

## Chapter Five

### 4. Conclusions

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.

The purpose of this study is to examine the regular expressions that use metaphors in Indonesian online newspaper editorial articles about sexual violence. As a result, a study is being conducted on metaphorical representation and the possible ideologies that those representations

reflect in the context of online newspaper editorials in Indonesia, specifically on the theme of sexual violence. The purpose of research has been met by addressing all research questions.

Firstly, the research question dealt with the identification of regular expressions that employ metaphors in Indonesian newspaper editorials. To address this, the corpus app i.e. Antconc was used to identify the regular expressions. The second question asked the identification of metaphors related to those regular expressions. Accordingly, using a method of metaphor identification (MIP) developed by Pragglejaz group (2007), all kinds of metaphors related to the regular expressions in Indonesian newspaper editorials were identified such as “attack”, “lurking”, “long and winding road”, etc. These identified metaphors were then classified into conceptual metaphor by grouping the metaphors and put them into a more general term based on a theory of Conceptual Metaphor by Lakoff and Johnson (1980). For instance, the metaphor “lurking” used for describing sexual violence perpetrator is associated with an act of predator, therefore it belongs to the metaphor of predator resulting in the conceptual metaphor Sexual Violence Perpetrator is a predator. Lastly, the conceptual metaphor was explained in terms of the underlying beliefs based on the metaphor explanation, a step of the three-step analysis in Critical Metaphor Theory introduced by Charteris-Black (2004).

Based on the results, it can be concluded that Indonesian newspaper editorials employ metaphors when the regular expressions of Sexual Violence Bill, Sexual Violence Cases, and Sexual Violence Perpetrator were discussed. Though all Indonesian newspaper editorials employ metaphors for these regular expressions, the metaphors were found to be dominant in some newspaper editorials. For instance, the metaphor of journey was mostly found in Media Indonesia and Tempo when describing the regular expression Sexual Violence Bill in the editorials, the metaphor of war was found the most in Media Indonesia, and the metaphor of predator was found chiefly in Republika and Media Indonesia. Moreover, the use of these metaphors by the newspapers supports the ideology of human rights which perceives a desired reality of what a good society is and how to achieve it.

Though all research questions have been addressed and the objectives have been met, current research used conceptual metaphor theory which have some problems that need to be considered. Some metaphors may belong to more than one classification. For example, contagion metaphors may also be classified under the "Sexual Violence is a Disease" category. more editorial articles on the topic of sexual violence in Indonesia would have made the results more trustworthy. In the absence of any prior research into metaphorical representations of sexual assault, no comparisons could be drawn. This was a limitation of the study. Nonetheless, the study hoped that the results will assist people who want to learn more about the metaphors use in Indonesian human rights discourse or who are studying human rights discourse.

Furthermore, since current research only included some Indonesian newspaper editorials, future research could usefully include more editorials, particularly those with different backgrounds. In other words, current research suggests that additional critical metaphor studies focusing on sexual violence in the newspaper editorials from various backgrounds, such as those from developed and developing countries, be conducted in order to provide a comprehensive account of this subject.