

Dynamics of Culture and Media Power: Analysis of Misogyny in Online News in Indonesia

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Abstract. This article examines the phenomenon of media misogyny occurring in the context of online news in Indonesia. A survey indicates that Indonesian society tends to choose online news as the primary source of information, allowing people to easily contribute to and consume various information. Nevertheless, news media has significant freedom to produce news without strict limitations. The consequence is the potential for the public to become victims of crimes when they are portrayed as subjects in reporting, particularly in relation to the phenomenon of media misogyny. The focus of this research is to explain how media misogyny is manifested in online reporting using a qualitative approach, involving interviews with journalists and editors, as well as an analysis of the resulting news. The theory used in this analysis is Radical Feminism. The research findings show violations of the Journalistic Code of Ethics, gender inequality manifested in the lack of women's participation in the online news production process, and the impact on the production of news that is gender-biased and misogynistic.

Keywords: Radical Feminism, Media Misogyny, Gender Inequality, Media Power, Patriarchal Culture.

Abstrak. Artikel ini mengkaji fenomena misogini media yang terjadi dalam konteks berita online di Indonesia. Sebuah survei menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Indonesia cenderung memilih berita online sebagai sumber informasi utama, sehingga masyarakat dapat dengan mudah berkontribusi dan mengonsumsi berbagai informasi. Meski demikian, media berita mempunyai kebebasan yang signifikan untuk menghasilkan berita tanpa batasan yang ketat. Konsekuensinya adalah masyarakat berpotensi menjadi korban kejahatan jika mereka dijadikan sebagai subjek pemberitaan, khususnya terkait dengan fenomena misogini media. Fokus penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan bagaimana misogini media diwujudkan dalam pemberitaan online dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, yang melibatkan wawancara dengan jurnalis dan redaksi, serta analisis terhadap berita yang dihasilkan. Teori yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah Feminisme Radikal. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan adanya pelanggaran terhadap Kode Etik Jurnalistik, ketidakesetaraan gender yang diwujudkan dalam kurangnya partisipasi perempuan dalam proses produksi berita online, dan dampaknya terhadap produksi berita yang bias gender dan misoginis.

Kata Kunci: Feminisme Radikal, Misogini Media, Ketimpangan Gender, Kekuatan Media, Budaya Patriarki.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current digital era, notable changes in the consumption of news by Indonesian society have emerged, with online news becoming the primary source of information. This phenomenon enables active public participation in the news process but also brings new challenges, particularly concerning media freedom and its impact on society. Alongside these changes, the tendency for media misogyny, or the use of media to propagate negative attitudes towards women, has become a serious concern. Various forms of media misogyny, such as gender-biased news framing, stereotypes, and discrimination, pose a threat to gender balance and the respect for human rights.

Misogyny is defined as hatred of women or girls, expressed as disgust, intolerance or entrenched prejudice, serving to legitimate women's oppression. Misogynist beliefs and practices are conceptualised by some as "a potential in all men", called out by "particular circumstances" (Jukes 1993, xxix). However, women can also adopt misogynistic beliefs, through self-hatred or self-objectification.

Misogyny is manifested through religious and cultural beliefs which represent women as dangerous, defiled, or polluting; hostile folklore and jokes; the sexualisation and objectification of women through art, film, literature, the mass media and pornography; hostility towards women in positions of power; sexual violence and domestic despotism; female genital surgery and foot-binding; and the visceral horror held towards women's secretions, including menstrual taboos and phobias (Gilmore 2009, Jeffreys 2005, Summers 2013).

Misogyny damages the physical and mental health of women. In 2006 the World Bank concluded that "unequal treatment of women – by the state, in the market and by their community and family – puts them at a disadvantage throughout their lives and stifles the development of their societies". Women significantly outnumber men amongst the world's poor and dispossessed; if they are in paid work, they earn significantly less than men; and are absent or under-represented in positions of social and commercial power. Across the world

millions of women are also systematically denied reproductive rights, through forced sterilisation, denial of access to safe and effective methods of fertility control, and safe care in pregnancy and child birth (Ussher 2011).

The misogynistic continuum of objectification and abuse against women and girls starts with the sexualised imagery that is endemic in Western culture, documented in a report published by the American Psychological Association (2007). For example, in one study of prime-time television, 84% of programs contained incidents of sexual harassment, including sexist and sexual comments about women, sexualised body language, and depictions of men or boys leering at women. Advertising depicts women as sexual objects more frequently than it depicts men in such a way, at a rate of 2:1-3:1, with women represented as attractive, and men as authoritative. The absence of alternative roles for women reinforces their positioning as sexual objects, to be desired and derided in equal proportions.

Objectification of women is enacted on a daily basis through sexual violence and abuse, affecting between 12 and 46% of girls and women. For example, a survey of U.S. women reported that 44% had experienced rape or attempted rape and a World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) report published in 2002 found reported rates of attempted or completed forced sex by an intimate partner in 15.3% (Canada), 21.7% (Nicaragua), 23% (Mexico; London, UK), 25% (Zimbabwe), 29.9% (Thailand), 46.7% (Peru), and 51.9% (Turkey) of women. Sexual violence is often accompanied by physical violence, or threats of violence, particularly in the context of partner or child sexual abuse.

There is also a long history of rape being used as a strategy of war – from the mythical rape of Troy, to recent conflicts in Rwanda, East Timor, or the former Yugoslavia, a practice recognised by the W.H.O as a deliberate strategy to subvert community bonds. At the same time, sexual trafficking of girls and women is occurring at epidemic proportions – a new slave trade predicated on objectification and exploitation, which results in hundreds of

thousands of women and girls being sold into prostitution or sexual slavery every year. For example, it has been estimated that more than 200 000 Bangladeshi women were trafficked between 1990 and 1997, and approximately 7000 Nepali women and girls are trafficked to India each year (Ussher 2011).

Sexual harassment in a public setting is another manifestation of misogyny. For example, in a study conducted in Canada, 23% of girls reported having experienced sexual harassment at school; whilst in a study conducted in the U.S.A, the rate was 63%, including being the object of sexual jokes, comments, gestures or looks, and being touched, grabbed or pinched in a sexual way. Sexual harassment at work has been reported by 25% of women in Poland and in the Czech Republic, 22% of women in Australia, 50% of women in the U.K and 25-58% of women in the U.S.A.

Misogyny is internalised by women and girls through a process of self-objectification; self-judgement in relation to unrealistic societal norms of sexual attractiveness (Jeffreys 2005). Self-objectification is associated with reports of low self-esteem, impairments in cognitive functioning, feelings of shame about the body, and anxiety about appearance. It has been linked to the relatively high rates of cosmetic surgery in girls living in the U.S.A. and to eating disorders, such as excessive dieting and exercising, anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa (A.P.A. 2007). The more girls and women objectify their bodies, the more likely they are to report depression. The attribution of women's depression to an internal pathology, in particular to the reproductive body, rather than to cultural norms and social practices, is a further manifestation of misogyny - women blamed for their own distress (Ussher 2011).

There are many psychological explanations for misogyny, including men's envy of women's capacity to reproduce; castration anxiety leading to fear of menstrual blood; frustration-aggression, resulting from unfulfilled sexual desires for women; and psychic imbalance resulting from men's dependency on women, combined with regressed fear and longing of being physically

consumed (see Gilmore 2009). Misogyny also serves to maintain women's position as the 'second sex', which benefits men financially, politically, and socially. Misogyny means women serve as scapegoats during times of social hardship, such as during the witch trials of the middle-ages. Misogyny thus underpins gendered power imbalances in patriarchal society, to the detriment of all women. Whilst patriarchy prevails, so will misogyny.

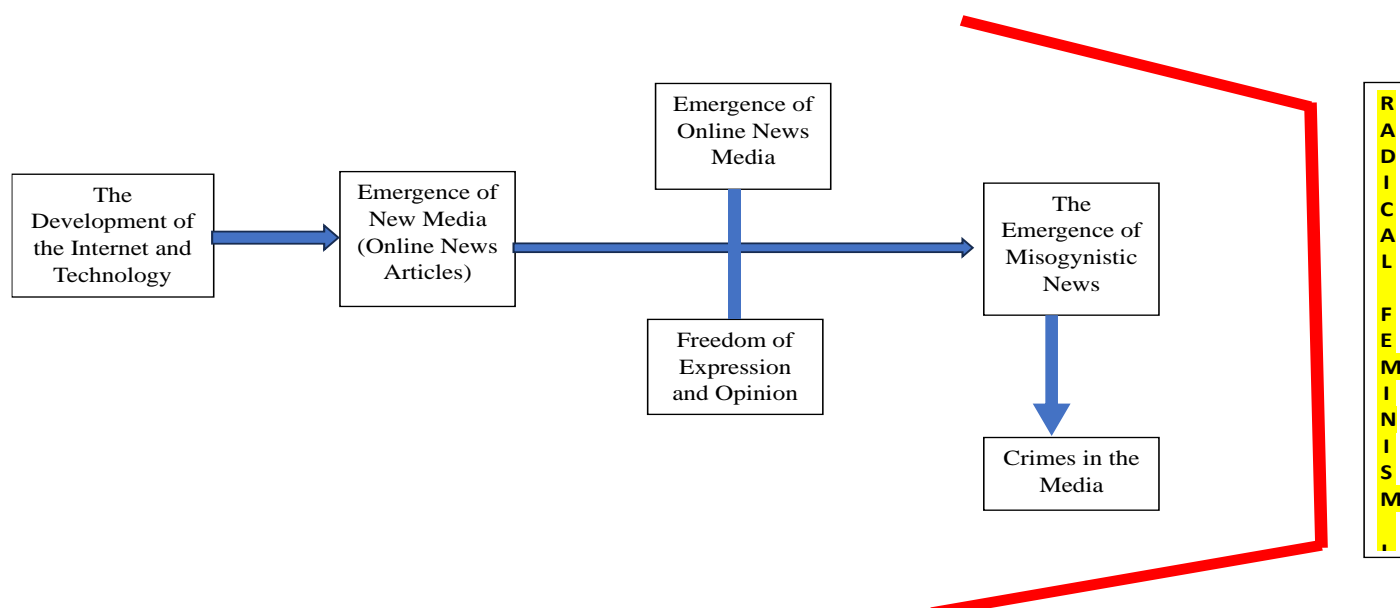
In this context, the fundamental issue to be addressed is the extent to which media misogyny is manifested in online news in Indonesia. The issues involve violations of journalistic ethics, gender inequality in the news production process, and the social impact arising from the production of gender-biased news. Specifically, how editorial policies, journalistic practices, and the lack of women's participation in the news industry can act as triggers and perpetrators of media misogyny.

To what extent does media misogyny impact online news? How do the trends of media misogyny reflect the dynamics of culture and media power in Indonesia? These questions will serve as the foundation for delving deeper into this complex phenomenon and exploring potential solutions that can enhance the integrity and responsibility of the media in providing information to the public.

Literatur Review

1.1 Technological Advancements and Social Media in Public Space and Gender Stereotypes: Negative Impacts of the Internet and Online Media on Women

In the current era, the progress of technology and the prevalence of social media have become prominent forces in shaping public discourse. However, these developments have brought about adverse consequences, particularly in reinforcing gender stereotypes and perpetuating negative impacts on women through the internet and online media.



Media Convergence: Changes in Human Life in the Digital Era

The development of the internet and technology has transformed the paradigm of human life, providing convenience in obtaining information without limitations between individuals. Convergence between traditional and new media is one of the significant impacts of this development, where the use of the internet and technology increasingly permeates daily life (Straubhaar, 2012, p. 8). Despite the shift towards new media, traditional and new media complement each other, creating unique dynamics in society's life (Lesage & Natale, 2019, p. 577).

New media, also known as convergence media, depicts the integration of digital communication technologies connected in networks. This media is open, cross-media, broadcast-based, and serves as a means of interaction and a platform for expressing opinions (Chun, 2006, p. 1). Transformations in media production, distribution, and usage differentiate new media from traditional media. The characteristics of new media, being digital, interactive, hypermedial, virtual, networked, and stimulative, enrich the public's experience in accessing information (Lister, et al., 2008, p. 13).

New media forms the foundation of the convergence concept with its unique characteristics. Interactive, hypermedial, virtual, networked, and stimulative, new media

opens up society's access to more diverse information from various aspects of life. This marks a shift from dependence on traditional media, which is more limited to current issues, especially in the political context. Although it provides information diversity, this transition also brings negative impacts related to the quality and bias of the conveyed information (Guo, 2021, p. 3).

Impact and Challenges of Online Media in Modern Society on Women

The development of the internet and technology has brought about significant changes in the media paradigm, shifting the dominance from traditional media such as newspapers, radio, and television to the new era of digital, interactive, and networked media (Green, 2010, p. 1; Manovich, 2006, p. 9; Lister, et al., 2008, p. 13). While new media provides ease of access to current information, concerns about risks, dangers, and loss of control among the public have also begun to emerge (Green, 2010, p. 2).

In the era of online media, people can now access news more easily through online news websites or television broadcasts. However, along with this convenience, online news media also bring serious risks. Media outlets can easily produce and disseminate news without adequate verification, resulting in biased and harmful information to the public. The freedom of information access also opens opportunities

for the spread of media crimes, such as misogynistic reporting that harms women.

Issues of media crimes, especially misogyny, have become a major concern in technological developments (Diaz & Valji, 2019). In this context, Diaz and Valji (2019) describe misogyny as a tool to enforce male dominance over women, highlighting the unexplored correlation between misogyny and global extremism. The development of social media, which should be a space for freedom of expression, actually creates a public space that can harm certain groups, especially women, with the potential for misuse and the production of gender stereotypes and misogynistic media.

Other research, such as that conducted by Gjika (2019), highlights the representation of crime in the media and its impact on adolescents. Gjika shows that the media often exaggerates unfavorable conditions faced by the individuals discussed. Additionally, Ronco (2016) also emphasizes the media's responsibility in representing criminal phenomena with biases and a lack of criminological involvement. Thus, understanding and managing the impacts of media changes in everyday life become crucial in addressing emerging challenges.

1.2 Misogyny as a Tool of Domination: Correlation with Global Extremism

From the perspective of radical feminism, misogyny is considered a form of hatred towards women, often acknowledged as a radical accusation. Women face various hostilities due to their position in a world governed by patriarchy, where they are deemed to have failed in meeting the needs of men (Richardson-Self, 2018, p. 5). Extreme verbal aggression and the disregard for women's rights to gender justice when they become victims of crime are concrete manifestations of misogyny (Barratt, 2018, p. 27). Misogyny persists due to socialization and legitimization from various institutions such as state institutions, social institutions, and mass media.

Patriarchal Culture as the Habitat of Misogyny

Misogyny can be considered a phenomenon that thrives within a patriarchal

culture. Present in everyday life, misogyny manifests itself both consciously and unconsciously. Although not always physical, misogyny is a form of crime that directly or indirectly harms women. Women who are victims of misogyny can experience disruptive psychological and physical impacts, creating insecurity and reduced self-confidence in their activities. Degrading portrayals of women in the media serve as a manifestation of misogyny. This research focuses on the demeaning portrayal of women as one form of misogyny. Online news media often fail to represent women accurately and instead harm the subjects of the news, as seen in reports about women. Here, the media not only acts as a transmitter but also as a perpetuator of misogyny by portraying women in a negative light. Forms of this misogyny can be found in the titles of movies or news articles that we often read every day.

With the advancement of technology, online misogyny has emerged as a form of misogyny that utilizes digital platforms and the virtual world as its medium of communication (Ging & Siapera, 2018, pp. 516-517). Online misogyny, as an expansion of conventional misogyny, involves the use of demeaning language and harassment against women in the digital space, including social media. This development indicates that misogyny is not confined to the physical realm but extends into the virtual world, creating new challenges in combating this form of gender discrimination.

1.3 Analysis of Gender Inequality and Radical Feminist Perspectives in Online News Media

This essay analyzes the lack of women's participation in news writing and applies radical feminist theory to identify and understand gender inequality and discrimination in the production of online news media. Fagan and Lowe (2019) highlight the insufficient participation of women in news writing, revealing gender inequality in the media industry. Additionally, Barratt (2018) emphasizes the importance of word choices in news representation to avoid misinterpretation. Journals by Lumsden and Morgan (2017) underscore the impact of media portrayal on public perceptions of a crime. In

the context of crime, on the other hand, Laider, Lee, and Wong (2017) and Wimshurst (2019) stress the role of criminologists in creating balanced and ethical news. Laider, Lee, and Wong (2017) highlight the absence of criminologists can lead to imbalances in reporting, while Wimshurst (2019) indicates that criminology plays a role in maintaining ambivalence in mass media regarding crime.

Radical feminist theory, as an analytical framework, is a system of ideas evolving from a women-centric perspective, viewing male dominance or patriarchal attitudes as the cause of gender inequality (Gundy, 2014, p. 3). This movement aims for radical change in society by eliminating patriarchal cultural forms (Willis, 1984, p. 95), considering the elimination of patriarchal culture as a solution to various oppressions experienced by women. Radical feminist theory emphasizes social organization, gender and structural oppression, violence against women (both overt and covert), socialist concepts, and psychoanalysis. The main difference between this theory and other feminist theories lies in its explicit focus on ties to patriarchy, violence against women, and the distinctions between women and men.

Radical feminist theory reveals the presence of crime in the media caused by the patriarchal nature that prevails in online news media. This is evident in the misogynistic nature of news production by these media outlets. This essay aims to further identify forms of gender inequality and discrimination in online news media to gain a better understanding of the misogynistic nature of news production.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach designed to deeply explore issues affecting daily life, particularly those related to the flow of online news reporting and misogynistic media. This approach emphasizes the use of words or sentences rather than numbers, is inductive in nature, and allows for capturing individual thoughts and interpretations of meaning and processes. The qualitative research process involves posing questions as a specific step in data collection from research subjects to the interpretation of

meaning and reporting data (Bryman, 2012, p. 381). The focus of this research is on online media reporting that is misogynistic. The case selection is specific to online news media that specifically produce news with misogynistic content.

This study will use the critical discourse analysis technique, which emphasizes the role of language as a source of power related to ideology and cultural social change. Bryman (2012, p. 536) states that critical discourse analysis is an approach that allows for an in-depth understanding of the use of language in the media. The choice of this analysis technique is based on the belief that critical discourse analysis can provide relevant interpretations of news, allowing researchers to assess the meaning in news articles and analyze how messages are conveyed to readers.

The research utilizes two types of data, namely primary and secondary data, obtained through in-depth interviews and literature studies. The collection of primary data is conducted through in-depth interviews with research subjects, where a relaxed and friendly approach is used to create a comfortable atmosphere. In-depth interviews are semi-structured, allowing flexibility in discussions without losing focus on the main theme. On the other hand, the collection of secondary data involves a literature review from various sources, such as scholarly books, journal articles, news articles, and statistical data. The literature review is used to expand knowledge, compare previous research findings, and provide context for data analysis. The data analysis process is carried out with the aim of depicting the experiences of research subjects and understanding the issues through relevant concepts.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Searching, Writing, and Reviewing Online News: Perspectives on Media Misogyny

Dynamics of the Online News Production Process: Strategies, Challenges, and Ethics

The structural steps in the process of online news production begin with the

identification of issues by the coverage coordinator, who guides the journey of each online news piece. Each journalist is then assigned tasks through discussions, mapping out strategies to present the news quickly. Interviews, information searches, and writing are also done rapidly, often using notes on mobile phones. Editors, as central figures, assess and edit the news before uploading, having the freedom to change language, angle, and title without direct involvement from the journalist. The primary focus in this process is to capture the attention of readers by utilizing specific elements considered capable of "bringing the news to life." The role of the coverage coordinator is crucial in determining the issues taken on by each journalist, guiding the news production process.

Specific strategies are applied by online news media to reach their target readers by utilizing clickbait, sensational issues, and reporting on crimes, casualties, or sexual news. Although focusing on women's news, there is a tendency to objectify women as a means to capture the audience's attention. News headlines are often intentionally clickbait, reflecting a strategy to maximize attraction and reader numbers. Media seeks to maximize its impact by utilizing specific elements, although this can have controversial consequences regarding the representation of women in online news.

Online news media have regulations and news production processes tailored to established rules. The main advantage of this media is the speed in the news production process compared to print media, allowing the public to quickly obtain up-to-date information. Technological advances have transformed the news production process, especially those uploaded online through news portals. Interviews with journalists and editors from online news media reveal that the news production process there is highly efficient and does not take much time. This change is a positive impact of online news, providing fast and efficient access to current information from various aspects. The speed of news production is expected to meet the public's needs for relevant and timely information.

The Position of Women in Online News Media: Perspectives of Journalists and Editors

When journalists were asked about media misogyny, they acknowledged a lack of familiarity with the term. They viewed misogynistic news headlines as a strategy to attract readers' attention rather than an attempt to demean women as news subjects. This understanding provides insight into the extent to which online news media can be part of the controversial dynamics related to gender. On the other hand, editors play a central role in directing the narrative and gender representation in online news. They determine the news angle and have the freedom to modify language styles to enhance attraction and increase readership. Although editors understand concerns regarding news that harms women, some see it as a way to create interesting perspectives for readers.

In facing challenges and efforts to maintain the image of women in online news media, editorial teams strive to create more balanced reporting and avoid representations that harm women. However, editorial decisions and reader attraction sometimes remain significant factors in editorial decision-making. To support these efforts, the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) conducts training for journalists in online news media, aiming to change word choices in news, especially in the context of sexual violence. Some online news media have successfully changed their language to be more attentive and protective of victims, showing the positive influence of such training. Nevertheless, challenges persist, and not all parties in the media are willing to participate in such training.

Media often use women's lives as objects for profit, producing sensational news that may not align with facts to attract more audiences. Some news headlines are misogynistic, potentially harming women and creating controversial narratives to increase clicks. This not only has a negative impact on society's perception of these women but also raises questions about media responsibility. It is crucial for media practitioners to ensure that reporting is not only commercial but also

considers values of truth, ethics, and respects individual rights, including women's rights. Below is Table 1, an example of an online news media article discussing personal life with misogynistic undertones.

obtaining information. Although this process is run at least one day before news gathering, interviews with informants reveal inequality in task distribution, with female journalists tending to be assigned to the entertainment or

NO.	HEADLINE	DATE	JOURNALIST CODE	NEWS CODE
1	Nora Alexandra mocks her body transformation: Why is that like that among women?	May, 09, 2020	MR	News (1)
2	Don't be Flirty! Nora Alexandra Jealous Sees Netter Give Heart Emoji to Jerinx	May, 10, 2020	MR	News (2)
3	Accused of making Jerinx unable to wander around anymore, Nora Alexandra is furious	June, 7, 2020	MR	News (3)
4	Rarely socializing with family, Nora Alexandra is embarrassed that she isn't pregnant yet	June,27 2020	MR	News (4)
5	Hugs and Kisses for Jerinx from Nora Alexandra at the Police Station	August 19, 2020	FNP	News (5)
6	Her face is said to resemble a prostitute, Nora Alexandra is furious.	September, 9, 2020	TMD	News (6)
7	After Missing, Jerinx and Nora Alexandra Make Out in the Prisoner's Car.	September, 29, 2020	MR	News (7)
8	Making out with Jerinx in the prisoner's car, Nora Alexandra: Thank you, Universe.	September, 30, 2020	MR	News (8)
9	Called a prostitute and an illegitimate child, Nora Alexandra is caught by netizens	December, 12 2020	MR	News (9)
10	Nora Alexandra was depressed when Jerinx was detained, what is her condition now?	December, 28, 2020	PPF	News (10)
11	Nora Alexandra shows off her cleavage, accused of becoming bolder after Jerinx was jailed	Januari, 24, 2021	MR	News (11)
12	Nora Alexandra's sex life was questioned after Jerinx was imprisoned	February,10 2021	MR	News (12)

News Source: Trie Process, 2021

3.2 News Production and Reporting as a Form of Media Misogyny in Online News Media

Table 1 above provides an overview of the stages of news production in online news media, starting from job distribution where the coverage coordinator assigns tasks to journalists based on the level of difficulty in

economic sectors. The next stage, news gathering, involves collecting facts in the field to support the upcoming news. Despite Turow (2009) highlighting the importance of in-depth fact-gathering, not all journalists are equally engaged in this process in online news media.

For example, reporting on NA indicates that journalists relied solely on NA's social

media without confirmation or permission, often touching on her private life without adequate consideration. This situation reflects the lack of understanding in online news media in handling sensitive issues, especially those involving vulnerable groups such as women. In reporting on women, children, or other vulnerable groups, the media needs to approach the news production system more profoundly to avoid the risk of placing vulnerable groups as victims in the media, which can lead to criminal acts (Turow, 2009).

News media plays a crucial role in producing and delivering the latest information to the public as consumers. Therefore, it is expected that the media can produce news that aligns with the facts on the ground. With technological advances, the emergence of online news media provides convenience for the public to obtain news and information quickly, as these media emphasize speed and the characteristics of news updates (Palvik, 2001, p. 34).

However, unknowingly, this convenience can harm certain parties, especially vulnerable groups who become the subjects of news in online media. For example, online news media unintentionally harmed NA, a woman, in its news production. News about NA's life published by the media was indicated to be misogynistic, reflecting the media's lack of understanding of sensitive issues. In the analysis of 12 news headlines about NA that were deleted from the media portal, it was found that nine headlines were written by one journalist (code MR), two headlines by two different journalists (PPF and FNP), and one headline by a journalist team (TMD). The focus of the analysis will be on the deleted news written by the journalist with the code MR, as they received direct reprimands from NA.

3.3 Violation of Journalistic Code of Ethics in Misogynistic Reporting

News media plays a role in shaping public opinion through the news they produce. Journalists, as contributors to shaping public opinion, are expected to act professionally and be transparent to the public, as regulated in the Journalistic Code of Ethics. However, in reality, online news media has been proven not to fully comply with the principles of this Code of Ethics.

Based on Article 1 of the Journalistic Code of Ethics, journalists should be able to produce accurate news. Unfortunately, the news produced by online news media has been proven not entirely accurate as journalists only gathered data from NA's social media accounts. This violates the basic principles of journalism to produce news that aligns with facts and accuracy. Furthermore, the news also violates Article 2, which emphasizes that journalists must use professional methods in carrying out journalistic tasks. Respecting the privacy rights of individuals discussed in the news is part of the professional methods that journalists in online news media should possess.

Article 9 of the Journalistic Code of Ethics explains that journalists should respect the privacy rights of sources, except for public interest. In this context, online news media violates this article by producing news that invades NA's private life, particularly regarding her sexual life. Article 8 is also violated, where journalists should not write or broadcast news based on prejudice or discrimination against someone. News containing discriminatory elements against women indicates non-compliance with this article. As a result, the news production process carried out by online news media, especially in News (12), is proven to violate several articles of the Journalistic Code of Ethics applicable in Indonesia.

3.4 Analysis of Radical Feminism and Critical Discourse Regarding Media Misogyny in Reporting on Misogyny

Misogyny in the news reflects media misogyny, which is the result of gender inequality in the journalistic environment. Radical feminism argues that the patriarchal system is the root of gender subordination, manifested in the lack of women in journalism, including their underrepresentation in editorial positions. A survey by Tempo Institute and Tempo Data and Analysis Center revealed that only 11 percent of 22,900 quoted sources in the media were women (Magdalene, 2018).

The lack of women's involvement in news production, especially in online news media, poses the risk of producing gender-biased or misogynistic news. Female journalists are not

always involved in the production process, resulting in news that reflects only men's understanding of certain issues. This condition creates an environment where online news media indirectly supports media violence against women. Therefore, a lack of understanding of misogyny issues and media misogyny can perpetuate this culture, creating negative stigma and stereotypes against women in everyday life.

Lumsden & Morgan (2017) also explain that media representation of a crime phenomenon will undoubtedly influence the public's perception of that crime phenomenon. This condition leads to the emergence of those who are harmed by such reporting. Women are one of the vulnerable parties to become victims of media reporting. The gender imbalance among journalists and editors in online news media shows that men have greater power than women.

Unconsciously, there is still a patriarchal culture rooted in the bureaucracy of online news media. The difference in roles between men and women, according to some feminists, is created by a patriarchal society aiming to maintain male dominance. There is still a power relation held by the male group, so women do not have the same position in online news media. Media is still considered to perpetuate harmful stereotypes against women. Women are seen as passive beings, dependent on men, accepting decisions made by men, and so on.

The portrayal of women in the media often reflects gender bias, which can result in the production of misogynistic news. Such reporting reinforces the patriarchal social structure ingrained in the media. Media plays a crucial role in shaping public perception of an issue because it has the power to determine the focus of reporting and present information. The writing style and language used by online news media are often tailored to the target audience. Sara Mills shows that language is not only a means of communication but also a system that influences how individuals think and express opinions.

In the context of Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis, online news media places the National Assembly (NA) as the object of

reporting, with NA only being a source of information without the opportunity to express itself or provide its perspective. Journalists writing news about NA act as intermediaries in constructing the narrative, while women are always positioned as news objects. The use of misogynistic language in news construction not only affects how society views women but also creates a reality that harms women. Therefore, the hatred against women in reporting can shape public perception that women are problematic subjects.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn from this paper is, firstly, online media tends to place women in a disadvantaged position. This is reflected in the reporting that emphasizes personal aspects and physical appearance, neglects privacy rights, and triggers negative views towards women. Furthermore, in the review of Journalistic Code of Ethics, it was found that online news media violates several articles, including accuracy of information, lack of professionalism in respecting privacy rights, and discriminatory news writing. Specifically, reporting containing elements of misogyny and involving privacy violations indicates a breach of journalistic ethics.

The analysis of radical feminist theory reveals that power in online news media tends to be centered around men, with minimal involvement of women in the news production process. The lack of women's representation in news production has the potential to create gender bias and result in news reporting that only reflects the male perspective. Thus, this research describes the existence of issues in gender representation in online news media, with implications for social impact and the misuse of journalistic ethics.

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