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## AHED TAMIMI'S POSITION IN SOME ARAB NEWS: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SARA MILLS

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### Abstract

*The sexual harassment case against young Palestinian activist Ahmed Tamimi took place in 2018. The research aims to analyze how media language is used to convey information to readers through an emphasis on the actors described in the Arabic news on the harassment of a woman named Ahed Tamimi using Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis theory. This research is a descriptive qualitative research with the type of library research. The primary data source of this research is the news at the Al Jazeera, Sputnik Arab, and Al Watan voices. This research is also supported by secondary data in the form of books, journal articles, and similar news that support the research. Critical discourse analysis of Sara Mills is used as an analysis technique for the data. Research findings show that Ahed Tamimi is positioned as an object in the news, not as the main subject in news sources. It is because the news of the sexual harassment of Ahed Tamimi was conveyed through information from other actors, namely her lawyer. This lawyer becomes the subject of the storyteller, who explains and describes the news. Thus, this news is not presented directly by the female victim, namely Ahed Tamimi. In addition, this news text provides an overview of the subject and object of the storytelling, thus influencing the way the text is presented to the reader. In addition, this news text reflects gender elements because the event is conveyed and described from the male side or perspective, either from a lawyer or Israeli military spokesperson, not conveyed from the perspective of women or Ahed Tamimi as a victim of sexual harassment.*

**Keywords:** Sexual harassment, Arabic News, critical discourse analysis, Sara Mills

### Abstrak

*Kasus pelecehan seksual terhadap aktivis muda Palestina Ahmed Tamimi terjadi pada tahun 2018. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana bahasa media digunakan untuk menyampaikan informasi kepada pembaca melalui penekanan pada aktor yang digambarkan dalam berita berbahasa Arab tentang pelecehan terhadap seorang wanita bernama Ahed Tamimi menggunakan Teori analisis wacana kritis Sara Mills. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan jenis penelitian kepustakaan. Sumber data primer penelitian ini adalah berita di Al Jazeera, Sputnik Arab, dan Al Watan Voice. Penelitian ini juga didukung oleh data sekunder berupa buku, artikel jurnal, dan berita sejenis yang mendukung penelitian. Analisis isi digunakan sebagai teknik analisis data. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Ahed Tamimi diposisikan sebagai objek dalam pemberitaan dan bukan sebagai subjek utama dalam sumber berita. Pasalnya, pemberitaan pelecehan seksual terhadap Ahed Tamimi disampaikan melalui*

*informasi dari aktor lain, yakni pengacaranya. Pengacara inilah yang menjadi subjek narator yang menjelaskan dan menggambarkan berita tersebut. Jadi, kabar tersebut tidak disampaikan langsung oleh korban perempuan, yakni Ahed Tamimi. Selain itu, teks berita ini memberikan gambaran mengenai subjek dan objek cerita, sehingga mempengaruhi cara teks tersebut disajikan kepada pembaca. Selain itu, teks berita ini mencerminkan unsur gender karena peristiwa tersebut disampaikan dan digambarkan dari sisi atau sudut pandang laki-laki, baik dari pengacara atau juru bicara militer Israel, bukan disampaikan dari sudut pandang perempuan atau Ahed Tamimi sebagai korban pelecehan seksual.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Pelecehan seksual, berita Arab, analisis wacana kritis, Sara Mills*

## INTRODUCTION

Explaining In the era of globalization, the world is increasingly showing its sophistication around technological development. Technology has a big role in various fields, especially in the field of technology and information. Online media is a dominant source of news in the community, because it is considered more time and space efficient. In addition, online media is considered more flexible and practical in disseminating all news. Online media is considered to have an important role in shaping public opinion and global perception<sup>1</sup>. Because most of the language used in the news discourse has a bias towards a particular group.

In addition, news in online media also contains symbols and values of a particular society, which is based on negative images of one party, and positive images of the other party<sup>23</sup>. The position is based on how the actors are positioned in the news discourse. The positioning is based on how the subject as the interpreter and the object as the interpreted party. In addition, the position of journalists, mass media, and social forces play a major role in the exposure of news discourse in online media.

Al Jazeera is one of the online media owned by a Middle Eastern company. Al Jazeera was launched from the capital city of Doha, Qatar in 1996. The company

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<sup>1</sup> Nori Sahrin, "Analisis Dan Perancangan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Berita Hasil Liputan Wartawan.," *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi* 3, no. 2 (2019): 160; Herman Thuan To Saurik, Devi Dwi Purwanto, and Jeremiah Irawan Hadikusuma, "Teknologi Virtual Reality Untuk Media Informasi Kampus," *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi Dan Ilmu Komputer* 6, no. 1 (2019): 71-76, <https://doi.org/10.25126/jtiik.2019611238>; Ganis Chandra Chandra Puspitadewi, "Geliat Pustakawan Di Tengah Pandemi Dan Berita Hoaks," *LibTech: Library and Information Science Journal* 1, no. 1 (July 2020), <https://doi.org/10.18860/LIBTECH.V1I1.10036>.

<sup>2</sup> Siti Nur Alfia, "Analisis Wacana Sara Mills Tentang Kekerasan Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga Studi Terhadap Pemberitaan Media Kumparan," *Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi* 4, no. 2 (December 2019): 101-20, <https://doi.org/10.29240/JDK.V4I2.1236>.

<sup>3</sup> Nadia Novianti, Dahniar Th Musa, and Diaz Restu Darmawan, "Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills Tentang Stereotipe Terhadap Perempuan Dengan Profesi Ibu Rumah Tangga Dalam Film Rumput Tetangga," *Rekam* 18, no. 1 (April 2022): 25-36, <https://doi.org/10.24821/REKAM.V18I1.6893>.

operates Al Jazeera television station with the largest and most important news coverage in the Middle East. Al Jazeera is one of the largest and most influential networks in the world. Al Jazeera stands as a professional network, which in presenting news, events, and programs always has novelty and tends not to take sides with a group. Thus, Al Jazeera can be said to have its own place in the hearts of the general public<sup>456</sup>. In addition to the well-known news source, Al Jazeera, Sputnik Arabic and Alwatan voice are Arabic news sources that are still seen by some people, although not as much as Al Jazeera. This news site can help support or reject the reporting of well-known news, such as Al Jazeera.

One of the news published on several news pages is news related to harassment of women, named Ahed Tamimi. Ahed Tamimi is a Palestinian woman activist who was arrested by Israeli soldiers for daring to slap her. The famous Palestinian girl is quite young at the age of 16. According to her lawyer's confession, Ahed Tamimi was sexually harassed by the Israeli soldiers who were watching her in prison<sup>7</sup>.

This study aims to describe how Ahed Tamimi's position is displayed in news narratives on several Arabic news pages, namely Al Jazeera, Sputnik Arabic, and Alwatan Voice. Sara Mills' study is how women are featured in a news discourse. In addition, researchers will explain how actors appear in a news discourse, both in object and subject positions. Thus, the focus of this research is the position of the subject and object, the position of the reader, and the position of the media.

This research uses Sara Mills' critical discourse study. Mills' study is considered to be able to connect the text with the author and the text with the reader. In addition to the author, the reader has a big role in a news story, which is actually created as a form of communication to the public with a variety of news. Sara Mills' <sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Dini Wahdiyati and Said Romadlan, "Stereotipe Tentang Muslim Indonesia Dalam Pemberitaan Media Asing (Analisis Framing Terkait Pemberitaan Aksi 212 Di Media Online Time Dan Al Jazeera)," *Jurnal Interaksi: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 5, no. 2 (2021): 182–200, <https://doi.org/10.30596/interaksi.v5i2.6878>;

<sup>5</sup> Dewi Rahmayuni, "Jurnalisme Damai Dalam Konstruksi Berita Konflik Taliban Di Afghanistan Pada Media Daring Al-Jazeera English, Al-Arabiya English, Dan Xinhua Net" (Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi, 2023).

<sup>6</sup> Wibowo, "Peran Al Jazeera Dalam Mendukung Pemerintah Qatar Saat Arab Spring."

<sup>7</sup> Rizky Gabrilla Yuliandawaty, Atik Krustiyati, and Tjondro Tirtamulia, "Peradilan Militer Bagi Tahanan Anak-Anak Palestina Di Israel," *CALYPTRA* 9, no. 2 (November 2021): 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Fifi Novianty et al., "Bias Gender Dalam Berita 'Kasus Driver Taksi Online Setubuhi Mahasiswi Asal Malang Di Dalam Mobil' (Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills)," *ORASI: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi* 11, no. 1 (July 2020): 71–86, <https://doi.org/10.24235/ORASI.V11I1.6240>; Nina Queena et

Mills sees that men and women have different positions and perceptions in the eyes of society. Mills argues that the role of women has an important position in mapping the role of women on men. Thus, the role of critical discourse analysis is how researchers can develop field facts with social facts that develop in today's society.

The preliminary study in this case saw two trends. The first tendency is towards the topic discussed, where researchers found 7 previous studies related to sexual harassment, Such as Sexual Harassment of Men and Society's Perspective on Masculinity Analyzed from the Perspective of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse<sup>9</sup>, Sara Mills Analysis in the Coverage of Sexual Harassment of Riau Students on CNN Indonesia News<sup>10</sup>, Sara Mills Analysis of Legal Protection for Victims of Sexual Harassment<sup>11</sup>, Criminological Review of Sara Mills Analysis of Perpetrators of Sexual Harassment Against Women on Social Media (Instagram) Through Routine Activity Theory<sup>12</sup>, Sara Mills Analysis of Women in the Eyes of Indonesian Media<sup>13</sup>, Sara Mills Analysis of Protection for Victims of Sexual Harassment with a Restorative Justice Approach<sup>14</sup>, and Sara Mills Analysis of the Status of Women's Position in Rape Sexual Violence News on Online Media<sup>15</sup>. The second tendency is towards the critical discourse theory used, namely Sara Mills. Researchers found 6 studies related to Sara

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al., "Narasi Korban Perkosaan Pada Pemberitaan Di Media Daring RRI Samarinda: Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Sara Mills," *Diglosia: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pengajarannya* 5, no. 1 (February 2022): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.30872/DIGLOSLIA.V5I1.313>; Enur Robaeti and Agus Hamdani, "Wanita Di Mata Media Indonesia (Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills Pada Berita Online)," *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora* 7, no. 1 (June 2023): 68–79, <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v7i1.25432>.

<sup>9</sup> Miranti, Adita, and Yudi Sudiana. "Pelecehan Seksual Pada Laki-Laki Dan Perspektif Masyarakat Terhadap Maskulinitas (Analisis Wacana Kritis Norman Fairclough )." *Bricolage: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Komunikasi* 7, no. 2 (September 2021): 261–76. <https://doi.org/10.30813/BRICOLAGE.V7I2.2809>

<sup>10</sup> Ahsin, M. Noor, Molas Warsi Nugraheni, and Sumarlam. "Analisis Sara Mills Dalam Pemberitaan Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswa Riau Pada Berita CNNIndonesia.Com." *BELAJAR BAHASA: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* 7, no. 1 (April 2022): 119–35. <https://doi.org/10.32528/BB.V7I1.11>

<sup>11</sup> Paradias, Rosania, and Eko Sopyono. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (January 2022): 61–72. <https://doi.org/10.14710/IPHI.V4I1.61-72>

<sup>12</sup> Wati, Armina, and Untung Sumarwan. "Tinjauan Kriminologis Pelaku Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Di Media Sosial (Instagram) Melalui Teori Aktivitas Rutin." *Anomie* 4, no. 2 (August 2022): 98–108

<sup>13</sup> Robaeti, Enur, and Agus Hamdani. "Wanita Di Mata Media Indonesia (Analisis Wacana Kritis Sara Mills Pada Berita Online)." *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora* 7, no. 1 (June 2023): 68–79. <https://doi.org/10.22437/titian.v7i1.25432>

<sup>14</sup> Silvah, Putri, Al Hikmah, "Perlindungan Bagi Korban Pelecehan Seksual Dengan Pendekatan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice)." *Hakim* 1, no. 3 (July 2023): 204–24. <https://doi.org/10.51903/HAKIM.V1I3.1248>

<sup>15</sup> Harlia, Harlia, Sitti Aida Azis, and Abdul Munir. "Status Kedudukan Perempuan Dalam Berita Kekerasan Seksual Perempuan Pada Media Online: Analisis Wacana Kritis Teori Sara Mills." *Jurnal Sinestesia* 13, no. 1 (June 2023): 481–94

Mills' critical discourse analysis theory, such as Women's Domestic Violence Study of Kumparan Media Coverage<sup>16</sup>, Women's Roles and Gender Relations in the Film *Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2*<sup>17</sup>, Analysis of Hanung Bramantyo's Film *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*<sup>18</sup>, Cases of Sexual Violence Against Women<sup>19</sup>, Reporting of Sexual Harassment of Riau Students on CNNIndonesia.Com News<sup>20</sup>, and News of 3 Men Stifling and Raping Magelang Female Students Starting from Social Media<sup>21</sup>.

In the preliminary study, researchers found similarities and differences. The similarity with this research is in the focus of the study, namely sexual harassment of women, and the theory used, namely Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis. The difference, however, is in the object of study, namely the news source and the news told. Thus, the position of this study is to add new findings to Sara Mills' theory of critical discourse analysis in some Arabic news related to the news of harassment of a woman named Ahed Tamimi. Researchers have not found similar research on the subjects and objects studied by researchers. The researcher hopes that this research can contribute to the study of Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis.

## METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. This method was chosen because it focuses more on description or depiction, in-depth understanding and interpretation of the data found<sup>22</sup>. This method emphasizes

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<sup>16</sup> Alfia, "Analisis Wacana Sara Mills Tentang Kekerasan Perempuan Dalam Rumah Tangga Studi Terhadap Pemberitaan Media Kumparan."

<sup>17</sup> Jamaluddin, Vera Wardani. "Peran Perempuan Dan Relasi Gender Dalam Film *Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2* (Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Sara Mills)." *Jurnal Sains Riset* 9, no. 2 (December 2019): 58–64. <https://doi.org/10.47647/JSR.V9I2.115>.

<sup>18</sup> Adriani, Andi Yulia, Abdul Muttalib, and Naim Irmayani. "Analisis Film Perempuan Berkalung Sorban Karya Hanung Bramantyo Melalui Model Sara Mills." *Pepatudzu : Media Pendidikan Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* 16, no. 1 (2020): 61. <https://doi.org/10.35329/fkip.v16i1.662>

<sup>19</sup> Widiyaningrum, Wahyu, and Dan Umaimah Wahid. "Analisis Wacana Sara Mills Tentang Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan." *Gender Equality: International Journal of Child and Gender Studies* 7, no. 1 (March 2021): 14–32. <https://doi.org/10.22373/EQUALITY.V7I1.8743>.

<sup>20</sup> Ahsin, M. Noor, Molas Warsi Nugraheni, and Sumarlam. "Analisis Sara Mills Dalam Pemberitaan Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswa Riau Pada Berita CNNIndonesia.Com." *BELAJAR BAHASA: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* 7, no. 1 (April 2022): 119–35. <https://doi.org/10.32528/BB.V7I1.11>

<sup>21</sup> Meilani, Herni, Herni Meilani, M. Surip, and Syairah Fahmy Dalimunthe. "Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Sara Mills Terhadap Berita 3 Pria Sekap Dan Perkosa Santriwati Magelang Berawal Kenal Di Media Sosial." *MUKADIMAH: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sejarah, Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 6, no. 2 (August 2022): 388–91. <https://doi.org/10.30743/mkd.v6i2.5326>

<sup>22</sup> Mia Solihat, Hendra Setiawan, and Ferina Meliasanti, "Kajian Morfologis Pada Pemberitaan Habib Rizieq Shihab Rekomendasinya Sebagai Materi Menyusun Teks Berita Di SMP," *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* 3, no. 6 (August 2021): 3828–38, <https://doi.org/10.31004/EDUKATIF.V3I6.1259>.

documentation analysis by reviewing written sources with the object of research in the form of news related to the harassment of a woman named Ahed Tamimi in several Arab news, namely Al Jazeera which appeared on January 10, 2018, Sputnik Arabic on April 3, 2018, and Alwatan Voice

- <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/humanrights/2018/4/5/-محقق-اسرائيلي-يتحرش-جنسيا-بعهد>
- <https://sputnikarabic.ae/20180403/١٠٣١٣٠٣١٢-التحرش-الجنسي-عهد-التميمي>
- <https://www.alwatanvoice.com/arabic/news/2018/04/04/1133971.html>

The data sources used in this study are primary and secondary data sources. The primary data sources are news related to the harassment of Ahed Tamimi in several Arabic news, Al Jazeera, Sputnik Arabic, and Alwatan Voice. While, the secondary data are books and journal articles that support the research. The data collection technique of this research is reading and note-taking technique. Researchers read intensively and record things related to the object of research. In addition, researchers also conducted literature studies through several previous studies to analyze similar studies, namely Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis through several related articles.

The data analysis technique used in this research is to place the text in the position of the subject, object, and reader. The data that has been compiled is analyzed based on Sara Mills' critical discourse analysis theory based on the position of the subject, object, and reader as well as how female figures are raised in a news discourse and the position that raises them.

## DISCUSSION

Gender issues have become a common doctrine in society, especially in traditional societies. Women are only burdened as housewives or what is often known as 3M, namely macak (makeup), manak (childbirth), and masak (cooking)<sup>2324</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Mohd Shahnawi Muhmad Pirus and Hany Nurahmawati, "Javanese Women Identity Regarding 3M: Macak-Manak-Masak Values," *International Journal of Culture and History* 7, no. 2 (2020): 54, <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijch.v7i2.18055>; Angelia Stefanie et al., "Kesetaraan Gender Dalam Rumah Tangga Untuk Wanita Karir," *Lentera Pancasila: Jurnal Riset Hukum & Pancasila* 1, no. 2 (December 2022): 65–76; Bagus Wahyu Setyawan, "Wanita Utama Dalam Serat Wulang Putri: Relevansi, Aktualisasi, Dan Implementasinya Di Era Globalisasi," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia* 1, no. 1 (August 2023).

<sup>24</sup> Fitria Fitria, Helena Olivia, and Maylia Ayu Nurvarindra, "Peran Istri Di Pandang Dari 3M Dalam Budaya Patriarki Suku Jawa," *Equalita: Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak* 4, no. 2 (2022): 168–75.

So that indirectly it greatly limits the space for women to move. In contrast to the community's view of men, who are the head of the family and the backbone of the family. Men are given more freedom to associate, move, and determine what they want. Meanwhile, for women, almost 75 percent of women's activities must receive permission, either from their father or husband. Women are also seen as the weaker sex, who still need men to help do some of their work.

The position and role of women and men have increasingly carved a clear boundary line in society's view. Women, apart from being seen as the weaker sex, are still less intelligent than men. Women are known for their nine passions and one intelligence that controls their body and soul. Men, on the other hand, have one passion with nine intelligences. Seeing this, the reality of life proves it. Many leaders of agencies, regions, and high-ranking positions are filled by men and few place women in these positions. In fact, when looking at the ranks of Indonesian presidents from the first to the present, only one female figure is trusted to lead this nation, namely Mrs. Megawati Soekarno Putri.

In addition, related to gender crimes that are rampant in the ears of society, namely sexual crimes or often called sexual harassment. Society views sexual harassment as a very despicable act<sup>25</sup>. The practice of sexual harassment stems from sexual desires, desires, or lust. Sexual harassment is often received by women, where every time there is a case of sexual harassment, the intended victim is female and the perpetrator is male. It is rare to find news of sexual harassment committed by women against men. This information shows how low women's respect is, so that women's position is only as satisfying men's biological needs.

News that brings issues related to women's harassment can be reviewed from the critical discourse analysis of the Sara Mills model. Sara Mills in analyzing a news report emphasizes how women are positioned in the discourse. In addition, whose point of view describes the event until the subject-object is found in the news discourse. Who are the characters who get the subject and object placement in the

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<sup>25</sup> Adita Miranti and Yudi Sudiana, "Pelecehan Seksual Pada Laki-Laki Dan Perspektif Masyarakat Terhadap Maskulinitas (Analisis Wacana Kritis Norman Fairclough)," *Bricolage: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Komunikasi* 7, no. 2 (September 2021): 261-76, <https://doi.org/10.30813/BRICOLAGE.V7I2.2809>; Rosania Paradias and Eko Sopyonyono, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (January 2022): 61-72, <https://doi.org/10.14710/JPHI.V4I1.61-72>; Putri Silvah et al., "Perlindungan Bagi Korban Pelecehan Seksual Dengan Pendekatan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice)," *Hakim* 1, no. 3 (July 2023): 204-24, <https://doi.org/10.51903/HAKIM.V1I3.1248>.

news. Is each character able to provide their point of view. And what is the position of the writer and reader in the storytelling of the news discourse.

### **Al Jazeera**

In this study, the news context takes place in a detention center. Based on the discourse strategy used by the author, the word يتحرش in the headline "محقق إسرائيلي" shows the meaning of certain conditions that vent to the physical and psychological strength exercised on women. In this case, the journalist emphasizes women as helpless. The representation of women's weakness is shown in the following news text excerpt:

عيون الملاك: وتم تسريب لقطات فيديو للتحقيق مع عهد يوم الأحد إلى صحيفة ديلي بيس، إذ يظهر أن المراهقة كانت نتحمل ساعتين من الاستجواب يوم ٢٦ ديسمبر/ كانون الأول الماضي

*"Angel Eyes Video footage of Ahed's interrogation was leaked on Sunday to The Daily Beast, showing the teen undergoing two hours of interrogation on December 26."*

The revelation of the police investigator's harassment of Ahed Tamimi was obtained from the Angel Eyes video footage. The revelation of this video originated from Ahed Tamimi's lawyer named Gabi Lasky who tried to report the irregularities in the video to the prosecutor's office. As if to illustrate that the victim did not refuse or report the incident until the incident of harassment was discovered by someone else, namely her lawyer. The case that occurred in the detention center seems to suggest that the victim did not put up any resistance, such as trying to fight back or shouting when the perpetrator tried to harass her. While the perpetrator was harassing her, the victim did not ask for help from anyone, not even her own lawyer or the authorities.

In the reporting of Ahed Tamimi, the author in this case is a journalist who positions women as weak. The journalist uses the sentence :

وقد استنكرت لاسكي حقيقة أنه على الرغم من عمر التميمي، تم استجوابها في وقت واحد من قبل رجلين دون وجود ضابطة في الغرفة أو محقق متخصص في استجواب القصر

*"Laskey decried the fact that despite Al Tamimi's age, she was interrogated simultaneously by two men without a female officer in the room or an investigator specialized in interrogating minors."*

The choice of diction interrogated as a passive sentence refers to the inferiority of the Israeli investigator mentioned at the beginning of the sentence as the subject. The choice of words in the news emphasizes that men have more power over women. Thus, in the view of gender, women are helpless and men are powerful. The position of the object as a victim is further weakened when the case of harassment against Ahed Tamimi according to the report is not quickly responded to by the Israeli Attorney General. This is according to the following excerpt from the news text:

وتقدمت المحامية غابي لاسكي بشكوى إلى المحامي العام الإسرائيلي (النائب العام) يوم الاثنين، قائلة إن أحد المحققين تعامل مع عهد بطريقة غير ملائمة - خاصة بالنظر إلى وضعها كطفلة قاصر- وتضمنت ملاحظات حول مظهرها

*"Lasky complained twice to the Attorney General, but no investigation into the investigator's behavior was opened by Israeli military intelligence at the time."*

In this case, the victim as the object of the news was further weakened when the case reported by her lawyer to the Israeli Attorney General was not immediately investigated. Actors who have a higher position and have higher authority in the realm of law, namely the Attorney General, do not have any positive influence on the harassment of Israeli investigators against Ahed Tamimi. It is as if the case against Ahed Tamimi is not a serious problem. Seeing that Ahed Tamimi's age is still quite young and still has a large level of dependence on adults, she is vulnerable to sexual harassment by adults without daring to rebel.

A child who has just entered adolescence is still considered not to have more power to fight adults or people who are older than him. This results in teenagers not having the strength and empowerment from actions taken by adults, even if it is an act of harassment. Thus, teenagers do not have the courage to tell anyone what they have experienced. Most cases of sexual harassment received by teenagers are obtained from people closest to them or people who have high dominance over them. Sexual harassment by someone to adolescent girls is a form of activity that harasses

everything related to adolescent sexuality, whether it is done for a specific purpose or for pleasure.

The image of women in society as satisfiers of men's lust or sexuality encourages women to identify with harsh, forced treatment from the surrounding environment. The position of women as victims makes the image of women as weak, submissive figures when faced with men who are synonymous with power. Thus, the reporting of women in the mass media is always depicting an oppressed figure. The dominance of men over women indirectly makes women have limited access compared to men in the public sphere.

وقال المتحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي لموقع يلا نت الإخباري يوم الأربعاء إنه فتح تحقيقا في الأمر

*"An Israeli military spokesman told the Yalla Net news website on Wednesday that he had opened an investigation into the matter"*

In accordance with the news quote, another actor as a spokesperson for the Israeli military took sides with the victim of sexual harassment, Ahed Tamimi. The Israeli military spokesperson revealed that the news of the case received from Ahed's lawyer began to be opened and discussed in the public or mass media. However, it does not explain what steps the authorities will take after the case to victims of sexual harassment. Whether special protection, psychological healing, or special treatment will be provided. Seeing that Ahed Tamimi is still a teenager, it can certainly have an impact on her psychology or physical condition, especially for her future. This seems to give the impression to readers of this news that after the case was revealed the problem was considered over and the object who was the victim of sexual harassment in the news was no longer cared about. This encourages the reader's impression that the news of sexual harassment cases has no negative impact, thus undermining the position of women again.

The news of sexual harassment against Ahed Tamimi is presented based on events that occur and arise because of the description of other actors as the subject of the story, not from direct testimony from the victim of what she experienced. The news text in Al Jazeera mass media illustrates how the description of the position of the subject of the storytelling object displayed in the text gives an overview to the

reader. This news also displays gender bias, because the events described are not told directly by the victim who experienced it, namely Ahed Tamimi.

### **Sputnik Arab**

News of Ahed Tamimi's harassment was published in the online news Sputnik Arabic with the title عهد التميمي تشكوا تحرش ضابط إسرائيلي بها. This news uses the word تشكوا which can lead readers to female characters who will tell the incident directly in front of the media. However, when looking at the first paragraph of the news, the chronology of the harassment case was reported directly by Ahed Tamimi's lawyer, Gaby Lasky in front of the media. This shows that the women in this news are only used as a provoker for readers' interest. Women still remain as weak figures in public, unable to reveal directly the chronology they experienced.

الإخبارية، أن المحامية وتدعى جاني لاسكي قدمت شكواها لتعرض موكلتها للتحرش والتهديد خلال فترة التحقيق، وهو ما تم توثيقه بالفيديو  
"News Network reports that his lawyer, Gabi Lasky, filed his complaint that his client was subjected to harassment and threats during the investigation period, which is documented in the video"

In this news footage, it is explained that the first sexual harassment case against Ahed Tamimi was known through a video captured by Ahed Tamimi's lawyer. In this news, the chronology of events was not presented directly by Ahed to his lawyer. In the video, it is explained that Ahed Tamimi remained silent during the investigation process. There was no treatment of Ahed Tamimi who rebelled against her two investigators. In this case, the author sees that the female figure, Ahed Tamimi, is positioned as a weak figure under male rule. A female figure who is powerless over a man as an investigator. In addition, the presentation of the chronology of events by Ahed Tamimi's lawyer, Gaby Lasky, with the male gender further weakened Ahed Tamimi's position as a news object. The media shows that the exposure of a man is more vocal and has a place in front of the public. Meanwhile, women's voices are increasingly not seen and recognized in the public eye.

وزعمت الشبكة أن وسائل إعلام إسرائيلية ذكرت أن المحامية وثقت تحرش الضباط الإسرائيليين بعهد، عن طريق الاقتراب جسدياً منها والجلوس أمامها بوضعيات جسدية تحمل إيحاءات جنسية.

*"The lawyer documented the harassment of Ahd by Israeli officers, by physically approaching her and sitting in front of her in a physical position that bore sexual connotations."*

In this news footage, the chronology of the sexual harassment incident against Ahd Tamimi is not clearly explained in the media. Ahd Tamimi's lawyer explained only the outward images of the video were documented. With the unclear chronology described by Ahd's lawyer, it seems that sexual harassment cases are not a serious problem. In fact, it is considered like a trivial matter. If you only see from this news snippet, it will cause a lack of reader attention to this sexual harassment case, readers will actually wonder what form of sexual harassment happened to Ahd Tamimi, and so on. The position of the victim only as an object in the news is getting weaker and is actually underestimated by the general public.

#### **Alwatan Voice**

وأوضحت لسكي، وفق ما أوردت الصحيفة، أن شرطياً وشخصاً آخر قدّم نفسه على أنه ضابط في جهاز أمان، حقّقاً مع التميمي، حيث قام الضابط بالتحرّش بها وهدّدها  
*"Lasky explained, according to what the newspaper reported, that a policeman and another person disguised as a security guard interrogated Al-Tamimi, and the officer harassed and threatened her."*

This news snippet explains that the news related to sexual harassment against Ahd Tamimi was not directly exposed by the victim herself, Ahd Tamimi. However, the matter was reported and presented by the victim's lawyer, Gaby Lasky to the authorities. This shows that the victim is positioned as an object in the news. In addition, the victim was not given a place to disclose the incident that happened to him. This also further weakens the position of women in the eyes of the public. The incident that happened to the woman but was described and explained by a male figure, namely her lawyer.

وأضاف، وفق ما أوردت وكالة (الأناضول) التركية: "الضابط خاطب عهد قائلاً: أنت فتاة جميلة، وشعرك أشقر، ويجب أن تكوني على البحر وليس في الاعتقال"، مشيراً إلى أن هذا الأمر يندرج تحت مسمى (التحرش اللفظي)

*He (Ahed Tamimi's father: Based Tamimi) added, according to what the Turkish Anatolian Agency reported: "The officer greeted Ahed and said: You are a beautiful girl, and your hair is blonde, and you should be in the sea and not be in custody," indicating that the matter was not included in custody. in the name of (verbal abuse)"*

In addition to lawyer Ahed Tamimi, in this news Tamimi's father, Based Tamimi, explained the chronology of events in the media. Tamimi's father went into a little more detail about the chronology of sexual abuse in the media. Tamimi's father explained that some of the sentences made by investigators did not fall under the detainee investigation or could be said to be verbal abuse. The chronology of events by Tamimi's father shows the increasing power and place of a man in public. Seeing from the presentation of Tamimi's father and father as a male figure, it shows that the position of women is getting weaker in public and the more powerful and heard the voice of a man rather than a woman.

## **CONCLUSION**

News related to Ahed Tamimi's sexual harassment in three online news sources, Al Jazeera, Sputnik Arabic, and Alwatan Voice, as this online Arabic news media presents women as the object of news. News writers tend to contain a chronology of events from the point of view of male subjects, while there are very few places and spaces for women to present their presence in a report. This lawyer becomes the subject of the storyteller, who explains and describes the news. Thus, this news is not presented directly by the female victim, namely Ahed Tamimi. In addition, this news text provides an overview of the subject and object of the storytelling, thus influencing the way the text is presented to the reader. In addition, this news text reflects gender elements because the event is conveyed and described from the male side or perspective, either from a lawyer or Israeli military spokesperson, not conveyed from the perspective of women or Ahed Tamimi as a victim of sexual harassment.

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