



van Dijk's CDA on Reporting Sexual Violence in BBC News Indonesia Online Media

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Purpose

The research aims to analyze the text structure using the van Dijk scheme found in the news about sexual violence in educational institutions in the online media BBC News Indonesia with two different titles.

Method

This research approach is qualitative, using Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method. The research data consists of excerpts from articles on sexual violence occurring in higher education institutions, sourced from the online media BBC News Indonesia. The researcher used a listening and note-taking technique to collect data for further analysis based on Teun A. van Dijk's scheme.

Results/findings

Two articles published by BBC News Indonesia have a macrostructure that has attracted public attention, namely sexual violence in higher education. The superstructure consists of an opening section with an attention-grabbing sentence, a body section containing various reactions from victims, advocates, and law enforcement officials, and a closing section reaffirming the psychological impact on victims. Microstructures are found to be three-dimensional, namely, semantic (setting, detail, intensity, presupposition, and denial), stylistic (sentence form, coherence, and pronouns), and rhetorical (graphic and metaphorical).

Conclusion

The reporting of sexual violence that occurred in higher education in the two articles published by the online media BBC News Indonesia has a macro structure, superstructure, and microstructure according to Teun A van Dijk's model.

Keywords

Sexual Violence, Higher Education, CDA, Online Media

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Abstrak

Tujuan

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengulas struktur teks dengan skema van Dijk yang terdapat dalam pemberitaan kekerasan seksual di lembaga pendidikan di media online BBC News Indonesia dengan dua judul yang berbeda.

Metode

Pendekatan dalam penelitian ini kualitatif dengan metode analisis wacana kritis model Teun A van Dijk. Data penelitian berupa penggalan teks artikel kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di perguruan tinggi dari sumber data media online BBC News Indonesia. Teknik simak dan catat dimanfaatkan peneliti untuk menghimpun data untuk selanjutnya dianalisis berdasarkan skema Teun A van Dijk.

Hasil/Temuan

Dua artikel yang diterbitkan oleh BBC News Indonesia memiliki struktur makro yang menarik perhatian masyarakat yaitu kekerasan seksual di perguruan tinggi. Superstruktur yang terdiri atas bagian pembuka dengan kalimat yang menarik perhatian, bagian isi adanya berbagai macam reaksi dari korban, pendamping ataupun aparat penegak hukum, dan bagian penutup adanya penegasan kembali mengenai dampak psikologis korban. Struktur mikro ditemukan tiga dimensi yaitu; semantic (latar, detail, maksud, praanggapan, dan pengingkaran), stilistik (bentuk kalimat, koherensi, dan kata ganti), dan retorik (grafis dan metafora).

Kesimpulan

Pemberitaan kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di perguruan tinggi pada kedua artikel yang diterbitkan oleh media online BBC News Indonesia memiliki struktur makro, superstruktur, dan struktur mikro sesuai dengan model Teun A van Dijk.

المخلص

الهدف

يهدف البحث إلى تحليل بنية النص -وفقاً لنموذج "فان دايك" (van Dijk)- في الأخبار المتعلقة بالعنف الجنسي داخل المؤسسات التعليمية، والتي نشرتها منصة "بي بي سي نيوز إندونيسيا" (BBC News Indonesia) تحت عنوانين مختلفين

الطريقة

يتبنى البحث نهجاً نوعياً يعتمد على طريقة تحليل الخطاب النقدي (CDA) الخاصة بـ "تيون أ. فان دايك". وتتألف بيانات البحث من مقتطفات من مقالات تتناول العنف الجنسي في مؤسسات التعليم العالي، وهي مستمدة من منصة "بي بي سي نيوز إندونيسيا". وقد استخدم الباحث تقنية الاستماع وتدوين الملاحظات لجمع البيانات تمهيداً لتحليلها استناداً إلى نموذج "فان دايك".

النتائج

أظهر تحليل المقالين اللذين نشرتهما "بي بي سي نيوز إندونيسيا" وجود "بنية كلية" (macrostructure) جذبت اهتمام الرأي العام، وتتمحور حول قضية العنف الجنسي في التعليم العالي. أما "البنية الفوقية" (superstructure) فتتكون من: قسم استهلاكي يضم جملة جاذبة للانتباه، وقسم للمتن يتضمن ردود فعل متنوعة من الضحايا والمدافعين ومسؤولي إنفاذ القانون، وقسم ختامي يؤكد مجدداً على الأثر النفسي الذي يلحق بالضحايا. وفيما يتعلق بـ "البنية الجزئية" (microstructures)، فقد تبين أنها تتخذ ثلاثة أبعاد: دلالية (تشمل السياق، والتفاصيل، والشدة، والافتراضات المسبقة، والنفي)، وأسلوبية (تشمل صياغة الجمل، والتماسك النصي، واستخدام الضمائر)، وبلاغية (تشمل الصور البيانية والاستعارات).

الخلاصة

تتميز التغطية الإعلامية لحوادث العنف الجنسي في التعليم العالي -في المقالين اللذين نشرتهما "بي بي سي نيوز إندونيسيا"- بوجود بنية كلية وبنية فوقية وبنية جزئية، وذلك وفقاً لنموذج "تيون أ. فان دايك".

الكلمات الرئيسية

العنف الجنسي، التعليم العالي، تحليل الخطاب النقدي (CDA)، الإعلام الإلكتروني.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is any sexual act that is unwanted and attacks women either physically or not, regardless of whether the perpetrator and the victim know each other or not (Sistha et al., 2025). Sexual violence in the university environment is an iceberg phenomenon that reflects the imbalance in power relations in academic institutions. Maimunah (2026) produced three findings. First is the regulation and implementation of the authority of the UNJ PPK Task Force in providing legal protection to victims and witnesses of sexual violence. Second is the effectiveness of the UNJ PPK Task Force in providing legal protection to victims and witnesses of sexual violence. Third is supporting and inhibiting factors that hinder the effectiveness of the UNJ PPK Task Force and recommendations to strengthen legal protection. These findings form the basis of the research theory that supports this article.

The law on sexual harassment is regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022 article 4 paragraph two which explains that a person who commits non-physical acts such as writing, and/or words to other people related to his body parts and sexual desires, can be sentenced to a criminal offense for non-physical sexual harassment. Perpetrators who are proven to have committed violations are sentenced to a maximum of nine months in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp 10,000,000.00. Article 289 reads "Whoever by violence or threat of violence forces a person to commit or allow an obscene act to be committed, threatened with committing an act that attacks the honor of decency, with a maximum prison sentence of nine years" (Sistha et al., 2025).

According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (CPC), sexual harassment cases increase every year (Dewi & Nurmadiyah, 2025). These cases often occur in environments that should be safe and secure, such as families and schools, with perpetrators frequently coming from the victim's closest circles, including family members, neighbors, or teachers. Such incidents are typically driven by three main factors: individual, family, and economic conditions.

Because mass media plays a central role in shaping public perception of this phenomenon, the way news is framed becomes critical. Established in 2007 as part of the BBC World Service, BBC Indonesia prides itself on comprehensive national and international coverage and a strict commitment to journalistic objectivity—defined as impartiality that strips away subjective bias (Rusanti, 2013). However, news texts are rarely entirely neutral; elements such as diction, sentence structure, and source selection often construct specific identities for both perpetrators and victims. Media outlets frequently rely on euphemisms for offenders or engage in victim-blaming through narratives centered on the victim's background or behavior. This discursive tendency aligns with findings by Syahriyani et al., (2021) who utilized Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (CDA) model on nytimes.com to demonstrate how texts negotiate social beliefs regarding modern governance and religious identity.

To dissect how such discursive practices operate, this research adopts van Dijk's CDA model, which views discourse not merely as a text structure, but as a complex interplay encompassing social cognition and social context. Eriyanto (Putriyanti, 2026) highlights van Dijk's three-dimensional framework: text (comprising macrostructures, superstructures, and microstructures), social cognition, and social context. Ultimately, uncovering how media ideologies represent gender justice in higher education remains vital, bridging the broader methodological application of CDA seen in studies like Tsaqofi et al. (2022) which examined how YouTube videos facilitated the dissemination of specific ideological narratives.

The purpose of the research was to review the structure of the text under van Dijk's scheme in the reporting of sexual violence in educational institutions on the online media of BBC News Indonesia. The first article was published on April 15th, 2026 "*Viral allegations of sexual harassment at FH UI-Why violence "thrives" in educational institutions,*" and the second article was published on April 20, 2026 "*Allegations of sexual harassment*

in UI and IPB student digital conversation groups—'Must be charged with law for the deterrent effect and elimination of rape culture.'".

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with van Dijk's CDA model. The focus of this research is to explain how meaning is produced through texts comprising macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The research data is as text fragments in two articles from BBC News Indonesia Online Media data sources published on April 15th, 2026 with the title "Viral allegations of sexual harassment at FH UI-Why violence "thrives" in educational institutions" and April 20th, 2026 "Allegations of sexual harassment in the digital conversation group of UI and IPB students—'Must be charged with law for the deterrent effect and disappearance *Culture*'. The research uses data collection technique through listening followed by recording (Sugiyono, 2019). It is a way to transfer the data after listening activities into a recording instrument such as a data card or notebook that makes the data ready for analysis. For analyzing data, the researcher utilizes van Dijk's scheme (Eriyanto, 2012) which comprises macrostructure by finding the main themes of the news, superstructure by looking at the schematics or the flow of the news from the introduction to the conclusion, and microstructure by dissecting semantics (implicit meaning), syntax (active/passive sentence forms), stylistics (word choice), and rhetorical (emphasis). While the validity of the data in this study is assessed using the triangulation technique. Triangulation is essentially a method used by researchers to eliminate doubts and ensure the validity of the data. There are five triangulation objectives in the study which include: the use of qualitative and quantitative methods, instrument confirmation, research completeness, improvement of research accuracy, and the credibility of research (Nurfajriani et al., 2014).

RESULT/FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The study finds a text structure: macro structure, superstructure, and microstructure in the BBC News Indonesia report with the title of the article (*Allegations of sexual harassment in UI and IPB student digital conversation groups – "Must be charged with law for the deterrent effect and elimination of rape culture,"* 2026) published on April 20th, 2026 and updated April 21st, 2026 and the second article with the title (*Viral Sexual Harassment Allegations at FH UI – Why Does Violence "Thrive" in Educational Institutions?*, 2026) published on April 15th, 2026. The following result from data that researchers collected from data sources as available in **Table 1**.

Macro Structure

The data indicates that the two articles share a theme: suing to normalize digital sexual harassment in academia. The first article focuses on the critical question of why educational institutions that are supposed to be safe spaces are fertile environments for "predators" of sexual violence. Meanwhile, the second article expands the thematic scope to the realm of law and cyber culture by emphasizing that harassment in digital conversation groups is not just an ethical violation or an ordinary joke, but a real form of *Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online* or Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) that must be charged by law in order to break the chain of *rape culture*.

Noviyanti et al. (2024) found that journalists writing for CNN Indonesia online media gave less focus to the victim's perspective, preventing victims from telling their experiences in their own words. Examining this from another angle, Miranti & Sudiana (2021) utilized Fairclough's CDA model to highlight that sexual harassment affects both women and men. They noted that sexual violence against men remains a societal taboo because of traditional masculine stigmas. Through journalist word choices and interview findings, their research demonstrated that male victims experience the same emotional distress and

trauma as female victims. Malik & Wirajaya, (2025) applied Van Dijk's theory to analyze *kitab pengajaran* texts written in Malay Arabic, revealing that the texts promoted the values of religious moderation.

Table 1 Comparison between Article 1 and Article 2

Text Dimensions	Article 1 Viral allegations of sexual harassment at GH UI-Why does violence 'thrive' in educational institutions?	Article 2 The alleged sexual harassment in the digital conversation group of UI and IPB students
Macro Structure		
Superstructure	Introduction A total of 16 students at the Faculty of Law, ... went viral on social media". Contents Chronology of alleged sexual harassment, ... in educational institutions?" Closing So the violence prevention program must be like the Red and White Cooperative, ... Our education will definitely get worse, and it will get worse," he concluded.	Introduction The alleged sexual harassment that occurred in the digital conversation group ... Contents The chronology of the IPB and UI cases, ... and why should they be charged with the law? Closing So that the KBGO case does not continue to be repeated, law enforcement alone is not enough. We need preventive measures ... said Tallisa.
Microstructure		
Semantics	Background The @sampahfhui account, on Sunday (12/4), shared screenshots of the conversations of the alleged perpetrators, ... Details After the display of the conversation went viral, ... even until someone approached the perpetrators by throwing profanities." Meaning Responding to the case, the Rector of the University of Indonesia, ... they are the perpetrators, no longer the suspected perpetrators," said Dimas. Presumption The victims already know they are being harassed from 2026. So I think we can all imagine ... said Timotius, Tuesday (14/04). Denial The day before, on Saturday (11/03) night, the suspected perpetrators ... Agustinus and Nella saw that there were several challenges that might be faced in the evidentiary process.	Background Based on the results of the team's examination, there were 16 students who were identified as involved ... be involved on April 17, 2026." Details IPB University also places the recovery of victims as a top priority. The steps taken include ... said Nella. Meaning So far, IPB University has imposed suspension sanctions ... They are said to be involved in a case of alleged sexual harassment ... Presumption Until now, the number of reported people has reached 27 people. ... As many as seven others are lecturers of FH UI. Denial Legal experts from Parahyangan University, ... Agustinus and Nella see that there are several challenges that may be faced in the evidentiary process."
Syntax	Sentence So far, IPB University has imposed suspension sanctions for one semester to 16 perpetrators ... Coherence The campus said that the suspects will be given academic sanctions ... Pronouns They agreed that the actions of these suspected ... We urge that this case be handled in accordance ... That doesn't mean that I justify the action, ... So this normalization culture will also be able to make us no longer sympathize ... She said abuse content that is ...	Sentence The campus said that the suspected perpetrator will be given academic sanctions ... Coherence In the context of peers, often the perpetrators are seniors, ... said Ubaid. Pronouns The victims already know They are being harassed from 2026. So I guess ... We are facing an emergency situation. He said violence has flourished in educational institutions, spaces ...
Stylistics	Lexicon To be a reflection to students and the wider community At the social level, KBGO eliminates the safe scope for women, ... and misogyny will become more entrenched. ... the perpetrator feel immune behind anonymity, which ultimately perpetuates the rape culture," he said. That's why ... for a deterrent effect and the elimination of rape culture," If this educational institution ... sexual harassment.	Lexicon Together, we monitor. We are fighting ... said Heri, Monday (13/04)". Heri added, ... process runs according to the procedure". The content of the arrest is suspected of containing elements of harassment to objectification of women. In fact, one of the things that netizens talk about is a statement that says "silence means granted", "silence means approval".
Rhetoric	Graphics The victims already know that they are being harassed from 2025. ... Metaphor Wida said sexual harassment is a basic act in the cultural pyramid of rape". In fact, one of the things that netizens talk about is a statement that says "silence means granted", "silence means approval".	Graphics IPB University also places the recovery of victims as a top priority. ... Metaphor If this institution becomes a den of violent predators, sexual harassment. This creates a prolonged sense of insecurity as threats seem to be 'eternal' in cyberspace."

Superstructure/Schematics

It is a text flow to see how journalists write their articles. This section includes *introduction*, *content*, and *conclusion*. The following are the data and analysis results in two articles on sexual violence in higher education on BBC News Indonesia.

An *introduction* is the background, orientation, or initial thesis in a text. The text snippet above shows the *introduction*. The first text introduction states that a reporter chronicled the UI Faculty of Law's sexual assault, perpetrated by 16 students. The case surfaced following a viral X screenshot. The text further explains that verbal harassment victims included lecturers and students in the group. The second article on data explains the *introductory part* of the news. The sentence opens with an excerpt of an interview from a journalist with legal experts and *Komnas Perempuan* (National Commission on Violence against Women) with the word alleged sexual harassment that occurred at UI and IPB universities. The data does not mention who the perpetrator or victim is but only mentions the location of sexual harassment on two different campuses: UI and IPB.

Both texts employ a conventional journalistic flow while maintaining a firm partiality toward the victim, yet they differ in their introductory approaches to the same case of college sexual harassment. The first text introduces facts regarding the number of perpetrators and victims to provide shock value and emphasize the urgency of the problem. In contrast, the second text begins with a more generalized introductory sentence.

Expanding on the broader context of this issue, research conducted by Ahyun et al., (2022) indicates that sexual violence is driven by three main factors: family, environment, and individual circumstances, which shape how these incidents manifest in a person's life. These three factors are the form in which sexual violence occurs that befalls a person. In addition, the article also states that people who experience sexual violence will experience nine impacts. The effects include emotional instability, being quiet, confining oneself, being depressed and traumatized, daydreaming, insecure and lack of confidence in the surroundings, feeling humiliated, and losing confidence. Then Suryani & Ardani (2024) emphasized that people who have experienced sexual violence in their lives have different reactions to the trauma they experience. Some people radiate positivity and pursue life and goals with eagerness. However, some find life challenging because of their experiences.

A *body* is an argument of facts or details of a problem in a text. The reporter discussed four content pieces within the news article. *The content* starts from the beginning of the sexual harassment that occurred at the UI University Law Faculty and continued with how the university responded. Next, the *content* of the series on sexual violence and why violence can occur in educational institutions was discussed by journalists so that the information conveyed was *clear*. The journalist authored the content section, detailing six points: the sequence of sexual violence incidents at IPB and UI, the categories of violence, harassment within chat rooms, non-physical punishments for perpetrators, the punishment process, and the rationale for punishment. The discussion was followed by the reporter so that the text was uncomplicated how the flow of the incident occurred to what should be done because of the act of violence and sexual assault.

Based on this explanation, the content of the second article has almost the same discussion; only the second article is more complete. The first article discusses cases of harassment that occurred at one university, UI, while the second article discusses two campuses, UI and IPB. The first article does not discuss different processes and forms of punishment from the second. This can be caused by the different production processes of the first and second articles, so that the data collected from the field by journalists is minimal. The first article was produced on April 15th, 2026, while the second article was produced on April 20th, 2026 and was updated on April 21st, 2026.

Closing is a conclusion, suggestion, or reaffirmation of a text that a journalist wants to convey. The section on closing results is from an interview with Ubaid Matriaji, who is with JPPI. In the text fragment, it is stated that sexual violence programs in universities should receive special attention like other government programs, namely Free Nutritious

Meals and Red-and-White Village Cooperative. Both programs received full attention from the government because they received funds so that activities could run. Furthermore, with the cases of sexual violence that have emerged in the educational environment, it is hoped that improvements will be made immediately so that there will be no more repeated incidents. Mukhtarom et al. (2026) in their research found that there were preventive actions to prevent violence in the university environment. These efforts include the adjustment of the curriculum containing Islamic education for the next phase of Islamic coaching from various layers, starting from institutions, lecturers, and staff. Moreover, the institution offers a *tahfidz Al Qur'an* program and conducts Islamic seminars on the dangers of sexual violence.

The text is a snippet of the text of a journalist's interview with Talissa, a member of the sexual violence organization (Samahita Foundation). According to her, so that the OGBV case does not happen again, preventive measures and socialization are needed to the public to be literate about OGBV-based sexual violence against gender and sexual relations. This is necessary because law enforcement for perpetrators is considered insufficient without knowledge of what OGBV is so that it is likely to be repeated because of ignorance.

Ismi et al. (2022) stated that the *Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual* (sexual violence crime Law) is a strong legal basis in higher education to build the *Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan di Perguruan Tinggi* or the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Higher Education (PHVHE) Task Force, prepare reports, and guarantee victim protection based on a victim's perspective approach. However, these actions still face obstacles related to limited human resources, lack of funding, lack of cross-sector coordination, and a low level of understanding of gender and human rights by the academic community.

Microstructure

It is a textual level of discourse representing local meanings through internal linguistic elements. The manifestations of this structure can be identified through three main linguistic domains: semantics, syntax, and stylistics, to measure how the rhetoric and persuasive effects of the text are used in a text.

Semantics

It offers a micro-textual, local dimension to examine the discourse's articulation of local meaning and propositional relations. The semantic realm in this study includes background, intention, presumption, and denial.

Background is one of the semantic elements that refers to the place, time, situation, or social context in which an event occurred in a text written by a journalist. The data shows the chronological background of the spread of information on sexual violence that occurred at the Faculty of Law UI. The beginning of the chronology is the spread of screenshots about OGBV on media X which used to be called twitter from the @sampahfui account. However, before the screenshot went viral the day before, Saturday (11/3) night, the students of the Class of 2023 apologized to their cohort group. Furthermore, on Monday (13/4) night, there was a meeting between the UI faculty administrators, students, and the alleged perpetrator on the UI campus after the screenshot shared went viral. According to the chair of BEM FH UI, the apology without a clear context from the perpetrator was made not in person but in the conversation group room of his batch at night. This was done by the perpetrators the day before the screenshot went viral on social media X. After social media virality, the campus, students, and perpetrators convened at UI on Monday night.

Setting in the data of the second article shows the time of April 14th, 2026 and April 17th, 2026 from the results of an interview with Prof. Slamet Budijanto who is the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology IPB University. The sexual violence that occurred in the campus area was reported by the victims on April 14th, 2026, even though

the incident had been performed since 2024. The next background is a follow-up to the official reporting, April 17th, 2026, the students involved were suspended for one semester after an examination and based on the evidence that had been collected. It took three days to decide to suspend one semester from the campus for sexual violence perpetrators.

Details is the writer's strategy in the text to highlight the positives of his own group and highlight the negatives for the rest of the group. The data illustrates the *detailed presentation* of the post-viral chronology to show that the issue is not just a digital rumor, but a real crisis in the real world. Details about the direct involvement of campus administrators, students, and suspected perpetrators give the impression of a serious escalation of cases. The concrete mention of "di-DO (expletive)" by the BEM representative serves to strengthen the background that there is collective anger and the urgency of firm action from the student community rather than just peaceful mediation. The next data from the second article on details illustrates the empathy and progress of the IPB. IPB University not only focuses on completing the administrative process for the perpetrator but also thinks about the psychological, physical, and academic future for the victim. The focus in handling cases of sexual violence is.

Text citations on data detail based on the results of an interview with Nella, a legal expert at Padjajaran University who questioned disseminating sexual violence content, including legal or illegal actions. This means that Nella criticizes the perspective of the public and law enforcement in seeing cases of data leaks or personal content that are spread. In addition, she also invited the public not to rush to judge the victim before checking the truth.

Meaning originates from the straightforward information journalists submit. Journalists rely on quotes from sources. The data explains the intent of the media based on interviews with the UI Chancellor and the Director of Public Relations, media, government, and international UI. In the text, it is stated that the university does not remain silent about cases of sexual harassment that occur in its environment. The campus ensures the process is under the procedures for handling cases. The rector's opinion was further strengthened by the Director of Public Relations, who stated that the faculty will take strict action under the applicable campus provisions, with dismissal as a student if proven to have committed a violation. Using the phrase "*no longer the alleged perpetrator*" but "*they are the perpetrators*" is an affirmation of intent to remove public doubt. Semantically, this cuts a gap for the perpetrator to defend himself or take refuge behind the principle of presumption of innocence, for the "confession" has become absolute proof of morality. The next data in the second article illustrates that IPB University has taken concrete steps to follow up on perpetrators of online gender-based sexual violence in its environment. This text contains a message for students that sexual violence that occurs in online media can also be criminalized.

Presumption is an assumption, an implied conclusion, or background knowledge that the speaker has considered being correct before saying something. Presumption found that the discourse is built on the assumption that victim trauma is long-term and layered. The statement that victims *already know they are being harassed from 2025* presupposes the existence of constant psychological terror for victims every time they enter the classroom. And the victims of the violence were 27 people.

Denial is a language strategy that journalists used to express positive things about someone or their group first, followed by negative statements about other groups. The data *on denial* is contained in the first article, which states that there are covert defense attempts or doubts from several parties recorded by the media. Referring to the data quote, there was an apology from the class of 2023 student perpetrators who were criticized by BEM for *lacking a clear context*. The next denial data is a statement from the victim's lawyer who confirms that with group abuse, the biggest enemy comes from oneself who faces fear and a slow system when reporting. This can be seen from the need for up to 1.5 years for victims to seek justice and emphasizes that public attention turns out to be an important instrument to urge institutions to follow up.

Another denial data in the second article illustrates the important legal education that something wrong cannot be processed. This quote reminds law enforcement and the public that ensnaring perpetrators to prison requires hard work in drafting legal constructions and collecting valid and strong evidence so that the case can be processed. In addition, there has been denial from legal experts who fear the loss of *private space* if conversations in closed groups are punished, even though they state, *not that I justify the act*. This shows that there is a clash of legal paradigms in looking at OGBV.

Syntax

It is how journalists string words into sentences. The syntactic microstructure contained in the text of BBC News Indonesia includes sentence form, coherence, and pronouns.

Sentence form

It is the choice of journalists to use active or passive sentences to determine how an event is constructed in a news text. An active sentence, found in the first article data, emphasizes IPB University's responsive role in solving problems. The details of the perpetrator regarding the perpetrator and his modus operandi are positioned as explanatory sentences at the back by using passive sentences so that the flow of information conveyed remains focused and objective. The next data in the second article is an active sentence that aims to balance information about two things: the commitment and firmness of UI to clean the campus environment from acts of sexual violence. However, on the other hand, there is still an objective legal corridor guarded using the *if proven* condition so that the decision taken by the campus is legally valid.

Coherence

It is to see how two sentences or clauses are connected to show how the cause-and-effect relationship, explanation, or contradiction in the news text is so that one fact can be the cause of the other. Furthermore, the coherence according to Jet Hoek et al. is a relationship that is established with each other, that has an attachment between sentences, speeches, prepositions and has a complete unity of meaning (Elfiana & Farkhan, 2019).

Data that contains coherence to build a narrative of complete institutional commitment. Coherence ensures that the reader understands the UI has a layered and systematic case handling procedure. The first text unpacks the sociological and psychological aspects of why victims of sexual violence are often helpless. While the second text is emphatic that the only way to protect victims who are powerless is by presenting formal violence that is funded and evaluated through a planned program.

Pronouns

It is a type of word used to replace objects or nouns, such as people, animals, or places. The pronouns chosen by the reporter are as follows. The data of the first article shows its pronouns. They are used to refer to the Director of LBH Apik Jakarta, a legal expert from Binus University and National Women Commission. The next pronouns in the second article, namely *we*, *me*, *us* and *him* which are seen from the data above, show that there is a variation in using pronouns. For academic prudence, the pronoun *I* is used; for the demands of a solid group, *we* is used; to tap into the morality of society, *we* is used; and to map out a space of refuge for victims, *they* is used. Using the pronoun *we* (*We can all imagine, our emergency, we are against sexual violence*) is used as a rhetorical strategy to build collective solidarity and engage the reader to feel the same moral responsibility. While the pronoun *they* emphasizes the demarcation or social distance be-

tween the guilty perpetrator group and the community/victim.

Stylistics

It is an analysis of how journalists use and choose diction in sentences to convey facts while providing an aesthetic and persuasive effect to readers. The stylistics contained in the news text, namely the lexicon, can be seen through the following text.

Lexicon

It is one of the key elements that is at the level of microstructures. A lexicon is a specific choice of words used by journalists to describe an idea, person, group, or event. A lexicon used by journalists to describe the angle of light and word choice for sexual violence. The first lexicon is a *reflection* initiated by Ahmad Sofian, who is a criminal law expert at Binus University, which is intended for students and the public to be information literate that OGBV is also an act of sexual violence even though it is conducted in the online media space. The next lexicon is *to eliminate* the selected journalists rather than *eliminate* them to refer to the acronym OGBV. The choice of words used is charged to build a negative stigma against the behavior of the perpetrator. Words such as *violent predator*, *sexism*, *misogyny*, and *objectification* were chosen to shift public perception from what was initially considered the content case as a *student joke* to a serious crime against humanity. The lexicons of *deterrent effect* and *not a law-free space* are used to affirm the position that sanctions or internal campus ethics are no longer adequate. The lexicon in the second article includes a *lexicon of monitors*, *opponents*, *procedures*, and *objectification*. This text is to criticize manipulative lexicons that are often used in social media or the everyday environment.

Rhetoric

It is a styling strategy to convince the audience and emphasize the essence journalists highlight. In the BBC News Indonesia news article, rhetorical devices included graphics and metaphors.

Graphics

It is a textual element in discourse analysis that serves as a visual marker, directing the reader's cognitive scheme. The data in the first article highlights that acts of violence have occurred since 2025. Victims feel discomfort and mental burden every time they do activities on campus because they know that when they are harassed in the online space, they are in the group. The next piece of data shows *the graphic*. In the text, journalists highlight information by showing a massive percentage of numbers (more than 63% of perpetrators come from the internal environment of the educational institution). The data in the second article states that there is a concentration from the IPB for psychological recovery experienced by victims of sexual violence. The campus efforts encompass social and academic aspects. This indicates that the university cares about the recovery of victims of sexual violence who have psychological or non-psychological impacts.

Maghfirah (2025) found that children from an early age need to be given sexual violence education. This is important so that children understand the nature of sexual violence as a preventive effort and self-protection. Ramadhani & Nurwati (2023) found that victims who experienced sexual violence experienced *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*. Survivors of sexual violence need the role and presence of their families, which of course, their families do not become perpetrators in the sexual violence they experience. It serves as social and emotional support from the family to help victims recover and adjust after experiencing sexual violence. Related to children's characters, Oktafiyani & Anindita

(2022) through the novel Peter Pan, a narrative structure was found to analyze the child's latent period through the activities he did.

Metaphors

In discourse analysis, they are used as a cognitive strategy to conceptualize abstract or complex ideas into more concrete ones, and to insert ideological content or the author's subjective assessment of a phenomenon. The journalist's first article uses metaphors in writing his articles, *including rape culture, rape pyramid, silence means granted and silence means consent*. This analogy is used by journalists in the text of BBC News Indonesia's online media news for the helplessness of victims or habitual negative behavior, in this case sexual harassment. The data in the second article shows journalists choose the metaphor of charcoal *predators of violence*. The words *nest and predator* are synonymous with animals. A *nest* is a place chosen or built by animals that come from dry grass, leaves, or mud for their place to live and shelter. While *predators* are organisms that live by killing and hunting their prey for survival. This means that the perpetrator of sexual violence can also be said to be an animal. The next analogy is thrive, which is a word for plants that grow, develop, and grow well and with no obstacles.

Related to sexual violence, strengthened as Madani (Sopyandi, 2023) who explained that there are two factors that cause sexual violence, including genetics and environment. Furthermore, sexual violence also has an impact that is categorized into four types: betrayal, sexual trauma, feeling helpless, and the stigmatization of Finkelhor and Browne (Sopyandi, 2023). While Maniah & Ayunita (2026) found power imbalances, patriarchal culture, and weak institutional protection systems worsen the condition of victims, so that they can cause deep psychological trauma to victims.

The van Dijk's CDA is also applied by several researchers to review texts in online media, including Afghani et al. (2025); Asrul et al. (2025); Indriyawati & Judiyono (2023); Putriyanti (2022); Setyawan et al. (2025); Syakur & Sumarlam (2021). The researchers used theory to review texts contained in online media with various themes, including Free Nutritious Meals, Satuseht mobile, covid-19 and so on. This shows that Dijk's model theory can be used not only to explain political language but also other texts.

CONCLUSION

BBC News Indonesia's online media coverage of alleged sexual violence in the university environment in April 2026 is dissected through the CDA theory of van Dijk's model of concluding dimension. *First*, the macrostructure in the first article emphasizes the themes of law enforcement, external accountability, and culture. The focus of the urgency article is in providing legal sanctions for perpetrators to stop *rape culture* that permeates the digital realm of inter-campus students. While the second article emphasizes the theme of systemic criticism of educational institutions that could not create safe places to prevent sexual violence. *Second*, the flow of the first article is progressive-solutive, beginning with the chronology of the discovery of the digital conversation group, followed by the argument *on the impact of rape culture*, followed by a firm conclusion about the importance of criminal law intervention. The second article is a reflective-evaluative flow that the news is compiled to reveal viral facts to be used as a background in exploring legal institutions and then discussing problems on campus. The news closed with a demand for an evaluation of the protection systems that already exist in educational institutions. *Third*, the semantics of the first article focuses on the virtual world, which is considered being an extension of *rape culture* in the real world. It states that solving problems on campus alone is not enough. In the second article, there is a contradiction of place (the faculty of law that should understand the law but becomes a place of violation). Syntax in the first article uses active sentences with law enforcement as the subject, urged acting

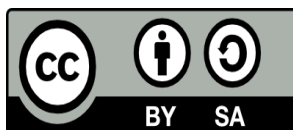
while the second article uses rhetorical question sentences or complex sentences. For Stylistics, the first article uses diction firmly, legally, and sociologically; the second article is metaphorical diction that has a tone of criticism and concern. Rhetorically, strong emphasis on the word "deterrent effect" to convince the reader that the legal path is the only way to solve, and further quotation marks are used on the word "thrive" in the title as a form of an ironic emphasis on the situation at the university. The limitations of this study are to review only the structure of the text. The researcher hopes that the next researcher can review the three dimensions of the text, social cognition, and context according to Dijk's scheme in unison so that the research is more complete.

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