It could fit any or all of the pragmatic and cognitive criteria outlined above. It is feasible to ease the semantic strain created by a collection of metaphors if one is able to show that they are linked. A conceptual metaphor Contextual keys are statements that illustrate the relationship between a group of conceptual metaphors, thus aiding in the decoding of their meaning. (p. 21)

Using "Critical Metaphor Analysis," according to Charteris-Black (2004, p. 245), we can "find and analyze interrelationships between various domains and aid us in building links across otherwise isolated realms of intellectual investigation."

According to Cameron and Low (1999, p. 80), the methodology of metaphor analysis consists of three processes, each of which he explains in detail in the following paragraphs: Gathering examples of linguistic metaphors used to describe a topic is often the first step in doing a metaphor analysis. The conceptual metaphors they represent are generalized from, and (3) the results are used to show understandings or cognitive patterns that either construct or limit people's beliefs and actions.

In CDA's methodology, these steps are equivalent to Fairclough's three steps of identification, interpretation, and explanation (1995, p. 6). The three steps of conceptual metaphor analysis are: conceptual metaphor identification, interpretation, and explanation (CMA). It is necessary to study a number of texts carefully in order to locate possible metaphors as part of the identification process for metaphors.

An expression's metaphoric potential can be assessed by looking for "linguistic, pragmatic, or cognitive stress" caused by a shift in the area of the expression's use. A phrase is not regarded as a candidate metaphor if it does not meet this condition (Charteris-Black, 2004, p. 35). As part of the whole corpus analysis, the following qualitative steps will determine whether or not these metaphors are true or false.

It is necessary to interpret metaphors in order to understand the relationship between them and the mental and practical variables that define them. The process of identifying conceptual metaphors is therefore necessary. The semantic tension between conceptual metaphors is first addressed by finding conceptual keys, and then conceptual metaphors are used to resolve the conflict in the study of meaning between conceptual metaphors. At this point, it might be worth thinking about how much metaphors add to a picture that has social meaning.

When metaphors are correctly identified and comprehended, researchers can move on to the next step, which is to explain why one metaphor was chosen over another in a certain context. In order to explain the usage of metaphors, analysts must understand how metaphors are produced and how they may be used to persuade others, i.e. how they can be utilized as a tool for persuasion. All of this will result in a greater comprehension of the factors that contribute to the persuasive power of metaphors through the development of conceptual metaphors and conceptual keys, as well as the illustration of the standard metaphor analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004, p. 39). Cameron and Low (1999, p. 88) claim that it is essential to explicate the thinking that forms people's beliefs and actions.

METHODS
Research Design
Similar to the study done by Fallah and Moini in 2016 in which they focused on the metaphorical representation of Arab Spring in 2011 in the editorials, this study attempts to reveal the underlying ideology behind the metaphors in Indonesian online newspaper editorials on the theme of sexual violence. Accordingly, the data were analyzed using Charteris-Black's (2004) Critical Metaphor Analysis. In his book, Corpus Approaches to Critical Metaphor Analysis, Charteris-Black elaborates the stages of metaphor analysis to unveil hidden beliefs by incorporating approaches from Critical Discourse Analysis and Cognitive Linguistics.

Moreover, this study employed Antconc, a corpus analysis application, to identify the common terms used by the editorials on the theme of sexual violence in Indonesia, before analyzing the metaphor identification which is the first phase of Critical Metaphor Analysis. As a result, the research employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches. While, the qualitative method is conducted through the interpretation of the metaphors in the editorials to understand the concept of sexual violence, the quantitative is done through the identification of the most significant regular expressions with respect to the frequency and percentage of each regular expression.

Data Collection
It has already been mentioned that the purpose of this research is to evaluate the metaphorical language used in editorials from four widely read Indonesian newspapers: Kompas, Koran Tempo, MediaIndonesia, and Republika. For this list, Hanitzsch's (2003) study on Indonesian journalism looked at the major mass media outlets, which are commonly cited as sources by journalists (2003, p. 341). He identified Kompas, Republika, and Media Indonesia as the top three daily newspapers read by journalists. This research also includes Tempo Newspaper in addition to the three other publications. As the most frequently read national print media in Indonesia, the four daily newspapers provide a good representation of the country's national dailies (Keller, 2009). These four newspapers were chosen because they serve as role models for other media outlets when it comes to professional standards.

Editorials are an important source for examining a newspaper's dominant ideological assumptions since they serve the purpose of "expressing and persuading communication of viewpoints" (Van Dijk, 1996, p. 13). In order to answer the research question, editorial articles about sexual violence in Indonesia from the websites of four newspapers were studied. The editorials for the study were only collected from 2016 to 2022 because the data was limited and part of it was no longer accessible. The complete list of data collection is at the table below.

Table 1
Data Collection

Newspaper editorial	Number of articles	Number of words
Media Indonesia	12	5985
Tempo	7	3475
Kompas	6	2509
Republika	5	2691
Total	30	14.660

There were 30 editorials on the topic of sexual violence that were found: 6 from Kompas, 7 from Koran Tempo, 12 from Media Indonesia, and 5 from Republika. Media Indonesia stories 5985 words (averaged 415–531 words), Kompas articles 2509 (averaged 400–427 words), Tempo articles 3475 (averaged 434–572 words), while Republika pieces 2691 (averaged 465–580 words). The following analysis uses percentages of metaphor usage to maintain comparison because the lengths vary widely.

Procedures

Before carrying out the analysis process, a selection of the relevant topic of the editorials was done manually by typing the key term "kekerasan seksual" or "sexual violence" in the 'search' box of each newspaper editorial website and compiling the related editorial articles into a computer folder. After making sure that all of the relevant articles were selected and compiled, the analysis was conducted following the corpus analysis using Antconc application to identify the regular expressions related to sexual violation.

The regular expressions regarding sexual violence were then analysed in terms of the metaphors following Charteris-Black's (2004) three stages of analysis: identification, interpretation, and explanation. The Pragglejaz Group's (2007) methodology was utilized for the first step: metaphor identification. The Pragglejaz Group created the Metaphor Identification Procedure, a dependable tool for linguistic metaphor analysis (or MIP), in recognition of the need for a robust and empirically-supported metaphor identification procedure (Fallah & Moini, 2016). In this study, the MIP was done by comparing the dictionary and context meanings of the lexical items. If a lexical item differs in terms of the contextual and dictionary meanings, then the lexical item is marked as a metaphor. The dictionary used in the study is the online version of Bahasa Indonesia dictionary (kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id). At the second stage, interpretation, the linguistic metaphors were classified according to their presumed source domain in order to generate conceptual metaphors. Finally, in the last stage, the conceptual metaphor is explained based on the highlight and conceal message to unveil the underlying ideology behind the metaphors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Regular Expression that Uses Metaphor
Table 2

Regular Expression that Uses Metaphor

Regular Expression that use metaphors	Kompas	Tempo	Media Indonesia	Republika
Sexual Violence Bill (RUU TPKS)	RUU TPKS senyatanya sangat ***dinanti-nanti*** sebagai payung hukum terkait	Padahal, menyetujuinya menjadi RUU inisiatif Dewan sesungguhnya baru ***setengah jalan***.	***Perjalanan panjang dan berliku*** bagi bangsa ini untuk mengesahkan Rancangan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana	Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Ristek dan Teknologi Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 tentang

	Kompas	Tempo	Media Indonesia	Republika
	dengan Kekerasan Seksual. (Kompas, 2020) (The TPKS Bill is highly anticipated as a legal framework for sexual violence.)	(Tempo, 2020) (In fact, passing it as a Council initiative bill is only halfway done.)	Kekerasan Seksual (TPKS) (mediaindoneisa, 2020). (This country has traveled a long and winding road to ratify the Sexual Violence Criminal Act.)	Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi *menuai* kritik dan penolakan (Republika, 2020). (The Minister of Education and Culture, Research, Technology, and Technology's Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments has reapt criticized and rejected.)
Sexual Violence Case (Kasus Kekerasan Seksual)	Kekerasan seksual bisa *menimpa* siapa saja (Kompas, 2019). (Sexual violence can afflict anyone.)	Kasus di Luwu Timur itu kini telanjur menarik perhatian serta *melukai* rasa keadilan masyarakat hingga di lingkup nasional (Tempo, 2020). (The case in East Luwu has now attracted attention and hurt the people's sense of justice at the national level.)	Karena itu, ia mesti *diperangi* dengan superserius (mediaindonesia, 2019). (Therefore, it must be fought super seriously.)	Kasus-kasus pelecehan seksual terhadap anak dan perempuan kembali *mencuat* (Republika, 2020) (Cases of sexual abuse of children and women have stuck out.)
Sexual Violence Perpetrator (Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual)	Semestinya, calon pelaku berpikir berjuta kali sebelum *memangsa* anak-anak karena hukuman yang menunggu begitu berat (Kompas, 2016). (Supposedly, potential perpetrators think a million times before preying on children because the punishment that awaits is so severe.)	Padahal undang-undang ini bisa memberikan perlindungan kepada korban sekaligus *menjerat* pelaku yang sebelumnya bisa melenggang karena perbuatannya dianggap bukan tindak pidana (Tempo, 2018). (Whereas this law can provide protection to victims as well as ensnare perpetrators who previously could walk away because their actions were not considered criminal acts)	*Keganasan* mereka mutlak disikapi dengan ketegasan tanpa batas (mediaindonesia, 2018). (Their ferocity is met with absolute firmness without limits.)	Jangan beri *panggung* kepada pelaku Kekerasan Seksual (Republika, 2019). (Don't give the stage to perpetrators of sexual violence.)

The Table 2 above, which consists of the underlined lexical units identified as metaphors in Indonesian newspaper editorial articles, displays the metaphor use of each regular expression in 4 Indonesian editorials namely Kompas, Tempo, Media Indonesia, and Republika. These newspapers use various metaphors for each regular expression.

For instance, in Kompas editorial, the lexical unit "dinanti-nanti" was used as a metaphor to describe Sexual Violence Bill as something that was anticipated. In Tempo newspaper editorial, however, the lexical unit "setengah jalan" was mostly identified as a metaphor in framing the Bill of Sexual Violence Act as something unfinished. Similar to Tempo, Media Indonesia editorial also used "perjalanan yang panjang dan berliku" in the description of Sexual Violence Bill to convey the message of the bill as a long process. Lastly, Republika used "menuai" to describe Sexual Violence Bill to convey the message of the bill which viewed as controversial.

The cases of sexual violence were also metaphorically represented in various ways. For example, Kompas used the lexical unit "menimpa" to describe sexual violence cases as something bad happen, Tempo used "melukai" to describe sexual violence cases as having the capability to injure, Media Indonesia used "diperangi" to demonstrate that we are at war with sexual violence cases and Republika used "mencuat" to describe sexual violence cases in a way that they have a part that sticks out.

Finally, Sexual Violence Perpetrator which was the last regular expression in the editorial which employs metaphor. The metaphors used in framing this expression was also found to be varied in the editorials. Kompas used "memangsa" to send the message of the expression as something that is similar to a predator, Tempo used "menjerat" which framed sexual violence perpetrator as something that needs to be caught using a noose, Media Indonesia used "keganasan" as a way to describe sexual violence perpetrator as ferocious, and Republika used "panggung" to convey the message of sexual violence perpetrator that needs to be strayed.

All of these regular expressions which employ metaphors with various lexical units used by the newspaper editorials were identified to address the first research question regarding the regular expressions with metaphor use in Indonesian online newspaper editorials. The editorials used various lexical units which were identified as metaphors since their characteristic of having different meanings in the context and dictionary matched with one of the metaphor criteria based on MIP (Metaphor Identification Procedure) explained in previous chapter. As a consequence, these various metaphors can be classified into conceptual metaphors to address the second research question in the current study. Following the second stage of analysis based on the Conceptual Metaphor Theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), the conceptual metaphors are as follows.

Conceptual Metaphor of the Regular Expression
Sexual Violence Bill – SVB
Following the procedure mentioned in previous section, the analysis used four conceptual metaphors related to the regular expression of Sexual Violence Bill (SVB). These conceptual metaphors highlight the features of a journey, slow movement, guest, and reaction to describe Sexual Violence Bill in Indonesian online newspaper editorials which render some negative and positive evaluations. These metaphors highlight the importance of an instrument to protect the victim of sexual violence, i.e the law against sexual violence. The conceptual metaphors are presented in Table 2 along with their raw and relative frequency of occurrences.

Table 3
Sexual Violence Bill

No	Conceptual Metaphors	Frequency	Percentage
1.	SVB is a journey	25	42%
2.	SVB is a slow movement	15	25%
3.	SVB is a guest	10	17%
4.	SVB is a reaction	6	10%
	Total	60	100%

As Table above shows, SVB is a journey was the most frequent conceptual metaphor used by Indonesian online newspaper editorials in reporting sexual violence phenomena, constituting 42% of the identified SVB metaphors in the corpus. The second most frequent conceptual metaphor (25%) was SVB is a slow movement, which was used to highlight the message that the process of passing the Bill on Sexual Violence has been long which indicates a negative evaluation by the newspaper. SVB is a guest accounted for seventeen percent of the metaphors, conveying the message that the Bill on Sexual Violence was expected by the people resembling the concept of waiting for someone to arrive. SVB is a reaction which constitutes 10% of the whole SVB metaphors conveys the message that the Bill on Sexual Violence Act in Indonesia gives an answer to the question and evaluates the Bill positively. SVB is a light was the last conceptual metaphor which constitutes seven percent of the total SVB metaphors, evaluating the Bill on Sexual Violence in a positive way conveying the message of relieving the victim from the darkness that is the sexual violence.

Sexual Violence Case – SVC
Following the conceptual metaphor of the Sexual Violence Bill, six conceptual metaphors related to the regular expression of Sexual Violence Case (SVC) were identified. Through these conceptual metaphors, it is evident that the ideological themes of a war, disaster, sound, individual, natural phenomenon, and disease were used by the newspapers to describe the concept of Sexual Violence Cases and emphasize the prevalence of Sexual Violence in Indonesia. These metaphors support the ideology of human rights explained in previous section of what a good society should be as they focus on the fact that sexual violence should be eliminated from the

society. These conceptual metaphors are presented in Table 3 along with their raw and relative frequency of occurrence.

Table 4

Sexual Violence Case

No	Conceptual Metaphors	Frequency	Percentage
1.	SVC is a war	15	26%
2.	SVC is a disaster	12	21%
3.	SVC is a sound	9	16%
4.	SVC is an individual	8	14%
5.	SVC is a natural phenomenon	7	12%
6.	SVC is a disease	6	10%
	Total	57	100%

As Table 4 demonstrates, SVC is a war was the most frequent conceptual metaphor identified in Indonesian online newspaper editorials in reporting sexual violence, constituting 30% of the SVC metaphors in the corpus. They were used to assess the phenomena negatively. The second most frequent conceptual metaphor (23%) was SVC is a disaster, which was used to highlight the disastrous quality that sexual violence has on its victims. Seventeen percent of the identified metaphors were related to the conceptual metaphor SVC is a sound which conveys the message of how crucial the cases of sexual violence in Indonesia have been which is associated with loud noises of signal for help that can no longer be ignored. This was used by the newspaper to evaluate the phenomena negatively. SVC is an individual accounted for 14% of the metaphors, conveying the concept of human characteristics capable of having feeling and emotions. Twelve and ten percent of the metaphors were related to the following conceptual metaphors (which will be elaborated in the explanation section in 4.3): SVC is a natural phenomenon and SVC is a disease.

Sexual Violence Perpetrator – SVP

Meanwhile, three conceptual metaphors were identified related to the sexual violence perpetrator (SVP). Through these conceptual metaphors, the ideological themes of a predator, contagion and pest were used to conceptualize and evaluate Sexual Violence Perpetrator negatively. These metaphors emphasize the danger that the perpetrator of sexual violence poses to society. As a result, the ideology of human rights is at work, as the perpetrator of sexual violence is viewed as a part of society that must be eradicated to create a good society. The conceptual metaphors are presented in table 4 along with their raw and relative frequency of occurrence.

Table 5

Sexual Violence Perpetrator

No	Conceptual Metaphors	Frequency	Percentage
1.	SVP is a predator	12	50%
2.	SVP is a contagion	8	33%
3.	SVP is a pest	4	16%
	Total	24	100%

As Table 5 shows, SVP is a predator is the most used conceptual metaphor by the newspapers, constituting half of the total SVP metaphors, conveying the message that the perpetrator of sexual violence is portrayed as a dangerous species feasting on preys like a predator. The second most frequent conceptual metaphor was SVP is a virus which constitutes 33% of the total SVP metaphors in the corpus, conveying the message of how an increase in the number of the perpetrator of sexual violence in Indonesia is similar to a virus spread. 19% of the total identified conceptual metaphors related to the expression of SVP were SVP is a pest in the third and last place of the most frequent conceptual metaphor in the corpus which conveys the message that SVP needs to be killed like a pest. The following section will further explain each metaphor in detail.

The Underlying Ideology Based on the Conceptual Metaphor

The ideological theme of the conceptual metaphors was investigated with respect to Charteris-Black (2004) in which he argues that "metaphor has a very important persuasive role in evoking strong emotional responses that may prioritize one interpretation of a text over another. It is this persuasive role that constitutes the ideological and rhetorical basis of metaphors" (p. 41). Therefore, each conceptual metaphor was explained in terms of its discourse function i.e. how a particular conceptual metaphor was used that allows us to establish its ideological motivation.

As was shown in the results section, the regular expressions that employ metaphors include Sexual Violence Bill (SVB), Sexual Violence Case (SVC), and Sexual Violence Perpetrator (SVP). This section begins with a discussion of these.

Sexual Violence Bill

This expression dominates the editorial articles on the theme of sexual violence in Indonesia, constituting 35% of the whole regular expression identified. Moreover, the expression is frequently tied to the cases of sexual violence since it tends to be included when sexual violence cases are discussed. Evidently, the discussion in the editorials regarding sexual violence in Indonesia is often found to use metaphor to conceptualize the abstract idea using more familiar concepts such as the concepts of journey, movement, guest, reaction, and light. These are explained in details in the following paragraph.

As results revealed, there were lexemes that were employed to conceptualize Sexual Violence Bill by the use of the conceptual metaphor of a journey. "SVB is a journey" conceptual metaphor is very important since it is the most frequent conceptual metaphor found in the four Indonesian newspapers' editorials (constituting 32% of the total identified SVB conceptual metaphors identified in Indonesian online newspaper editorials). For instance, the metaphor is underlined in the excerpt below.

1. Perjalanan panjang dan berliku bagi bangsa ini untuk mengesahkan Rancangan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (TPKS). *Such a long and winding road for us to pass the Bill on Sexual Violence Act.* (Media Indonesia Editorial, 06 Januari 2022)
2. Padahal, menyetujuinya menjadi RUU inisiatif Dewan sesungguhnya baru setengah jalan. *In fact, incorporating it into a bill initiated by The Council is only half way there.* (Tempo Editorial, 23 Desember 2021)

The lexemes of "long", "winding", and "road" are often put together in the context of a journey. Additionally, these lexemes are considered metaphors since they differ in contextual and dictionary meanings. In terms of the context, a long and winding road are used to indicate a process that requires patient due to the obstacles that people need to overcome. Meanwhile, according to the online dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia, "a long and winding road" indicates an act of traveling somewhere. Therefore, the abstract notion of SVB is made less abstract with the use of a more familiar concept in the lexemes of journey.

Conceptualizing Sexual Violence Bill such as in excerpt (1) may result in a belief that the process of passing the bill on Sexual Violence Act requires a great deal of patience concealing the idea that the lawmakers have not done their duties well. Therefore, this may potentially evoke the question in the reader's mind as to why the process of passing the bill on sexual violence has to be that way. Meanwhile, it is for a fact that passing the bill on a different law such as the Bill on Corruption Eradication Commission in Indonesia which was passed in 2019 took relatively no time (Nurita, 2019). As a consequence, when it comes to Sexual Violence, some Indonesian newspapers believe that the Bill on Sexual Violence Act takes a huge amount of time and effort in order to be passed into law.

Sexual Violence Case

Sexual Violence Cases were conceptualized in terms of the metaphors of war, disaster, sound, individual, natural phenomena, and diseases. This section details each conceptual metaphor such as in the following.

The domain of war is usually employed metaphorically for all types of human struggle and conflict. Consequently, the newspapers often employ terms and expressions common in the field such as battle, attack, fight, weapon, victory and so on in their editorials regarding sexual violence. War metaphors which constitutes 30% of the total sexual violence metaphors project the ideology of the users that sexual violence is war as it is used to conceptualize the struggle and conflict brought about by sexual violence

For example, in excerpt (3) below, the editorial newspaper conceptualizes the struggles for sexual violence issues in Indonesia, which were in an emergency state. The emergency state was declared when a 50% increase from 2020 of sexual violence cases was reported according to Indonesia's National Commission on Violence against Women. This was worsened by the news of a school teacher, Herry Wirawan, who was accused of raping 13 students last year. As a result, the public was adamant that a more powerful tool be developed to eliminate sexual violence cases. This is conceptualized by the metaphor of war as in the lexemes of berperang melawan (fight against), perang besar (the big war), and senjata yang lebih ampuh (a more powerful weapon) as included in the excerpts below.

3. Hal itu menjadi pesan sekaligus perintah bahwa sudah saatnya kita habis-habisan berperang melawan Kekerasan Seksual terhadap anak. *It becomes a message as well as an order that It's time for us to fight against Sexual Violence against children completely.* (Media Indonesia Editorial, 13 May 2016)

4. Untuk menghadapi perang besar itu, pemerintah segera menyediakan pula senjata yang lebih ampuh berupa Perppu tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak. *To deal with the big war, the government will immediately provide a more powerful weapon in the form of a Government Regulation in Place of Law on the Second Amendment to Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002.* (Media Indonesia Editorial, 13 May 2016)

In (3), the lexeme of "berperang" or fight is a metaphor since its contextual and dictionary meanings differ. According to KBBI online, "berperang" indicates a state of armed conflict between groups. On the other hand, the contextual meaning of "berperang" indicates that the situation requires some drastic measures. Another war metaphor found in (4) in the phrase "senjata yang lebih ampuh" or a more powerful weapon. It is used as a metaphor to explain the idea of Perppu, or Government Regulation in Place of Law, as a more effective means of reducing sexual violence cases. Therefore, we can conclude from this conceptualization of sexual violence cases that there are parallels between discussing sexual violence and war in terms of the suffering that both phenomena can inflict on people, and that the old law to eradicate sexual violence was inadequate in dealing with the growing number of cases of sexual violence.

Sexual Violence Perpetrator

The last regular expression which employ metaphor in Indonesian online newspaper editorials was Sexual Violence Perpetrator. This regular expression consisted of several conceptual metaphors including SVP is a predator, zP is a contagion, and SVP is a pest. Predator itu apa, konsep umum predator apa. Contagion apa, pest apa. Deifinisikan apa itu metaphor, definisi dan kegiatan yang terkait

SVP is a predator was found to be the most conceptual metaphor constituting half of the overall SVP metaphors. In other words, the metaphor of predators was significant in the description of Sexual Violence Perpetrator. According to Oxford Dictionary, a predator is defined as an animal that preys on others. Therefore, the lexical items which appeared to be associated with predators were identified as metaphor. This resulted in the conceptual metaphor of SVP is a predator. In the editorials, the conceptual metaphor was marked by the metaphors such as "memangsa" or "prey on" and "mengintai" or "lurking" as examined in the following excerpts.

5. Kasus Reynhard Sinaga, predator seksual yang memangsa nyaris 200 orang, menghentak dunia internasional. *The international community was shocked by the case of Reynhard Sinaga, a sexual predator who preyed on nearly 200 people.* (Republika Editorial, 10 Jan 2020)

6. Jadi, wahai para pemangku jabatan di pemerintahan dan DPR, masih patutkah kita bermain-main dalam pembahasan regulasi pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual, sementara di tempat tak jauh dari kita, para predator seksual leluasa mengintai anak dan keluarga kita? *So, to People's Representative Council, should we continue to play around with the regulation on preventing sexual violence while sexual predators are lurking not far from us?* (Media Indonesia Editorial, 07 Januari 2022)

Both metaphors, as highlighted in the excerpts above, frequently are powerful, forceful, and capable of destroying anything. As a result, conceptualizing sexual violence perpetrators as predators may have the intention of portraying sexual violence perpetrators in inhumane ways similar to predators. Furthermore, by framing the perpetrator of sexual violence in this manner, it can be concluded that the editors may be attempting to heighten negative emotions toward the perpetrator.

DISCUSSION

The results revealed that "Sexual Violence Bill is a Journey," "Sexual Violence Case is a War," and "Sexual Violence Perpetrator is a Predator" were the most frequently used conceptual metaphors in the editorials.

The use of journey metaphors to describe a bill on sexual assault implies that the legislators have neglected the victim. This metaphor conceals the controversial aspects of the bill as perceived by other groups. Using war metaphors to describe sexual violence cases emphasizes the aggressive nature of the ongoing response to these incidents. Due to the sensitivity of the cases, especially in regards to the survivor of sexual violence, this conceptual metaphor conceals alternative approaches, such as exercising caution. The use of predator metaphors to describe perpetrators of sexual violence dehumanizes them and obscures their right to receive treatment in a rehabilitation center, which would be more obvious if we referred to it as an illness.

These findings support the work of Charteris-Black (2004) on Critical Metaphor Analysis, in which he states that "Critical Metaphor Analysis is an approach to discourse that enables us to create an alternative way of thinking and feeling about human behaviour and communicating it to others. This gives the potential to activate

hidden knowledge and has the potential to create awareness of the rhetorical skills that underlie metaphor use; these may in turn enhance proficiency in a language" (p. 252)

Following Heywood's (2003) definition of ideology that is any set of beliefs regarding the proper order of society and how it can be achieved, the current study revealed that a human rights ideological values was at work, through the journey, war, and predator metaphors dataset. This is because the metaphors emphasize the importance of victim protection by highlighting the significance of the law against sexual violence and punishing the perpetrator of sexual violence to achieve a desired future for a good society.

In addition, the findings are consistent with the work of Fallah and Moini (2016), in which the metaphors used in the editorials of Keyhan, an Iranian newspaper, and The Washington Post, an English newspaper, revealed different hidden information about the Arab uprising. The Iranians view the event as a religious conflict, whereas the English see it as a political conflict. The current study revealed, through the use of metaphors in Indonesian newspaper editorials, that Indonesian newspapers view sexual violence as a human rights conflict, possibly with the intent of criticizing the government for the long-overdue process of passing a law against sexual violence. The secret knowledge that lies beneath the metaphor is that the newspaper favors the political party that prioritizes human rights above all else, choosing to turn a blind eye to Islamic parties in Indonesia that view the law as controversial and contrary to their beliefs.

CONCLUSION

The study has attempted to analyze the metaphors use of sexual violence in Indonesia, in a corpus of 30 Indonesian newspaper editorials (namely Kompas, Media Indonesia, Tempo, and Republika) from 2016-2022. Using cognitive linguistic metaphor theory and insights from Critical Metaphor Analysis, the study contends that metaphors are motivated not only by cultural and cognitive factors, but also by ideological factors that influence metaphor choice. The Indonesian newspapers appear to use the metaphors of 'journey' to evaluate the Sexual Violence Bill both negatively and positively. For instance, while some editorials use the metaphors such as 'long', 'winding' and 'road' to describe the overdue process of passing the bill of sexual violence which first proposed in 2016, other editorials use the metaphors such as 'journey to pass the bill' and 'finally arrived' to conceal the overdue process and focus on the fact that the Bill has been passed into law.

The metaphors of 'war', such as 'attack' and 'fight' which signal conflict and human struggle, appear to be used by the newspapers to evaluate Sexual Violence Cases negatively. This highlights the message of aggressive measure to deal with the cases of sexual violence and concealing the less aggressive one such as the means to make the cases of sexual violence preventable instead of 'attacking the Sexual Violence Cases'. The same thing happens when describing a perpetrator of Sexual Violence with the metaphors of 'predator'. The newspapers use them to cast a negative light on the perpetrator highlighting their beastlike quality instead of ways to treat them in a facility or work with them to identify a potential perpetrator so that the sexual violence act can be prevented.

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