

Investigating the attitudes of middle school students toward sexual violence in middle school contexts in Indonesia: An appraisal analysis

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INTRODUCTION

- The regulation of the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture Number 30, year 2021, regarding sexual violence prevention, strongly emphasizes the role of educational institutions in enforcing the policy.
- Yet, limited research has focused on how young students perceive and talk about it within their own social and educational environments.
- This study aims to investigate the attitudes of middle school students toward sexual violence within school contexts in Indonesia as a basis to capture their current psychological emotions and perceptions on the issue

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Indonesia is ranked second in Asia Pacific which is declared unsafe for women. In the tertiary context, sexual harassment or violence increases from year to year, spreading across various school contexts (check UN Women Four actions to forge workplaces free from sexual harassment and violence.2023. Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/explainer/2023/>)
- Since 2020, it has been recorded that sexual violence has occurred in educational institutions. The National Commission on Violence Against Women received reports that 88% of cases of violence occurred in educational institutions. The National Commission on Violence Against Women has recorded an increase in sexual violence against women of up to 792% in various places (Sastra, 2023).

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative case study of a middle school education in Indonesia to interpret the policy and how young students perceive and talk about it within their own social and educational environments. . The data were garnered **from interviews** with the students of an urban middle school.

This study only reports on interview data.

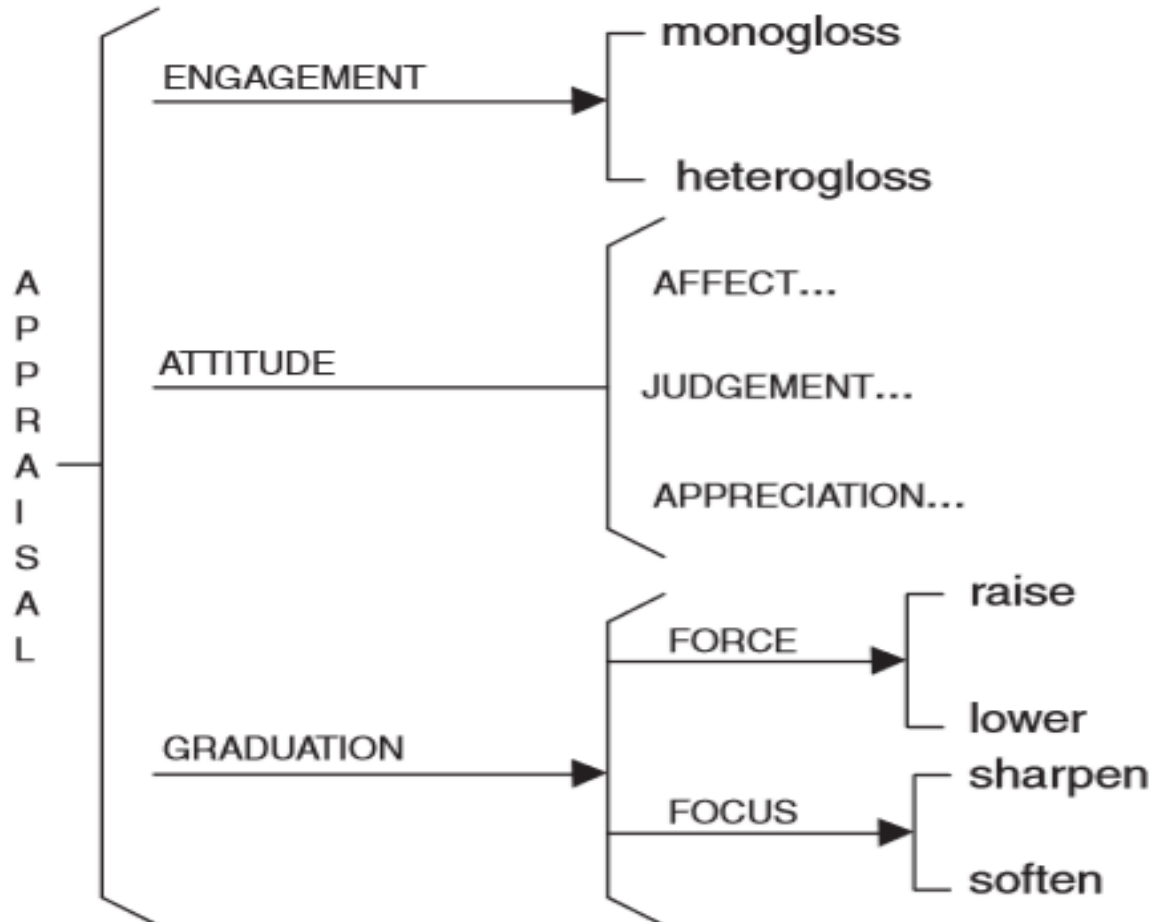
The interview data were analyzed by specifically categorizing their **speech functions and appraisal expressions** in discussing sexual violence in schools.

METHOD

Research question

Employing an appraisal analysis, this study investigates how students linguistically express their evaluations, emotions, and judgments related to this sexual violence issue in school.

Appraisal THEORY (Martin & White, 2005)



Affect terkait dengan dimensi makna emosional dalam wacana (emotions), termasuk pendapat (voice), keberpihakan

-- Tuntutannya **Ringan** --

Judgement terkait evaluasi perilaku dan tindakan dalam wacana meliputi evaluasi karakter dan kepribadian (Ethics)

-- Mereka **tidak tersentuh** --

Appresiation terkait evaluasi Bahasa sebagai reaksi terhadap fenomena dalam wacana (Eesthetics)

-- Mereka **solid** --

The attitude toward the topics presented in the dialog is dominantly affect, showing the students' emotion drawing from a variety of unexpected phenomena. There are no policy-driven decisions to handle a case. Concerns about reputation of girls as victims reside between uncontrollable and controllable individuals towards the unstoppable phenomenon

A SAMPLE OF ANALYSIS

- Speaker 2

0:04:59 - 0:05:19

Kalau ragu ragu sih **enggak (affect)**, pak , kita **gak diam (affect)**,, jadi kalau misalnya kita diam, kita **punya sedikit (affect)** kekuatan lawan cowok **nakal (judgment)**, **ga ragu lagi (affect)**, cowok cowok pada **nakal (judgment)**, ingin **menangani (invoking affect)**, tapi **takut (affect)**, **ga tahu harus (modulation provoked by affect)** , bagaimana, itu **tak mungkin (possibility provoked by affect)** jadi **ga ada banyak temennya (affect)** kita **diarah (affect)**, yah kita **hati-hati (affect)** aja, karena itu **pasti akan (modulation provoked by affect)** terjadi.

- Speaker 2

0:05:29 - 0:05:34

Enggak tahu kita (provoked by affect) perempuan **ga bisa (ability provoked by affect)** Bersatu **lawan (affect being invoked)** mereka, pereka **cerdik merayu (judgment)** dan **manfaatin (invoked affect)** keadaan. (affect)

- Speaker 2

0:05:44 - 0:06:15

Aduh (adjunct of time) kita **tidak tahu (provoked by affect)** jenis pelecehan, **kalau ada dampak (affect)** atau tersakiti **baru kita paham (inscribed affect)** bahwa kita **dilecehkan (inscribed affect)** Kasusnya ini **enggak mungkin (judgment)** ditangani, karena banyak yah, satu korbannya, **korbannya (nominalized affect)** banyak dulu, baru ada tindakan, **harus ada saksi, harus ada dampak, harus ada (modulation provoked by affect)** kejadian, padahal sebenarnya kita takut kalau lihat di film film

CONCLUSION

- Power relations, friendships, social ties are all thought to be the threats for the girls in the school.
- The female students' attitudes toward the cases show more voices and emotions indicating concerns about their position as potential victims despite no incidents.
- The female students' attitude shows more affects than judgment and appreciation. It means more emotions about their own acts and other people's potential acts that may threaten them.
- Lack of technical guidance and the nature of cases (which are complicated and various) lead the students to be in threatening positions. Their awareness of the sexual violence threats is also influenced by social media, which reports sexual violence in schools.
- The language of evaluation is able to show the students' attitudes that should be taken into consideration in creating an environment free from any forms of sexual violence

THANK YOU!

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