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## Prototype of Sexual Violence: A Cognitive Linguistic Study

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### Abstract

Sexual violence is a social issue that still occurs in Indonesia. Responding to this issue, social activists urged the government to ratify the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence proposed by the National Women's Commission in 2016. However, as of August 2021, the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence changed its name to the Draft Law on the Sexual Violence Crime, and there were cuts of 85 articles and from 9 to 4 categories of sexual violence. Even though it was passed on May 9, 2022, along the way, there has been controversy over the process of making this law. One controversy is the differences in the views categories between the National Women's Commission and Commission VIII DPR RI. Then by using prototype theory, we can find the categories of sexual violence in society to equalize perceptions. Data analysis uses mixed methods, which analyze data quantitatively and qualitatively. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that there were ten classifications of sexual violence prototypes from 20 respondents, with a total of 61 data samples. The prototypes that best represent the concept of sexual violence are rape and sexual harassment, with 17 data each. Furthermore, sexual harassment and rape, the prototypes of sexual violence with each of the 17 data, are spread almost evenly across all age ranges.

**Keywords:** Cognitive Linguistic, Sexual Violence, Prototype

### Introduction

Sexual violence is a social issue that still occurs in Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, there were 7,191 cases of sexual violence against children and women in 2020, the highest number that has ever occurred (Lubabah, 2021). Whereas in the first quarter of 2021, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection recorded 426 cases of sexual violence against women and children (Erdianto, 2021). Even though the data has decreased, this decrease is because victims still do not or have not reported. This decrease in the number can also occur due to pandemic conditions and Large-Scale Social Restrictions which reduce public mobility so that victims fail to report; victims do not report because they are confused about what to do, because they are embarrassed, because they have been threatened, or because of the psychological trauma they have experienced.

In response to sexual violence issues in Indonesia, many social activists have urged the government to immediately ratify the Draft Bill on the Elimination of Sexual submitted by the National Women's Commission in 2016, and it was already legalized on May 9, 2022. However, even though it was passed on May 9, 2022, along the way, there has been controversy over the process of making this law. As of August 30, 2021, the Draft Law changed its name to Sexual Violence Crime, and there were cuts of 85 articles. The community views this

cut as a setback in efforts to protect victims of sexual violence. The previous draft stipulates nine categories of sexual violence: rape, sexual torture, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, forced contraception, forced abortion, forced prostitution, and sexual slavery. Meanwhile, the newer draft only stipulates forced sexual intercourse, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and coercion of contraceptives.

Thus, there was a change in the draft category, which was a proposal by the National Women's Commission and the draft that resulted from discussions by Commission VIII of the DPR RI. The difference in determining the categories is a natural thing. Differences can occur between individuals and between groups. Differences in interpreting things occur because of differences in background and knowledge that each individual or group has. Meaning can be known when an individual or group produces a product of his thoughts through writing or speech. Speech and writing are products or realizations of thought processes, and both occur together in language. Therefore, this paper discusses the categorization of Sexual Violence in Indonesia; To be more detailed, the conceptual categorization or prototype. This phenomenon can be analyzed through cognitive linguistic studies, especially prototype theory.

Saphir-Worf, in his theory of language relativity, states that language influences speakers' minds, which is in line with cognitive linguistics (Evans, Vyvyan & Green, 2006). Cognitive linguistic studies analyze how language and the construction of thinking in the minds of each individual are inseparable. Speech or writing in language is a product or realization of the thought process that is carried out, so the study of cognitive linguistics is an explanation of language related to cognition or the structure of an individual's thinking. Prototype theory is one of the psychological hypotheses regarding conceptual categorization. Evans, Vyvyan, and Green (2006) state that the prototype theory is based on the research results of a cognitive psychologist, Eleanor Rosch, who states two basic principles for forming a category in the human mind. The first is the economic cognitive principle. This principle states that organisms, like humans, tend to absorb as much information about their environment as possible without consuming much energy and cognition. In other words, humans tend to classify stimuli from experience into a group or category. The second principle is the principle of the structure of the perceived world. This principle states that humans depend on the correlative structures around them to form and organize categories. Then, Rosch (1975) also emphasized that the prototype is the essence of a category and is the expression that appears the most in a category. Moreover, using prototype theory for this research, the researcher aims to discover what constitutes sexual violence in the Indonesian community.

Therefore, sexual violence is always becoming a hot topic even after the law has been passed because there have been reductions in the articles in the bill which does not satisfy some people. The article reduction occurred due to differences of opinion regarding the categories included in sexual violence. The word sexual violence has never been studied using prototype theory. Apart from not being researched, a comprehensive definition of sexual violence can reduce differences in perceptions between the government, social activists, and the public in developing a regulation that can address sexual violence. As well as this definition can assist the community in identifying an act of sexual violence that occurred in their surroundings so that they can take prompt and appropriate action.

## Literature Review

The first related study was conducted by Sari, D. M., Baskoro, (2020). The study conducted by Sari, D. M., & Baskoro, B. R. S. aims to describe the prototype of the word virginity from the perspective of Twitter users through cognitive linguistics. The researcher uses the theory from Rosch (1975), which states that prototype is

the most important center in a category and prototype is the word that appears the most. Researchers found that the prototype of virginity from the perspective of Twitter users totaled 31 data from 62 data samples taken. The prototype that best represents the concept of virginity is the crown prototype, which has 6 data. Then the prototypes of privacy, gifts, social construction, possessions, and self-esteem have 4 data. The sex prototype has 3 data. Prototypes of values, aesthetics, myths, concepts, gifts, honor, defense, and the sacred are 2 data. The prototype evidence, chastity, worth, not everything, discrimination, lock, husband's rights, investment, lock, ghost, social structure, responsibility, context, rights, resources, and luxuries, have 1 data.

The second previous study was conducted by A. Wulandari (2020), who researched to define the term Tourism Village through prototype theory in prototype semantics. Researchers use prototype semantic theory to see the elements forming the term Tourism Village. The phenomenological theory is used to see that the term Tourism Village is subjective because each individual actively interprets his experience and then translates it into interpreting the term Tourism Village. The last theory is a theory of symbolic interaction to describe the symbols and words used by individuals in their interactions to interpret the term Tourism Village. The semantic prototype views "a word" depending on the intuition behind a semantic category. The meaning of a word is subjective and cannot be answered with a "yes" or "no" statement. It is interpersonal and subjective because it includes the subjectivity of the components that each individual understands of a word. The Schutz's Phenomenological Theory explains that phenomenology is the study of knowledge that originates from the way humans understand an event or object through an experience that ends with an assessment according to the perspective or perception of an individual. Blumer suggests that humans give meaning due to interactions with their environment. The study results show four meanings with the highest scores in representing the term Tourism Village, sequentially, namely natural beauty, resident skills, culture, and arrival of people. The researcher concludes that a village can be included in the definition of a tourism village if there are more variables in a village.

The third previous study was conducted by Tasliati (2020), who studied the word stealing through prototype semantic theory in cognitive linguistics. The semantic theory of the prototype model by Linda Coleman and Paul Kay. The researcher found that 1. The prototype of the word stealing is represented by (a) taking other people's things without permission; (b) knowing that the item belongs to someone else; and (c) using the item for personal gain. 2. Then, the b element has a variable, the second is the c element, and the a element becomes the lowest. The fourth previous study was conducted by Kurniawan & Ahdiani (2020). This study aims to define successful students through semantic prototype theory in cognitive linguistics. According to Ungerer & Schmid categorization in human cognition begins with two basic principles in prototype theory, economic cognition, and perceived world structure. Cognitive economic principles direct to categories of objects humans see in this world that lead to the inclusion process. The second principle, the structure of the perceived world, helps humans make accurate categorizations that come from the same category, for example, wings which correlate with feathers and the ability to fly rather than the ability to swim. Researchers found that students who study diligently, have a high GPA, work part-time, graduate on time, and are religious are definitions of successful students. The data also shows that the majority of students in Indonesia have no part-time work experience. However, worrying data is obtained that students are successful in fifth place without studying and relying solely on religious observance. In other words, this shows that students depend entirely on God's power.

Then, Wulandari et al. (2019) conducted a study that aimed to define the word sin through prototype theory in cognitive linguistics. The researcher uses the theory of Eleanor Rosch (1975), a cognitive psychologist, who states that there are two basic principles for forming categories in the human mind in prototype theory. The first is the cognitive economic principle, and the second is the perceived world structure principle. These two principles are used as a categorization system in humans. The next theory comes from Geeraerts, explaining

several distinctive features of the theoretical conception of prototypes, including (1) The prototypical category indicates the level of typicality (distinctiveness). Not all members are equal representatives of a category; (2) Prototypical categories have blurred boundaries; (3) Prototypical categories are not defined by a single set of criteria; and (4) The prototypical category shows the family similarity structure and their semantic structure is taken from the group form and there are things that overlap. The results show that the religion believed by Indonesian people is the factor that determines a person commits a "sin". In determining the concept of "sin" Indonesian people always relate it to the rules that apply in their respective religions.

Furthermore, the study conducted by Zakiyah et al. (2018) aims to define the word corruption through prototype theory in cognitive linguistics. Researchers use the theory from Rosch & Mervis, a prototype is an abstract representation or representative of a category or part of a category that is used as a reference in determining membership of a category. Researchers found that the corruption variables that most influenced the degree of corruption were (1) "there were illegal rewards" and (2) "there were abuses of authority". Two other variables, namely "knowing that it is corruption" and "intention to corrupt" do not affect the ranking of the degree of corruption. There was also no difference in the order of the degree of corruption based on the respondents' backgrounds. Based on their educational background, respondents from the legal field considered "abuse of authority" and "unlawful rewards" to influence the degree of corruption. While the variables "know that it is corruption" and "intention to corrupt" are considered to have no effect. This is very different from respondents with an educational background outside the legal field who assess the variables "knowing that it is corruption" and "intention to corrupt" are important for assessing whether an act is categorized as corrupt. Based on the respondent's work background, lecturers tend to give high scores to the variables "there is an abuse of authority" and "there are illegal rewards" compared to students. Based on gender, female respondents gave higher scores on the variables "know that it is corruption" and "corrupt intentions" than male respondents. The conclusion that can be drawn is that in the prototype study, two aspects affect the degree of prototype of a category, namely the variable member of the category and the background of the respondent.

Amrullah, (2018) conducted research that aimed to define staple foods through prototype theory in cognitive linguistics. Using prototype semantic theory, a preposition with important features compared to other objects or similar objects, the researcher found that Indonesian people state that rice is a staple food. In addition, cultural and natural factors also influence the way people interpret staple foods. The eight related studies conducted by Baehaqie (2017) aims to describe the semiotic meaning of food names in *mitoni* or *tingkeban*. offerings. The data analysis using the ethnoscience method by applying the triangle theory of meaning. Researchers found two conclusions. First, in the *tingkeban* offerings, there are nine names of food: *tumpeng playon*, *tumpeng pitu*, *sega rogoh*, *tumpeng bathok sponge*, *sega gendhong*, *sega guyeng*, *jenang baroba-baro*, *jenang procot*, and *klapa gadhing*. Second, there is a moral message in the form of the hope that safety will be given at seven months of gestation in the lexicon of the names of the food offerings.

The last related study was conducted by Jalaluddin et al. (2012) defines the meaning of the absorption word *alim* from Arabic to Malay through prototype theory in cognitive linguistics. This study uses semantic cognitive theory. Applying Lakoff's theory where one's experience is involved in using language. The Ideal Cognitive Model is applied to understand the relationship between a person and their choice of words by using the concepts of image, metaphor, metonymic, proportional, and symbolic schemes. The researcher found that there were several definitions of the word 'alim' found in the media, namely "knowledgeable about religion", "religious", and "very good". The word can also function as a rank or title given to someone after their achievement. It was found that the more 'scientific' a person is, the more knowledge he has, the higher the rank, and the better the person is.

The relevance of ten previous studies with this research is to use a cognitive linguistics approach and prototype theory in analyzing a word or phrase. Most words examined in the ten previous studies, such as pious, sin, and corruption, are commonly used or heard daily. In this study, the researcher examines sexual violence, a sensitive word full of societal ambiguity. As seen from the review of previous studies, the word sexual violence has never been studied using prototype theory. Apart from not being researched, a comprehensive definition of sexual violence can reduce differences in perceptions between the government, social activists, and the public in developing a regulation that can address sexual violence.

### **Methodology**

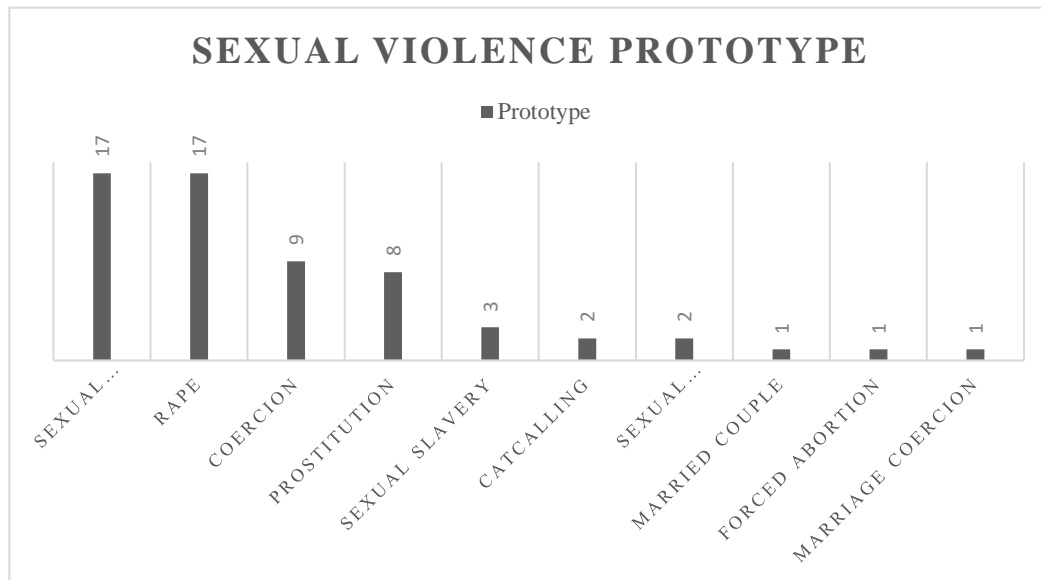
Data analysis uses mixed methods, which analyze data quantitatively and qualitatively. According to Creswell (2012), mixed research combines analysis in qualitative and quantitative forms. The first step taken by the researchers was to distribute questionnaires to the general public with an age range of seventeen to fifty years living in Indonesia. The data to be obtained is in the form of quantitative data. The researchers took the age limit from seventeen to fifty years because, at this age, the respondents already had sufficient knowledge about the concept of sexual violence and could describe it well. The knowledge possessed by respondents can be in the form of knowledge obtained through formal education, informal education, experience as a witness, and even survivors. Respondents were asked to answer open-ended questions about what actions are considered a form of sexual violence. Then, the data that has been collected is sorted and recorded based on its grouping in tabular form. Furthermore, the researcher uses prototype theory in linguistic studies to describe the prototype of violence. At this stage, a qualitative analysis was conducted on the data obtained from filling out the questionnaire. After being analyzed qualitatively, it presents a data distribution table to see the data distribution.

### **Findings and Discussions**

Based on the results of the respondents, ten classifications are relevant to this research. Then the ten data are classified as prototypes based on analysis using relevant methods and techniques so that the prototypes of sexual violence can be described as follows.

**Figure 1**

Sexual Violence Prototype



Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the prototype of sexual violence consists of 10 classifications of 20 respondents consisting of 2 respondents aged 40-50 years, three respondents aged 30-39 years, 11 respondents aged 20-29 years, and four respondents aged 17-19 years. The data that can be taken from respondents is 61 data samples. The first rank that appears most often is rape and sexual harassment, with seventeen data each. Rape is an act of forcing sexual relations between the opposite sex and the same sex. Coercion of sexual intercourse can be in the form of physical acts, physical threats, or psychological threats. Rape can result in physical injury as well as psychological trauma. This means that sexual violence is an act of forcing sexual intercourse in the form of physical or non-physical actions that can result in physical and psychological trauma.

Sexual harassment has the meaning of any action that is unwanted and originates from other people related to matters of a sexual nature. These actions include touching unwanted areas, groping, requests to have sex, and other behaviors that lead to sexuality, both verbally and physically. This means that sexual violence is a unilateral and unwanted verbal or physical action in an intimate area that leads to sexual matters. The second rank is coercion, with a total of nine data. Coercion is an act of forcing or pressuring another party to do something by using threats, rewards, or intimidation. Sexual violence is always synonymous with coercion because the victim is always in a weaker position than the perpetrator, so they cannot fight back. In this case, sexual violence is an act committed by the victim because of pressure from other parties who have more power over the victim.

The third rank is prostitution, with eight data. Prostitution is an act of buying and selling those exchanges intimate relationships and sexual relations in exchange, generally in the form of money as a trade transaction. It is common knowledge that this action has existed in Indonesian society since ancient times. In general, this action is an act that is considered not good in terms of traditional norms or religious norms in Indonesia because sexuality is seen as something sacred. Therefore, carrying out the practice of prostitution, it will contaminate

personal purity. In this case, sexual violence is an act of sexual intercourse based on a buying and selling transaction and is an act that violates norms.

The fourth rank is sexual slavery, with a total of three data. Sexual slavery is a criminal activity involving forced sexual acts against a person usually held as an enslaved person. This means that sexual violence is a forced sexual act that occurs in individuals whose rights are taken away by other individuals or groups. Ranking fifth is catcalling and sexual exploitation, with two data each. Catcalling is a verbal form that can be in the form of whistles, calls, and comments of a sexual nature from one individual to another and offends the individual acting as the recipient. Although this generally happens between the opposite sex, namely men to women, it does not rule out that this also happens the other way around and even among the same sex. Catcalling has become a common thing so far. Many people are unaware that an individual's verbal utterance is catcalling. This means that sexual violence is a verbal expression of a sexual nature that originates from one individual to another and offends the individual recipient of the expression.

Sexual exploitation is any form of using the organs of an individual or victim in a sexual way to gain profit, and usually, this occurs in prostitution and fornication. In this case, an individual who is also a victim is aware that this activity harms himself physically, psychologically, and financially but cannot do anything because of the necessities of life. The exploiter will benefit from what the victim does. In other cases, the victim did not want this activity, but due to coercion or intimidation, the victim carried out this activity. This means that sexual violence is any form of sexual exploitation of an individual's (victim's) body parts employed by an individual who acts as an exploiter for profit, and usually, this occurs in prostitution and obscenity activities.

The lowest ranking with one data each is forced abortion, married couples, and forced marriages. Forced abortion is an act of aborting a womb to end a pregnancy as a result of coercion from another party. The other party here does not only lead to unofficial couples, which means the pregnancy here is unwanted, but it can also happen to official partners or from the family side. In this case, sexual violence is an abortion to end the pregnancy due to coercion by another party, but the pregnant party does not want this action.

Husband and wife are two individuals who decide to live together in a legal bond according to customary law, religious law, and the law applicable in that place. Under customary and religious norms in force in Indonesia, a husband and wife consist of a husband who is an actor in a male marriage and a wife who is an actor in a female marriage. An action that leads to an unpleasant act of sexuality occurs not only in individuals who are not legally married but also in lawful couples. This shows that sexual violence is an act that can occur when a husband and wife are legally in force.

Forced marriage is one or both individuals forced by other individuals or circumstances to live together in a legal bond according to customary law, religious law, and other applicable laws. Forced marriages are still common in Indonesia. Coerced marriages can also be the start of other problems, such as coercion in sexual relations, acts of harassment, and acts of rape. In this case, sexual violence means uniting two individuals by force into a legally valid relationship under the applicable laws without the legal consent of one or both of the individuals who are joined together

**Table 1**

*Distribution of Respondents' Answers*

| Age   | Respondent | Catcalling | Sexual exploitation | Married Couple | Sexual Harassment | Coercion | Forced Abortion | Marriage Coercion | Sexual Slavery | Rape | Prostitution |
|-------|------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| 40-50 | 1          |            |                     |                |                   | v        |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
|       | 2          |            |                     |                |                   |          |                 |                   | v              | v    | v            |
| 30-39 | 1          |            |                     |                |                   | v        |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
|       | 2          |            |                     |                | v                 | v        |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
|       | 3          |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
| 20-29 | 1          | v          | v                   |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 2          |            |                     | v              | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 3          |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 4          |            |                     |                | v                 | v        |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 5          |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
|       | 6          |            |                     |                | v                 | v        |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 7          |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
|       | 8          |            | v                   |                | v                 | v        |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 9          |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    | v            |
|       | 10         |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   | v              | v    |              |
|       | 11         |            |                     |                | v                 | v        |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
| 17-19 | 1          | v          |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   |                | v    |              |
|       | 2          |            |                     |                | v                 |          |                 |                   | v              |      |              |
|       | 3          |            |                     |                | v                 |          | v               | v                 |                |      |              |
|       | 4          |            |                     |                | v                 | v        |                 |                   |                | v    |              |

From the distribution table of respondents' responses, it was found that most respondents aged 30-50 years believed that rape and prostitution were prototypes of sexual violence. This can be interpreted that sexual violence as a physical act that is closely related to the sexual organs and is contrary to religious norms. Sexual harassment and rape which are prototypes of sexual violence with 17 data each, are spread almost evenly across all age ranges indicating that the majority of people in Indonesia from all walks of life agree that sexual harassment and rape are the main forms of sexual violence. Other prototypes of sexual violence are spread over the age range of 17-29 years, indicating that some adolescents interpret some actions as part of sexual violence. This happens because the availability of information and what is in cyberspace affects the knowledge of the community, especially teenagers who have started to be aware of various actions that lead to sexual violence.

### Conclusion and/or Implications

Based on the results found and analyzed, it can be concluded that there are ten prototypes of sexual violence from 20 respondents consisting of 2 respondents aged 40-50 years, 3 respondents aged 30-39 years, 11 respondents aged 20-29 years, and 4 respondents aged 17-19 years. Data that can be retrieved from respondents amounted to 61 data samples. The prototypes that best represent the concept of sexual violence are rape and sexual harassment, with 17 data each. Then there is coercion with a total of 9 data. The third rank is prostitution, with a total of 8 data. The fourth rank is sexual slavery, with a total of 3 data. The fifth rank is catcalling and sexual exploitation, with 2 data each. The lowest ranking with one data each is forced abortion, married couples, and forced marriages. Therefore, the conclusion is, most of Indonesian society consider Sexual Harassment and Rape as the main behavior of Sexual Violence. Furthermore, sexual harassment and rape which are prototypes of sexual violence with 17 data each, are spread almost evenly across all age ranges indicating that the majority of people in Indonesia from all walks of life agree that sexual harassment and rape are the main forms of sexual violence.



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