

CORPUS-ASSISTED DISCOURSE STUDY (CADS): WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN KOMPAS.COM'S NEWS REPORTING

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Abstract: The interaction of gender and disability has gained attention in academia and activism, emphasizing the importance of combating prejudice and stigma encountered by women with disabilities. The portrayal of this group in the media is critical because it has the potential to either perpetuate stereotypes or contribute to constructive societal change. The study, "Corpus-assisted discourse study (CADS): Women with disabilities in Kompas.com's News Reporting," addressed how one of Indonesia's prominent news websites, Kompas.com, portrayed and discussed women with disabilities in its news reporting. This study conducted a descriptive qualitative study concerning the corpus-aided discourse study (CADS) approach. It used the web scraping of Octoparse to build a sizable news corpus from Kompas.com. Then, AntcConc, a corpus toolkit, generated 26,398 tokens from news items with the keyword phrase *perempuan disabilitas* (women with disabilities). The findings indicated 45 occurrences of *perempuan* (women) and *disabilitas* (disability) associated with the lexical words: *ganda* (multiple), *seksual* (sexual), *kekerasan* (violence), *diperkosa* (raped), etc. Meanwhile, concordance analysis of the corpus revealed different topic clusters in the news reports: violent crimes and challenges relating to policies for women with disabilities. This study also shed insights on the unintentional potential ramifications for readers' cognitive biases in the discourse that Kompas.com propagated through news reporting.

Keywords: corpus, discourse study, women

Society always assumes that women are considered feminine. Patriarchal culture also states that women are second-class citizens who often experience discrimination from certain parties. Nothing is essentially 'wrong' about that, considering women still experience many cases. The record of violence against women increases yearly (National Women's Commission, 2023). The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) noted that 25,050 women became victims of violence in Indonesia throughout 2022. This number increased by 15.2%

from the previous year of 21,753 cases. The violence against women in Indonesia expanded from sexual violence to mental violence.

Several cases experienced by women with disabilities increased the number of cases received by the Women's Commission. The 2017 Annual Records of Women's Commission (CATAHU) confirmed sexual, physical, psychological, and reasoning violence as violence against women with disabilities. Monitoring of the condition of women with disabilities revealed sexual violence and torture

in several rehabilitation institutions and mental hospitals in 2018. Thus, the disability factor also triggers violence and sexual harassment against women with disabilities.

Despite the facts of the violent cases against women with disabilities, another negative stigma that is still difficult to ignore is the exclusivity of society's treatment toward women with disabilities. The exclusivity treatment might be in social life, work, or the law. A survey conducted by the Indonesian Women's Association for Legal Aid for Justice (LBH Apik) in seven cities shows that within a year, there were at least 62 cases of injustice that befell women with disabilities. Sixty-two of 724 women with disabilities experienced cases of injustice, and most of them experienced sexual harassment.

In addition, women with disabilities in Indonesia are vulnerable to multiple layers of injustice. Cultural, economic, and social factors sometimes make them unable to develop themselves. As stated by Karim (2018) in his research on policy implementation of fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities in Makassar, the implementation of the policy of fulfilling empowerment rights and implementation protection had not been maximized due to communication factors, Bureaucratic Structure factors (SOP and Fragmentation), resources (staff and budget) and external factors (social environment).

Besides experiencing exclusion or discrimination because of their disability, women with disabilities often experience exclusion because of their gender (Utami, 2019). That case could be a crucial matter, especially for women with disabilities who lack knowledge regarding sexual and reproductive health information. Haryono et al. 2013 found that many women with disabilities do not understand how to care for their reproductive organs, which affects their health. Moreover, access to reproductive health services for women with disabilities is still minimal. Suppose all persons with disabilities have not properly reached preventive access to handling violence against disabilities in Indonesia. In that case, crimes against women with disabilities will worsen, especially women with intellectual disabilities who could experience the case worse. Therefore, more special attention should be given to the needs of women with disabilities.

Since the government has made laws and regulations relating to the rights of persons with disabilities, formulating laws must be perfected yearly. Improving the rule of law is essential to protect and unexpectedly cover the needs of persons with disabilities in today's era. No wonder the legal aspects of protecting people with disabilities rights have drawn much attention. For instance, Sudika (2021) examined the legal rights of women and children with disabilities in Indonesia and the difficulties that come with them. Normative juridical principles guided the study methods used here. Dewi (2023) examined legal mobilization by women with disabilities in Indonesia and found that the circumstances encountered by women with disabilities have improved due to these measures. However, considerable obstacles to further emancipation still exist. Furthermore, Soeres and Setyawan (2023) emphasized the notion of harassment as a crucial part of Indonesian law. They noted that this legal theory can downplay the seriousness of the victimization suffered, impeding the administration of justice.

Although it is important to comprehend how the victimization of women with disabilities affects the administration of justice, thorough research in another field is urgently needed, for instance, on how women with disabilities are portrayed in society and the media. Representations of People with Disabilities in an Indonesian Newspaper: A Study by Priyanti (2018) People with disabilities are discursively created in Indonesian mass media discourse with the theme role of a patient/beneficiary, as seen by the grammatical construction and the pervasive use of ableist terms, according to critical discourse. Tsaputra (2016) looked into eleven stories from Indonesian newspapers and found that the majority of them used derogatory language and focused more on people's disabilities than their positive qualities.

However, most past research on women with disabilities has concentrated on legal difficulties, governmental constraints, and the social challenges faced by disabled women in Indonesia. While some studies have discussed the stigmatization of disabled women in the media, they have not explicitly examined how news discourses may support or contradict preexisting stigmatization and stereotypes. There has not been much research on how media,

particularly online news platforms, portray and talk about this particular demographic.

To close this gap, it needs to discuss online news discourse scientifically with more news article data. Examining more news articles requires a linguistic corpus analysis to give comprehensive insights into the online news patterns and thematic clusters. Meanwhile, focusing on media discourse assesses media frames on stigmatization and researches possible public discourse implications. Hence, a Corpus-Assisted Discourse Study (CADS) seems suitable for comprehensively examining language patterns, thematic clusters, and discourses within the online news corpus. CADS is a way of analyzing language use that integrates discourse analysis's theoretical and analytical frameworks with corpus linguistics tools and methodologies (Eriyanto, 2022: 6).

The main goal of Corpus-Assisted Discourse Study (CADS) is to investigate how language contributes to the construction of meaning across a range of social contexts. This is done by methodically analyzing linguistic patterns found in big corpora of text. Contrary to conventional language techniques, CADS addresses concordance analysis from a unique discourse perspective. CADS researchers take a different approach than conventional grammarians and lexicographers, who often seek to understand how a particular language item functions within its linguistic context. They use concordances as their main resource to discover a wider range of insights.

As stressed by academics like Fanego Rodriguez-Puente (2019) and Semino et al. (2018), this includes the identification of recurrent themes and viewpoints within a specific social area. In addition, CADS explores how actors and events are framed, as noted by scholars like Harvey (2020) and Appleton (2021). In summary, CADS moves the fundamental point of reference away from the linguistic system's boundaries and toward the larger social structure that language actively creates, a viewpoint supported by Mautner (2022) and Gillings et al. (2023).

Therefore, this study differs from its forerunners by using CADS to look for trends within a larger dataset of online news stories. This method enables a thorough analysis of media discourse and the investigation of stigmatization-related media frames, providing a

greater knowledge of the intricate dynamics of language use in online news reporting within a particular social context. By undertaking a Corpus Linguistic-Assisted Discourse Study (CADS), this study focuses on how online news platforms represent or portray women with disabilities in Indonesia to see the media's potential role in sustaining or combating stigma towards this group. Even more, in the current digital era, where online life significantly impacts societal attitudes, it is crucial to recognize the power of words. Baker (2006: 65) emphasized that the word frequency reflects the usual and stereotypical language used by a specific community.

CADS in this study integrates discourse analysis's theoretical and analytical frameworks with corpus linguistics tools to discern how language constructs meaning in social contexts by identifying patterns and discourses in massive text corpora. In line with Baker's assertion (2006: 1), using corpora (extensive collections of computer-stored naturally occurring language data) and corpus processes (computational operations that analyze this data) helps reveal linguistic patterns that describe language's role in shaping discourses or constructions of reality.

By offering a thorough understanding of how online news media patterns impact attitudes of women with disabilities in Indonesia, this study seeks to supplement previous scholarship. The news articles compiled into a corpus of this study are from Kompas.com. As one of Indonesia's leading and most widely visited online news platforms (SimilarWeb report in February 2023), Kompas.com might significantly lead public opinion and perception due to its extensive reach and readership.

As a result, the title of this study is 'Corpus-Assisted Discourse Study (CADS): Women with Disabilities in Kompas.com's News Reporting. This title includes the three research-related questions that were put forth, which are as follows: 1) What are the dominant patterns in Kompas.com's reporting on women with disabilities? 2) What are the dominant themes in Kompas.com's reporting on women with disabilities?

METHOD

This research is descriptive-quantitative. This descriptive study aims to expose the

patterns, themes, and stigma in reporting on women with disabilities in Indonesia. It employed Corpus-Assisted Discourse Study (CADS) as the basis for the analysis of linguistic patterns and thematic clusters within a large corpus of text. Corpus-assisted discourse Study (CADS), which is an approach to the integration of discourse analysis using techniques and tools from corpus linguistics (Partington, 2010; Mautner, 2019), is well-suited for studying media representations.

The data of this study was collected from Kompas.com, an Indonesian online news platform. The news data was collected over a defined period, from 2019 to early 2023. The data collection criteria included articles containing the keywords "*perempuan disabilitas*" or phrases related to women with disabilities. 61 news articles with the precise keywords "*perempuan disabilitas*" were gathered using the web scraping software *Octoparse*.

The data analysis procedure employed in this study combined linguistic analysis, concordance analysis, and thematic clustering to understand how Kompas.com reports on women with disabilities comprehensively. This research used the Corpus-Assisted Discourse Study (CADS) methodology to systematically analyze and interpret the media discourse within the collected corpus. It built its corpus from the collected data. Then, using *AntConc 4.2*, the corpus-based analysis focused on several key aspects. It included examining the frequency of occurrences, concordance analyses, and collocates associated with the search terms "perempuan" (women) and "disabilitas" (disabilities). The aim was to observe Kompas.com's reporting patterns concerning women with disabilities.

The researcher narrowed the corpus-based examination to the top ten highest-frequency keyword collocations for a more focused analysis. It was for a detailed exploration of the linguistic contexts surrounding these terms. Specifically, the study focused on the node's left and right contexts for "perempuan" and "disabilitas" within concordances. This approach provided insights into how these terms were employed and situated within the broader context of the news articles.

The final stage of this study involves the interpretation of findings, drawing broad conclusions about how Kompas.com portrays

women with disabilities, and investigating the potential ramifications for society's discourse and views. This stage emphasized a thorough discourse analysis that examined the linguistic choices made within the corpus's news items. These choices describe the news media's decisions when reporting women with disabilities.

The method of discourse analysis involves thoroughly examining textual organization, including lexical and grammatical analysis. While grammatical research focuses on the structure of sentences and their construction, linguistic analysis reveals the precise words and terminology used. These analytical facets provide a profound understanding of how Kompas.com carefully crafts its news coverage of women with disabilities, ultimately exposing the subtleties of the author's choices in information delivery and affecting the conversation surrounding this group.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The study identified patterns and trends in the representation of women with disabilities, providing insightful information into the media discourse around this demographic. It examined these prevailing patterns and the employment of lexical words and terms in Kompas.com's news reporting.

News Patterns of Women With Disabilities in Kompas.Com

The analysis of Kompas.com's reporting on women with disabilities using the Antconc version 4.2.0 software revealed dominant patterns in the corpus by considering word lists. The word list includes all the words in the corpus, their frequencies, and the percentage contribution of each word to the overall corpus. The corpus comprised 26,398 tokens and 3,922 types (unique words).

The analysis of the word list showed that the most frequently occurring words in the Kompas.com news corpus encompassed both grammatical or function words and lexical words. Grammatical words serve structural or grammatical roles in sentences, while lexical words include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and

adverbs that convey content or meaning. Baker (2006: 54) suggests that a deeper understanding of discourses within a corpus can be gained by focusing on the most frequent lexical words and terms while setting aside grammatical words

temporarily. Table 1 shows the corpus's top ten function words and lexical words. Table 1 shows the corpus's top ten function words and lexical words.

Table 1. The Most Frequent Ten Function Words and Lexical Words

Rank	Function Words	Freq	Lexical Words	Freq
1	di	606	Disabilitas	474
2	yang	535	Korban	340
3	dan	483	Perempuan	335
4	juga	371	Penyandang	237
5	itu	247	Pelaku	189
6	ini	239	Anak	115
7	untuk	219	Kasus	98
8	dari	211	Kekerasan	91
9	dengan	210	Rumah	87
10	dalam	203	Blora	73

The table provides details about the subject matter of the corpus. Phrases that describe the actor's circumstance include *disabilitas* (disabilities), *korban* (victim), *perempuan* (women), *penyandang* (disabled), *pelaku* (perpetrator), *anak* (children), *kasus* (case), *menjadi* (become), and *kekerasan* (violence), as well as the phrases *rumah* (house) and *Blora*. Additionally, the lexical frequency of the corpus shows that Kompas.com used the word "*disabilitas*" (disabilities) more frequently in news items than the words *korban* (victim), *perempuan* (women), *penyandang* (disabled), and so forth.

Meanwhile, the discrepancy analysis reveals that the term *disabilitas* (disability) was constantly used and appeared at the beginning, middle, and end of 41 news discourses. The term *disabilitas* appears frequently in the corpus, indicating that it is used often. The use is intimately associated with the term *disabilitas*'s function as a descriptor for nouns like *anak* (children), *perempuan* (woman), and *orang/penyandang* (disabled people). Compound words are created in Indonesian grammar by taking the descriptive word after the described term. Phrases like *penyandang disabilitas* (disabled people), *perempuan disabilitas* (disabled women), and *anak disabilitas* (disabled children) are examples of this grammatical pattern. The corpus examples below show how the term *disabilitas* (disabilities) is used in various contexts.

Jalan hidup RH, anak perempuan penyandang disabilitas intelektual itu, berubah drastis setelah ia menjadi korban kekerasan (RH's life, the girl with intellectual disabilities, changed drastically after she became a victim of violence).

Seorang perempuan disabilitas tewas dalam kebakaran di Kalideres (One disabled woman died in a fire in Kalideres).

Seorang anak disabilitas diduga diperkosa oleh tetangganya di wilayah Kapanewon—(A disabled child was allegedly raped by her neighbor in Kapanewon area).

Based on frequency analysis, the noun lemma *perempuan* (women) and *disabilitas* (disabilities) are the most frequent lexical terms in the corpus (see Table 1). At this point, the word list helps educated guesses about the reasons for and settings in which these keywords emerge. For example, the words *disabilitas* (disability) and *perempuan* (women) typically, if not always, allude to violent contexts (a victim, as opposed to, say, a violent doer).

Accordingly, the study of Kompas.com's report on women with disabilities focusing on word list analysis of the corpus discovered frequent language patterns and themes. The analysis's key findings stressed that the word *disabilitas* (disabilities) appeared as a recurrent and predominant subject. It frequently appeared

at the start, middle, and end of 41 news discourses, demonstrating its significant predominance. Besides, the function words and lexical terms were the most frequently recurring words in the Kompas.com news corpus. Lexical words, which include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that communicate content or meaning, differ from function words because they do not have structural or grammatical functions in sentences. The frequency of terms referring to disability and their association with violence shows these concepts' importance in media discourse.

News Themes of Women With Disabilities in Kompas.Com

To confirm and support the premise of the word list findings, concordances, and collocates

of the top three terms, namely *disabilitas* (disabilities), *korban* (victim), and *perempuan* (women), were examined. As Baker (2006, p.13) said, discourses are made up of connected patterns that develop gradually over time, and the discourses that these patterns constitute are brought into stark perspective by concordances (Partington, 2023).

In concordance analysis, the patterns on this news platform are sorted by left context. When the *disabilitas* (disabilities) and *perempuan* (women) concordances, 45 contexts of the two themes—crimes issue and their policy issue—were discovered. Four physical assaults, 20 complaints with policies affecting women with disabilities, and 31 sexual attacks were reported. Table 2 presents the sample of contexts.

Table 2. The Sample of the Concordance

Left context	Hit	Right Context	Theme
Mengenai peristiwa menyedihkan yang dialami oleh perempuan	disabilitas	ganda tersebut. Awal kasus pemerkosaan terungkap	Sexual assault
PP ini penting untuk memperbesar peluang akses keadilan bagi perempuan	disabilitas	korban kekerasan.	Physical violence
Kemenkeu "Negara-negara ASEAN juga diharapkan dapat lebih melibatkan perempuan	disabilitas	dan rekan-rekan lainnya untuk aktif dalam partai politik,	Policy issue

The collocates of the phrase women with disabilities also confirm the two themes, as table 3 illustrates.

Table 3. The Collocation of *Perempuan Disabilitas*

Collocates	Rank	Left	Right
<i>Ganda</i> (multiple disabilities)	1	√	-
<i>Mengubah</i> (change)	2	√	√
<i>Dunia</i> (world)	3	√	√
<i>Seksual</i> (sexual)	4	√	√
<i>Menyedihkan</i> (sadden)	5	√	-
<i>Peristiwa</i> (incident)	6	√	√
<i>Kekerasan</i> (violent)	7	√	√
<i>Diperkosa</i> (raped)	8	√	√
<i>Dialami</i> (experienced)	9	-	√
<i>Melahirkan</i> (give birth)	10	-	√

The left collocates (*ganda*, *kekerasan*, *peristiwa*, *kekerasan*, *seksual*, *menyedihkan*, *diperkosa*, *dialami*, *melahirkan*) associated with women with disabilities in order to verify the

sexual crime. Meanwhile, the right collocates (*dunia*) and the right verb collocates (*mengubah*) tend to be a part of policy issues as the sentence “*salah satu kegiatan dalam acara perempuan disabilitas mengubah dunia di Taman Ismail Marzuki*. (One of the activities in the women with disabilities event changing the world at Taman Ismail Marzuki)” (File PD 6 “*Mendobrak Stigma Disabilitas di Hari Perempuan Internasional*”).

Comparing the collocates of *perempuan disabilitas* revealed that both collocates concern the condition of the women with disabilities like the collocate *ganda* (multiple) and *penyandang* (disabled people). However, the collocates for *disabilitas* (disabilities) with span 1 left and 1 right specifically stance more on the disabled condition like *ganda*, *mental*, *intellectual*, and *gadis* as following contexts.

Korban merupakan penyandang disabilitas mental, ketika diancam tersangka, korban

menurut saja. (The victim is a person with a mental disability, when threatened by the suspect, the victim just complies).

Seorang anak perempuan penyandang disabilitas intelektual di Sukoharjo, yang telah tiga kali menjadi korban kekerasan. (A girl with intellectual disabilities in Sukoharjo has been a victim of violence three times.)

The second highest frequency word in the Kompas.com news corpus is *korban*, which means victim in English. Through concordance

analysis, the right contexts in which the word *korban* appears are strongly associated with crime issues such as *kekerasan seksual* (sexual violence and *pemeriksaan* (rape)). The words *pemeriksaan* and *kekerasan* also emerge as the two highest collocations of the word '*korban*'. Additionally, the function word '*yang*' frequently appears in the contexts, and the concordance also offers information regarding the circumstances or characteristics of the victims. Table 4 lists several sample concordances and Table 5 shows the frequency list for word clusters with a cluster size of three.

Table 4. The Concordance of *Korban*

Left Context	Hit	Right Context
Untuk diketahui, seorang perempuan dengan kondisi disabilitas ganda menjadi	Korban	Pemeriksaan selama tiga tahun ke belakang di Kabupaten Blora,
Salah satu kunci pengungkapan kasus. Namun, di hadapan hukum, kesaksian	Korban	Kekerasan seksual dari masyarakat disabilitas, kerap disangsikan. Padahal, sesuai
Dalam keadaan tanpa busana dan diduga telah melakukan persetubuhan terhadap	Korban	Yang juga penyandang disabilitas, kata Julianto, Kamis (03/01/201). Lanjut
Seram Bagian Barat bukan oknum jaksa. Menurut Dennie, pelaku pemeriksaan	Korban	Yang diketahui berinisial JL (56) itu ternyata seorang pegawai Kejaksaan
Melahirkan anak keduanya yang berjenis kelamin perempuan. Sampai saat ini,	Korban	Dan bayinya masih dalam kondisi sehat. Pemeriksaan belum tertangkap

Table 5. Wordlist of Three-Word Clusters

Cluster Disabilitas	Cluster Korban	Cluster Perempuan
Disabilitas di kecamatan	<i>Korban kekerasan seksual</i>	<i>Perempuan penyandang disabilitas</i>
Disabilitas di Indonesia	<i>Korban kepala desa</i>	<i>Perempuan disabilitas ganda</i>
Disabilitas ganda menjadi	<i>Korban pemeriksaan selama</i>	<i>Perempuan dengan kondisi</i>
Disabilitas ganda yang	<i>Korban akhirnya melahirkan</i>	<i>Perempuan dan anak</i>
Disabilitas korban kekerasan	<i>Korban dan keluarganya</i>	<i>Perempuan disabilitas korban</i>
Disabilitas berusia tahun	<i>Korban masuk dalam</i>	<i>Perempuan dan penyandang</i>
Disabilitas dan kaum	<i>Korban melahirkan anak</i>	<i>Perempuan sampai saat</i>
Disabilitas dan perempuan	<i>Korban penyandang disabilitas</i>	<i>Perempuan berusia tahun</i>
Disabilitas ganda itu	<i>Korban sedang sendirian</i>	<i>Perempuan dalam perkembangan</i>
Disabilitas ganda tersebut	<i>Korban yang juga</i>	<i>Perempuan dan eksploitasi</i>

The word clusters analysis contains the top three lexical words (*disabilitas*, *korban*, and *perempuan*) to uncover how they are used. Comparing the three terms, an analysis of the three-word cluster reveals some common patterns, such as *disabilitas korban kekerasan*, *korban kekerasan seksual*, and *perempuan disabilitas korban*. It inferred certainty that

women with disabilities were vulnerable to sexual violence. The word clusters analysis verified the top three lexical words, namely *disabilitas* (disabilities), *korban* (victim), and *perempuan* (women), to uncover how they are used. By comparing the three terms, an analysis of three-word clusters revealed some recurring patterns; for instance, *disabilitas*

korban kekerasan (disabled as victims of violence), *korban kekerasan seksual* (victims of sexual violence), and *perempuan disabilitas korban* (disabled women as victims). These patterns strongly imply that women with disabilities were at a heightened risk of experiencing sexual violence.

The term "penyandang disabilitas" (disabled people) is included with other three-word clusters, such as "korban penyandang disabilitas" (victims with disabilities) and "perempuan penyandang disabilitas" (women with disabilities). These clusters illustrate the intersectionality of being a victim and having a disability, emphasizing the particular difficulties faced by those with disabilities who are the targets of different types of victimization.

Additionally, groups that focus on women with disabilities who have multiple disabilities include "*disabilitas ganda menjadi*" (multiple disabilities being) and "*perempuan disabilitas ganda*" (women with multiple). These clusters provide information about the specific challenges and experiences of disabled women who face the additional complexity of having multiple disabilities. The intersectional character of their challenges is shown by this language study, which also highlights how crucial it is to take into account their particular needs and issues while discussing disabilities.

To determine whether news about women with impairments is correlated with sexual patterns, consider the verb class of words. Verbs are important in determining how discourses are shaped (Baker, 2006, p.58). The most prevalent lexical verb forms are listed in Table 6 for the corpus.

Table 6. The Most Frequent Lexical Verbs

Rank	Function Words	Freq
1	Menjadi	91
2	Mengatakan	61
3	Melakukan	37
4	Memiliki	35
5	Mendapatkan	35
6	Dipakai	30
7	Melahirkan	29
8	Minta	28
9	Berutang	27
10	Diperkosa	27

The most frequent verb is concerned with *menjadi* (become). Examining its clusters reveals that all cases of *menjadi* involve the phrase *korban pemerkosaan* (victims of rape), *korban kekerasan* (victims of violence), *atensi yang* (attention that is), *bagian dari* (part of), *inkubator bisnis* (business incubators), *korban rudapaksa* (victims of forced rape), *krusial jadi* (crucial so), *peluang untuk* (opportunities for), and *perhatian publik* (public attention). Similarly, other verbs such as *melakukan* (do), *mengatakan* (say), *diperkosa* (raped), and *melahirkan* (give birth) are also associated with various aspects of issues related to women with disabilities. These verb phrases in the imperative form prompt readers to consider that sexual incidents often occur among women with disabilities without imposing any obligation to believe so. Sample sentences illustrate this context.

These verb patterns stress the recurrent themes and associations within the corpus concerning women with disabilities and their challenges, particularly concerning sexual incidents and public attention.

Komisaris Polisi (Kompol) Christian Chrisye Lolowang mengatakan pemerkosaan dilakukan sejak Maret 2022 (Police Commissioner (Kompol) Christian Chrisye Lolowang said that the rapes had happened since March 2022).

Pihaknya juga akan melakukan scientific identification dengan tes DNA terhadap para terduga pelaku (Her party will also carry out scientific identification with DNA tests on the suspected perpetrators).

Seorang perempuan diasabilitas ganda di Kabupaten Blora, Jawa Tengah, diperkosa ayah kandungnya. (A woman with multiple disabilities in Blora, Central Java, was raped by her biological father).

Ia menjadi korban kekerasan seksual. Ia harus menjalani kehamilan dan melahirkan di usianya yang baru 14 tahun. (She became a victim of sexual assault. She had to go through pregnancy and deliver a baby at the age of 14 years).

Discussions

Through corpus-assisted discourse analysis (CADS), it considers patterns, thematic clusters, and how stigma associated with this group is portrayed, seeing how women with disabilities are portrayed in internet news on the Kompas.com website. It gets to carefully study many instances of a given search word and its context, making it simpler to spot use trends and concordances. Furthermore, as stated by Gillings and Mautner (2013), this approach enables the creation of tailored profiles for lexical objects that shed light on their roles within various discourses, and the concordance analysis enables us to progressively increase our understanding of the discourse(s) in question on the basis of textual evidence. Additionally, it makes use of concordances as a key technique to identify recurrent themes and viewpoints in a specific social domain (Fanego & Rodriguez-Puente, 2019; Semino et al., 2018).

According to patterns analysis based on word frequencies and concordance in the news corpus, Kompas.com represented women with disabilities regularly used phrases like *disabilitas* (disabilities), *korban* (victim), *perempuan* (women), *penyandang* (disabled persons), *pelaku* (doer), and etc. Although the term *disabilitas* is not inherently linked to women with disabilities in a particular way, its frequent use in news items on Kompas.com potentially affects discourse and can even serve to confirm stereotypes and conventional opinions about women with disabilities. As discourse analysts, it is crucial to provide justifications for the frequencies and refrain from stating the obvious because it indicates the typical and stereotypical language used by a specific community (Baker, 2006: 65).

The word "disabilitas" frequently appears in the Kompas.com news corpus, which is notable because it does not only refer to women but also children and people with disabilities in general. It is important to understand that the word "*disabilitas*" does not necessarily imply an association with women who have disabilities. The intricacy of media discourse, which is far from uniform or monolithic, is highlighted as part of its larger goals, Kompas.com's purposeful and frequent usage of the term "*disabilitas*" has a purpose in influencing public perception, particularly in relation to women with

disabilities. It is because, as a news platform, Kompas.com has such a dynamic interplay between media discourse, public consciousness, and the narratives that shape our collective understanding of various issues. It aligns with the insights offered by scholars such as Moreno-Almeida (2021), Widdowson (2008), and Wodak & Meyer (2001) that the media creates stories, molds public opinion, and affects how society perceives things.

Furthermore, Kompas.com's news articles' persistent focus on the word "disabilitas" has another purpose: it fosters empathy and public support for issues and legislation pertaining to people with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities. The data, which shows that 20 news discourses focused on policy issues affecting women with disabilities, supports this strategic approach. As an example, a 2022 news report highlighted "The Women Meeting 20" in Manokwari, Papua Barat, an important occasion intended to empower both rural women and women with disabilities economically. The National Commission on Women held a meeting in 2020 that focused on the issue of political equality for women with disabilities. Kompas.com reported the event. The sample highlights the news report's dedication to bringing attention to programs and laws that can enhance the lives of Indonesian women with disabilities, which has become Indonesian public attention. The strategic emphasis on policy issues and empowerment aligns with the findings of recent research on media frames. Prahita & Nurhadi (2022) highlight that the dominant frames in news reports on women and people with disabilities in national news shift toward solidarity because of government sources seem to have a role in influencing news frames.

Another significant theme that appears within the news corpus is the issue of sexual abuse, which is prominently featured in 31 news articles. This theme reveals a distressing pattern of negative collocates associated with women with disabilities, including *seksual* (sexual), *melahirkan* (giving birth), *diperkosa* (raped), and *dialami* (experienced). These terms indicate a deeply concerning trend of sexual violence and victimization experienced by women with disabilities, explaining on the urgent need to address this issue.

Furthermore, the analysis of word clusters and concordances, with a primary focus on the

top three lexical terms—*disabilitas* (disabilities), *korban* (victim), and *perempuan* (women)—inform the context of sexual abuse affecting women with disabilities. This examination reveals recurring patterns in language use, such as *disabilitas korban kekerasan* (disabled as victims of violence), *korban kekerasan seksual* (victims of sexual violence), and *perempuan disabilitas korban* (disabled women as victims). These linguistic patterns strongly indicate the elevated vulnerability of women with disabilities to sexual violence and emphasize the critical importance of addressing this pervasive issue through both awareness and concrete action.

Regarding the problem of sexual assault, women with disabilities frequently encounter stressful circumstances in which their sexuality is either disregarded, misunderstood, or stigmatized as a result of pervasive prejudices and biases against them. These preconceived ideas have led to a number of societal limitations and prejudices that have a big impact on their life. Furthermore, this tragic reality has left women with disabilities severely lacking in resources and knowledge regarding sexual health, which has made matters worse (Karim, 2018; Utami, 2019; Haryono et al., 2013).

In the context of sexual and violent crimes, another language pattern fosters negative perceptions about women with disabilities. Language associated with *disabilitas* (disabilities), such as *ganda* (multiple), *mental* (mental), *intellectual* (intellectual), and *wanita* (women), portrays disabled women as weak or burdensome. Additionally, the frequent use of particular verbs in news articles, particularly those that discuss sexual occurrences, might influence a language that restricts how women with disabilities are portrayed. These verbs underscore the frequency of such situations by revealing the experiences of disabled women, including instances of sexual assault and childbirth.

Additionally, phrases like "*perempuan disabilitas korban*" (disabled women as victims), "*korban kekerasan seksual*" (victims of sexual violence), and "*disabilitas korban kekerasan*" (disabled as victims of violence) strongly suggest that women with disabilities were more likely to be the targets of sexual abuse. Meanwhile, cluster terms like "*perempuan penyandang disabilitas*" (disability women) and "*korban penyandang disabilitas*" (disability

victims) sporadically include "*penyandang disabilitas*" (disabled people) to underline the connection between victimization and disability. Moreover, specific clusters like "*perempuan disabilitas ganda*" (women with multiple disabilities) and "*disabilitas ganda menjadi*" (multiple disabilities being) focus on disabled women with numerous impairments in order to draw attention to their difficulties.

Based on the linguistic analysis using CADS, Kompas.com created a number of discourses about women with disabilities, from legal and sexual assault to social crimes. These discourses depict the social stigma of women with disabilities in Indonesia, where language in the online reports discourse might lead to either upholding or refuting social norms, implicit presumptions, and biases. In line with what scholars like Graaf (2001), Waring (2018), Fairclough (2020), and Reaves (2023) have stressed the possibility of language revealing societal biases and implicit assumptions. Additionally, as an online news platform, Kompas.com has a certain role in shaping discourses around women with disabilities because of the considerable influence that the media has on society's views and public perceptions. Melkote and Steeves (2015) stress that media has strong social and psychological forces that are more likely to affect people in mass society, which does not limit their influence. In other words, Kompas.com's language choices might have an impact on the discourses that have developed around disability concerns. Whether on purpose or not, these linguistic decisions may unintentionally support the upkeep of unfavorable assumptions and biases.

CONCLUSION

The corpus-assisted discourse analysis (CADS) analysis of Kompas.com's portrayal of women with disabilities highlights the linguistic patterns made up of discourse. The discourses that these patterns constitute are brought into corpus perspective, including frequency, collocates, and concordances. The results show a consistent pattern in Kompas.com's reporting, where the word "*disabilitas*" is frequently used in associated with a variety of unfavorable circumstances, giving the impression to readers that disability is a major cause of the difficult

circumstances dealing with women with disabilities.

When words like *seksual* (sexual), *melahirkan* (giving birth), *diperkosa* (raped), and *kekerasan* (violence) are used in conjunction with news about women with disabilities, it may unintentionally draw a connection between the experiences of disabled women and cases of sexual abuse. The concordance analysis, which demonstrates how disabled women's narratives frequently overlap with accounts of sexual assault and discrimination, makes it more obvious.

In summary, the news discourse on Kompas.com potentially maintains cognitive

biases toward women with impairments among its readers. Reporting by the media may have a variety of goals and motivations, such as promoting social inclusion, dispelling stereotypes, or adhering to ingrained societal values.

As a recommendation, this study emphasizes the importance of expanding the dataset and utilizing multiple techniques to go even deeper into society's perspectives and sentiments on disabled people in general. It acts as a call to action for media platforms as well as the public to be mindful of their ability to have significant effects on swaying public opinion and promoting a more inclusive and fair society.

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