

Mitos perkosaan dalam pemberitaan analisis sekunder terhadap hasil penelitian o'Hara, Heaney, Diani dan Kasenda = Rape myths in news coverage secondary analysis to O'Hara, Heaney, Diani and Kasenda research

Anamika Anjani Wiyasih, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20405101&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penulisan ini dibuat untuk menjabarkan serta mengetahui pemberitaan yang merugikan perempuan korban perkosaan melalui adanya mitos perkosaan dengan menganalisis makna bahasa yang terdapat dalam pemberitaan tersebut. Penulisan ini menggunakan metode analisis isi dengan pemikiran Roland Barthes untuk mengkaji mitos-mitos perkosaan dalam media massa. Hasil penulisan ini ditemukan bahwa terdapat lima mitos perkosaan yang ada dari data hasil penelitian sebelumnya, yaitu data hasil penelitian O'Hara (2012), Heaney (2012), Diani (2013) dan Kasenda (2014). Mitos perkosaan merupakan bentuk dominasi patriarkat yang menyalahkan perempuan sebagai korban perkosaan. Mitos perkosaan tersebut antara lain, "perempuan meminta untuk diperkosa", "perempuan yang sedang mabuk bersedia untuk terlibat dalam setiap aktivitas seksual", "pemeriksa adalah orang abnormal, gila atau sakit", "perempuan berbohong tentang perkosaan yang menyimpannya" dan "korban perkosaan adalah perempuan yang cantik dan menarik".

<hr>

ABSTRACT
This paper is designed to describe and to know the news that harm women victims of rape through the rape myths by analyzing the meaning of language contained in the article. This paper using content analysis by Roland Barthes's idea to examine the rape myths in the mass media. The results of this study was found that there are five existing rape myths from the previous studies, the research data of O'Hara (2012), Heaney (2012), Diani (2013), and Kasenda (2014). Rape myths is a form of patriarchal domination that blaming the women as victims of rape. The rape myths are "women asking for rape", "women who are drunk are willing to engage in any sexual activity", "rapists are abnormal, crazy or sick", "women lie about rape", "rape victims are beautiful and interesting women".;his paper is designed to describe and to know the news that harm women victims of rape through the rape myths by analyzing the meaning of language contained in the article. This paper using content analysis by Roland Barthes's idea to examine the rape myths in the mass media. The results of this study was found that there are five existing rape myths from the previous studies, the research data of O'Hara (2012), Heaney (2012), Diani (2013), and Kasenda (2014). Rape myths is a form of patriarchal domination that blaming the women as victims of rape. The rape myths are "women asking for rape", "women who are drunk are willing to engage in any sexual activity", "rapists are abnormal, crazy or sick", "women lie about rape", "rape victims are beautiful and interesting women"., his paper is designed to describe and to know the news that harm women victims of rape through the rape myths by analyzing the meaning of language contained in the article. This paper using content analysis by Roland Barthes's idea to examine the rape myths in the mass media. The results of this study was found that there are five existing rape myths from the previous studies, the research data of O'Hara (2012), Heaney (2012), Diani (2013), and Kasenda (2014). Rape myths is a form of patriarchal domination that blaming the women as victims of rape. The rape myths are "women asking for rape",

“women who are drunk are willing to engage in any sexual activity”, “rapists are abnormal, crazy or sick”,
“women lie about rape”, “rape victims are beautiful and interesting women”.]