

## Revealing the power practices and ideology of pedophiles in pedophile community through transitivity choices

## Mengungkap praktik kuasa dan ideologi pelaku kejahatan dalam komunitas pedofilia melalui pilihan ketransitifan

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### ABSTRACT

Among the choices of grammatical forms, the transitive system stands out in the pedophile community. The purpose of this study is to reveal the exercise of power and ideology of pedophiles through their transitive choices. In systemic functional linguistics (SFL), the transitivity system is widely used to analyze isolated clauses and contextual clauses. The data for this research was taken from conversational texts by pedophiles at WordPress Jakongsu from December 2021 to February 2022. Data were collected through netnography approach (Kozinets, 2010), which applies ethnography collection technique in the virtual world. The existed data were compiled in a digital archive. To analyze the data, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis (CDA) model was used (i.e., description, interpretation, and explanation). The findings of the study indicate that pedophiles tend to use clauses of the material process than those of mental and relational processes.

### KATA KUNCI

analisis wacana kritis, Praktik kuasa, Ideologi, Komunitas pedofil, Linguistik sistemik fungsional

### ABSTRAK

Di antara pilihan terhadap bentuk-bentuk gramatikal, pilihan sistem ketransitifan begitu menonjol dalam komunitas pedofilia. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengungkap praktik kuasa dan ideologi pelaku kejahatan dalam komunitas pedofilia melalui pilihan ketransitifan. Dalam linguistik sistemik fungsional (LSF), sistem transitivitas adalah sarana yang umum digunakan untuk menganalisis klausa yang terisolasi maupun klausa dalam konteks. Data penelitian ini diambil dari satu komunitas pedofilia di Wordpress Jakongsu selama Desember 2021 hingga Februari 2022. Prosedur pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini berupa netnografi yang mengacu kepada pendapat Kozinets (2010), yang merupakan bentuk adopsi dari teknik pengumpulan etnografi pada ranah dunia maya. Data yang sudah ada dikumpulkan dalam pengarsipan digital. Untuk menganalisis data peneliti menggunakan model analisis wacana kritis dari Fairclough, yakni deskripsi, interpretasi, dan eksplanasi. Temuan dari penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa dalam pedofilia memiliki kecenderuan untuk menggunakan klausa yang berjenis proses material dibandingkan klausa yang berjenis proses mental dan proses relasional.

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## **Introduction**

The rapid development of technology and information has both positive and negative impacts on users. According to Ardianti (2021), one of the negative impacts is facilitating criminals to commit their crimes; while the positive impact is facilitating internet users to communicate with one another and exchange information. However, criminals often misuse the easy exchange of information to carry out their crimes. One of the Internet-based criminal practices is entering a computer network system illegally. This type of crime is committed by entering data or information into the internet about something unethical or unlawful (i.e., spreading pornographic content on social media, such as weblogs, Facebook, email, and Twitter).

Pedophile uses social media as media to lurk and scan the victim through the chat room, waiting for the right chance to join the conversation. The difficult problem was to find the pedophile identity and to track the virtual message in the conversation room quickly. Pedophile did the activity in the form of sharing experiences with the victim, and sharing photos and video collections to each other which contain exploitation and sexual violence in social media.

Social media is commonly used by pedophiles to communicate with their fellow and with their potential victims. The phenomenon of child pornography on the internet is a serious problem. In particular, pedophilia has been largely facilitated by the internet, as it allows like-minded people to meet and encourage each other (Me, 2007). Besides, the distribution of pedophilic content mainly occurs on social media, where the communicating parties often obscure their identities with anonymous or pseudonym names, which makes investigative analysis difficult.

Investigations into sexual crimes against children have resulted in the frequent use of the term 'pedophile'. Lanning (1992) explains that child molesters have a sexual attraction to prepubertal children (pedophilia) or to pubertal children (hebephilia). Although sexual attraction to pubescent children and adults has the potential for criminal activity, it is not necessarily a sexual aberration as defined by psychiatry. However, many people, including the media, now routinely refer to those who have sex or abuse children as pedophiles. The term is increasingly used by law enforcement. This has even entered the realm of language with the frequent use of slang by police officers when investigating pedo cases.

The pedophile community on social media continues to grow rapidly, as evidenced by a large number of groups/sites indicated as places for those who are fond of children sexually. This is in line with research from Akdeniz (1997) which revealed that the internet had given pedophiles the opportunity to organize informal networks and peer-to-peer contacts on a global scale. The development of the pedophile community in Indonesia is now increasingly rapid and worrying. Pedophiles have even openly created communities and communicated through social media. The pedophile community in Indonesia is spread across various social media, one of which is WordPress. Wordpress Jakongsu was founded by someone with the initials JS on November 15, 2008. In this community, pedophiles use it as a place to exchange information and experiences with other pedophiles on how to approach victims and make offers and deals with potential child victims.

Based on the explanation above, this research was focused on the analysis point of view of critical discourse because pedophile language in pedophilia community being investigated had its trait and to reveal the practice of power and ideology through the discourse which could not release itself from the context either based on the language aspect or the social cultural practice.

The understanding towards pedophilia community continuously gets its meaning when transformed into pedophile discourse. Discourse in this context is meant largely namely the question collection which provides a language to talk and a way to represent a particular topic in the special historical event as well (Hall, 2001). Thus, pedophilia community essentially is a discourse as a representation system namely the way to discuss an event, experience, point of view, and certain life fact. Pedophilia community also can be viewed as the fighting site of power and ideology practice of the doer towards the victims. In this context, critical discourse analysis plays a very important role in revealing the practice of pedophile's power and ideology held and hidden in the choice of transitivity system. In this study, CDA was based on the social and historical background through language structure study to reveal the belief and hidden values in an unknown language by other people. CDA was done based on various modern linguistics theories and its main linguistics theory and its methodology source was Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) represented by M.A.K Halliday. CDA was based on three metafunctions in the choice of its transitivity system which becomes the tool of CDA analysis.

Critical discourse analysis brings the critical tradition of social analysis into the study of language and contributes to critical social analysis with a particular focus on discourse and the relationship between discourse and other social elements, such as power relations, ideology, institutions, social identity, etc. Van Dijk (2001), Fairclough (1989), and Wodak (1989) adhere to this school of thought as well. The CDA framework is based on reading the systemic social and functional theory of linguistics; it features a three-part analysis scheme: i.e., text (words and phrasal units), discourse (communicative events and interpretations), and social practices (societal processes at large (Rogers, 2011).

CDA has been credited with placing questions of power and social injustice (Slembrouck, 2001). CDA differs from discourse analysis (DA) by not only describing structures and patterns in language use, but also looking for reasons behind these patterns (Skrede, 2018). In its analysis, CDA focuses on power and ideology. In other words, DA becomes critical when the analysis focuses on how discourse is shaped by the relation of power and ideology, and the constructive effect of discourse on social identity, social relations, and systems of knowledge and belief (Fairclough, 1995). CDA in this study focuses on revealing the practice of power and ideology of pedophiles through their transitivity choices.

CDA develops in the linguistics tradition of the Europe-Continental principle. One of the names that could be mentioned as someone who developed that study is Fairclough. Some works by Fairclough (1989;1995) for instance mentioning that his theory is a combination between Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday, Fowler linguistics, and the new social theory by Foucault. The influence of Functional Systemic Linguistics Hallyday theory on CDA is seen in several things such as (1) the point

of view about text projection on the higher level, (2) the point of view about discourse as action, (3) the point of view about context role in discourse production and interpretation, (4) the point of view about the dialectical correlation between micro and macro-structure, and (5) the point of view about language study which essentially is the trilogy study of text-context-situation-context of culture which is related to each other.

Halliday's point of view is continuously explicited by Fairclough in seeing discourse and discourse analysis (Santoso, 2008). Discourse in Fairclough's point of view must be seen simultaneously as three series of dialogic namely (i) language texts, either orally or written, (ii) discourse praxis, namely the text production and interpretation, and (iii) socio-cultural praxis namely the changes of community, institution, culture, and so on which determines the forms and meaning of a discourse. These three elements according to Fairclough are called as discourse dimension. Thus, the correlation between Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) can be known from Halliday's point of view about language as social semiotics and language as social-politic action so that it can be applied and implemented in critical linguistics by Fowler and Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is one of the linguistic approaches that can be applied to discourse analysis. Discourse analysis carried out in a functional systematic way has been going on for a long time. Martin (2015) explains that the purpose of discourse analysis in SFL is to build a model that places texts in their social context and comprehensively sees the integrated resources in which they are located. SFL emphasizes the existence of the social context of language, i.e., the social functions that determine the form of language and how it develops (Halliday, 1977; Halliday & Hasan, 1985). The SFL approach is most widely applied in discourse analysis because the object of SFL analysis is text or discourse and is focused on certain grammatical aspects used in the text. Therefore, SFL analysis is basically a discourse analysis, including the analysis of ideational meaning, interpersonal, textual, word groups, cohesion, and text structure.

Among the grammatical form choices, the transitivity system stands out in the pedophile community. In SFL, the transitivity system is a commonly used means to analyze isolated clauses as well as clauses in context (Bartley, 2018). The transitivity model that is more widely used is the discourse analysis of Halliday (1985; 1994). Later collaborating with (Matthiessen, 2004; 2014), who created the transitivity system. Transitivity is a set of options in which the speaker encodes his experience of the external and internal world processes in his consciousness. The participants in the transitivity system are categorized into six, i.e., material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential. There are three questions answered in this current study: (1) What are the dominant types of processes and participants in pedophiles' clauses? (2) How are the participants shown in the clauses?, and (3) What processes are shown in the clauses? Fairclough (1989) explains that when a person gives a textual representation of real actions, events, circumstances, and relationships, he is often faced with a choice of different types of processes and participants and the choices he makes have ideological significance.

## **Method**

This qualitative research was conducted based on pedophiles' conversational data found on the Jakongsu WordPress social media (<https://jakongsu.wordpress.com>) from December 2021 to February 2022. Jakongsu WordPress was taken as the data source considering that the alleged crime of sexual violence against children occurred here. The data collected focused on the selection of a transitivity system by 16 pedophiles. The data is in the form of conversational clauses containing material, mental, and relational processes.

Data were collected using a netnographic procedure from Kozinets (2010), which is a form of adopting ethnographic techniques in cyberspace. First, online netnography observation in this research was carried out through a device screen and laptop which observes the conversation interaction of criminals who present through social network chat rooms covering chat room in WordPress and another internet forum. Online netnography observation was conducted through participants' observation carried out by attending the pedophilia community to take the data afterwards signed out from the community. Second, field notes in this research employed a laptop and internet network as the observation facility carried out to look closely and record the conversation data in pedophilia community. Third, document and library study concerning the conversation data of criminals in pedophilia community in social media was carried out through internet search engines until they could support the research. The existing data were collected in a digital archive in this research playing the role of classification and arrangement of data in the digital folders in the laptop in accordance with the research need.

To analyze the data, Fairclough (1989;1995) critical discourse analysis model was used, which includes simultaneous description, interpretation, and explanation according to the basic assumptions of the relationship between microstructure (text) and macrostructure (institutions and society). Data analysis was carried out through the following stages: (a) data reading, (b) data sorting, (c) data presentation, (d) drawing conclusions, and (e) checking the validity of data and findings.

## **Results and Discussion**

The results show that transitivity can be expressed in the processes being analyzed, i.e., material, mental, and relational processes (Santoso, 2012). The first step in the transitivity analysis is to calculate the percentage of transitivity that appears in the conversations of pedophiles. This quantitative count is not the ultimate goal of the analysis but to find out the transitivity tendencies chosen by the pedophiles. Analysis of the transitivity system of conversation by 16 pedophiles obtained information that the material clause dominates the entire process used. This can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. The choice of transitivity system by 16 pedophiles

No	Name (Anonym)	$\Sigma$ Processes analyzed	$\Sigma$ Material process (%)	$\Sigma$ Mental process (%)	$\Sigma$ Relational process (%)
1.	MAN	10	1(10,0)	5(50,0)*	4(40,0)*
2.	RIK	10	10(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
3.	KOK	69	39(56,5)*	14(20,2)	16(23,1)
4.	PED	62	23(37,0)	19(82,6)*	20(32,2)
5.	RIN	1	1(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
6.	ANO	147	53(36,0)*	61(41,4)*	33(22,4)
7.	YUD	14	9(64,2)*	4(28,5)	1(7,1)
8.	BOY	6	4(66,6)*	0(0,0)	2(33,3)
9.	OMP	1	1(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
10.	PIT	3	3(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
11.	EMI	3	3(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
12.	NOV	6	5(83,3)*	0(0,0)	1(16,6)
13.	MAU	3	1(33,3)	2(66,6)*	0(0,0)
14.	ZEE	4	1(25,0)	3(75,0)*	0(0,0)
15.	WIN	12	6(50,0)*	6(50,0)*	0(0,0)
16.	BAN	36	20(55,5)*	8(22,2)	8(22,2)

\*the dominant choice of transitivity in the clauses

Table 1 shows that the conversations between 16 pedophiles were dominated by the material process. The analysis of transitivity in the clauses indicates that pedophiles tend to put forward behavior and actions that use physical strengths to exercise power over the victim.

### Material process

Fairclough's point of view can be seen as social practice. There is a dialectical correlation between discursive practice and identity and social relations. Fairclough sees discourse and analysis as covering three dimensions. Those three dimensions are in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) namely: text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice. These trilogies of point of views are mostly influenced. The material process is the process of doing or happening in the transitive or intransitive clause (Halliday, 1994). The three categories of meaning contained in the material clauses are: (1) actions, (2) events, and (3) behavior. All of these appear in the conversations of pedophiles in the pedophile community. This can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The choice of material process clauses by 16 pedophiles

No	Name (Initial)	$\Sigma$ Material process	$\Sigma$ action (%)	$\Sigma$ event (%)	$\Sigma$ behavior (%)
1.	MAN	1	1 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
2.	RIK	10	10 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
3.	KOK	39	17 (43,5)*	21 (53,8)*	1 (2,56)
4.	PED	23	19 (82,6)*	3 (13,0)	1 (4,34)
5.	RIN	1	1 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
6.	ANO	53	42 (79,2)*	8 (15,1)	3 (5,66)
7.	YUD	9	9 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
8.	BOY	4	4 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
9.	OMP	1	1 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
10.	PIT	3	3 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
11.	EMI	3	3 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
12.	NOV	5	5 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
13.	MAU	1	1 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
14.	ZEE	1	1 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
15.	WIN	6	6 (100,0)*	0 (0,0)	0 (0,0)
16.	BAN	20	8 (40,0)	11 (55,0)*	1 (5,00)

\*the dominant material process in clauses

Table 2 shows that in the conversations carried out by 16 pedophiles, the material process with action meaning dominates the conversation. The results show that ideological position can appear in the process, participant (actor), goal (goal), and information (circumstance). Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) explains that the participant in the clause functions as an executor. The goal serves as the target of the process carried out. Circumstance functions as clause elements that do not have to be in the clause. From the transitivity analysis of the grammatical material process in the pedophile's conversations, there are several ideologies that pedophiles always hold, as illustrated below.

*The Ideology of pedophile I: Enjoying the Powerless Situation*

Ideology is a systematic collection of concepts or ideas used as the basis of opinion that direct the achievement of goals for survival. The concept of ideology is often debated because it questions the validity of human's most fundamental ideas. In fact, of all social science concepts, ideology is a complex and multi-interpretative one (Eagleton, 1991). Ideology in the pedophile community is the thoughts of pedophiles which reflect the way they perpetuate the relationship between themselves and their conditions of existence. Therefore, the ideology of pedophiles signifies the existence of a real relationship and an imaginative relationship experienced. Thus, ideology is used by pedophiles to glue the relationship between ideology and the existing reality, as can be seen in the following quote (1).

- (1) *MAN: Suka banget bos apalagi tambahin cerita memerawani adik adiknya yg ber-4 sekalian satu per satu*

MAN: Really like it, boss, moreover, it is added with the story of deflowering her four younger siblings one by one (D1/Gra/Ket/2013)

The clause in bold is an example of a clause that contains the ideology of the speaker. This ideology can be seen in the verb used by MAN, i.e., the word *memerawani* (deflowering) with an event meaning. The clause's transitivity system can be analyzed as follows:

Suka banget bos apalagi cerita Really like it, boss moreover the story of	Memerawani Deflowering	0	adik-adiknya yg ber-4 sekalian satu per satu her four younger siblings one by one
<b>Goal</b>	<b>material process: event</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>

The verb *memerawani* (deflowering) comes from the basic form of *perawan* (virgin) which, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, means a female who has never had sex with a man; still pure (about girls). Lexically, *memerawani* (deflowering) means an act of having sexual intercourse with a girl who has never had sex before. Thus, in MAN's clause, the verb *memerawani* has a negative meaning because it shows MAN's attitude towards sexual crimes against four female children who are still siblings.

An analysis of the ideology of pedophiles can be stated as follows. First, with the absence of the actor in the clause, the highlighted part is the goal (i.e., *suka banget bos apalagi cerita* (really like it boss, moreover the story of)). Second, the element of circumstance in the clause indicates the ideological position of the pedophile, indicating a

preference. MAN stated that he really liked the story that tells about someone who deflowered four children who are siblings. Third, the choice of the verb *memerawani* (deflowering) which occupies the element of process raises the question of who the actor in the story is. Thus, what is highlighted in the clause is the goal and process because MAN builds a sex fantasy from the story on the Jakongsu WordPress. Briggs et al. (2011) and Chiu et al. (2018) stated that building a sex fantasy is a way to build a certain level of trust needed to meet in real life, as can be seen in the following quote (2).

- (2) MAN: *Aku ngajakin ngesek adik kakak masih kecil umur baru 7 tahun dan 9 tahun di rumah kosong. **Aku ajakin di rumah pamanku yg belum beres sampai dia merasa ketagihan sampai merem melek, perih, meringis katanya***

MAN: I asked two small children (siblings) to have sex, only 7 years old and 9 years old, in an empty house. **I asked them to come to my uncle's house which had not been finished yet, until she felt addicted to the point of closing and opening the eyes, stinging and grimacing.** (D2/Gra/Ket/2013)

The clauses in bold are those containing MAN's ideology. The clause can be analyzed by its transitivity system as follows:

Aku	ajakin di rumah pamanku yg belum beres	sampai dia merasa ketagihan	sampai merem melek, perih, meringis katanya
I	asked them to come to my uncle's house which had not been finished yet	until she felt addicted	to the point of closing and opening the eyes, stinging and grimacing
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Material process: action</b>	<b>goal</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>

In (2), several explanations can be put forward as follows. First, the personal pronoun 'I' in the clause is not used as a substitute for the speaker's name but as a way for him to refer to himself. There are two types of personal pronouns: subjective personal pronouns and objective personal pronouns. Subjective personal pronouns are used to refer to the subject complement or the subject of a clause; including 'I', 'we', 'you', 'he', and 'they'. In the above clause, the pronoun 'I' is the subjective personal pronoun. Second, the words *merem* (closing the eyes) and 'melek' (opening the eyes) in the clause occupies the element of circumstance. Third, the use of the word *perih* (stinging) followed by *meringis* (grimacing) is a form of relation to the action (result) taken by MAN against the victim.

The verb *ajakin* (asked) has the meaning of asking to come as requested. The verb is seen as a material process because it emphasizes a physical action related to a movement from one place to another. The actor in the clause is 'I' because the actor is the executor of the act of inviting. The element of goal in the clause is *sampai dia merasa ketagihan* (until she felt addicted). In this context, the goal has a negative meaning because it is MAN's hope towards the victim after committing a sexual act, which is to cause a feeling of constantly asking for sexual intercourse. The goal indicates that what motivated MAN to have sex with children was to arouse his sexual desire and get sexual satisfaction. It also indicates that MAN could not meet his sexual needs in a more socially acceptable way ((Polaschek et al., 2003). The victim's reaction (being addicted



though feeling painful) is in accordance with the perpetrator's wishes who has more power than the victim. This can be seen in the following quote (3).

- (3) *RUD: Aku nekat masuk dalam CDnya ya ampun bnr2 kutempelkan batang penisku ke bibir v nya ya ampun akhirnya kupaksa untuk memasukan penisku dan **dia gigit kenceng pundakku dan sekali kujilati memeknya ohhww bnr2 tidak tahan nikmatnya** (3a). Namanya RIK walaupun sakit tapi amat menikmati juga akhirnya ku kocokan 10 kali saja langsung muncrat maniku (3b)*  
 RUD: I was desperate to get into her panties. Geez, actually I stick my dick into her v. Oh my gosh I finally forced to insert my cock and she bit my shoulder tightly and occasionally I licked her pussy, ohhww really can't stand the pleasure (3a). Her name is RIK. Even though it hurted, she really enjoyed it too, in the end, I just shooked it 10 times and it immediately spurted my cum (3b) (D3/Gra/Ket/2013)

Data (3) in bold is a clause with a material process in which it embodies the ideology of the pedophile. This ideology can be seen from the use of the verbs *gigit* (bit) and *menikmati* (enjoy) which means action. The first clause (3a) can be analyzed for its transitivity as follows:

<i>dia</i>	<i>gigit kenceng</i>	<i>pundakku</i>	<i>dan sekali kujilati memeknya ohhww bnr2 tidak tahan nikmatnya</i>
she	bit tightly	my shoulder	and occasionally I licked her pussy, ohhww really can't stand the pleasure
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Material process: action</b>	<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>

In (3a), several analyzes can be stated as follows. First, the use of the personal pronoun *dia* (she) in the clause has a possessive meaning. *Dia* (she) is a possessive pronoun that functions as an actor, while the word *pundakku* (my shoulder) functions as a benefit because the actor's act is intended for him. Second, the choice of the word *gigit kenceng* (bit tightly), which occupies the process of action, lexically contains the meaning of gripping firmly with teeth.

Third, the ideological position that tends to favor pedophiles is seen in the 'circumstantial' element in the clause. Perpetrators derive pleasure from sticking out his tongue to feel a woman's vagina; The helpless situation allows the perpetrator to freely enjoy the victim. The next clause strengthens the argument for the use of power by the perpetrator against the victim.

<i>Namanya RIK</i>	<i>walaupun sakit tapi amat menikmati juga</i>	0	<i>akhirnya ku kocokan 10 kali saja langsung muncrat maniku</i>
Her name is RIK	Even though it hurted, she really enjoyed it too		in the end, I just shooked it 10 times and it immediately spurted my cum
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Material process: action</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>

In (3b), some analyses can be explained as follows. First, there is no actor in the clause because the highlighted one is the goal, i.e., *Namanya RIK* (her name is RIK). Second, the use of the verb *menikmati* (enjoy) is a transformative verb related to physical verbs. It is the process of experiencing something pleasant or satisfying. Third, the prominence of the element of circumstance in the clause provides an understanding of the ideology of the perpetrator who enjoys the state of the helpless victims. The element that occupies the circumstance position is a situation at the time of the sexual act

against the victim. Fourth, the above clause is a metaphorical linguistic expression used to concrete the abstract.

The analysis of clauses (3a) and (3b) reveals the same pattern, i.e., the absence of actors in the clauses. The important elements in the clauses are the goal and the material process. Thus, the emphasis on goals in both clauses (i.e., child abuse) carries certain ideological implications. Craven et al. (2006) stated that the process is when the pedophile prepares a child to be sexually abused. The explanation of the clauses above shows the use of metaphors, creating a hyperbolic impression for the reader.

### *Mental process*

The mental process is a sensing process with the presence of one or more human participants being involved in the process of seeing, feeling, wanting, or thinking (Sinar, 2012). The mental process has two types of participants: (1) Humans with the senses of seeing, feeling, and thinking (sensors), (2) entities that are thought, expected, felt, and noticed (phenomenon). Mental processes by pedophiles are often used in clauses of non-human entities so that the clauses are metaphors. The mental processes found in the conversations between pedophiles are the perception process, the affection process, the cognition process, the eagerness process, and the verbal process.

Table 3. The choice of mental process clauses by 16 pedophiles

No.	Name of pedophiles (Initial)	∑ Mental Process	∑ Perception (%)	∑ Affection (%)	∑ Cognition (%)	∑ Eagerness (%)	∑ Verbal (%)
1.	MAN	5	0(0,00)	4(80,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	1(20,0)
2.	RIK	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
3.	KOK	14	3(21,4)	5(35,7)	0(0,0)	4(28,5)	2(14,2)
4.	PED	19	0(0,0)	5(26,3)	0(0,0)	6(31,5)	8(42,1)*
5.	RIN	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
6.	ANO	61	0(0,0)	31(50,8)*	6(9,8)	12(19,6)	12(19,6)
7.	YUD	4	0(0,0)	4(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
8.	BOY	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
9.	OMP	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
10.	PIT	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
11.	EMI	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
12.	NOV	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
13.	MAU	2	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	2(100,0)*
14.	ZEE	3	0(0,0)	3(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
15.	WIN	6	0(0,0)	5(83,3)	1(16,6)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
16.	BAN	8	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	6(75,0)*	2(25,0)

\*Dominant choice of mental process in the clause

Table 3 shows that pedophiles have a tendency to utilize mental processes in the affective category with eagerness, verbal, cognition, and perception processes. Some of the most frequently occurring affective verbs are *suka* (like), *takut* (afraid), *mencintai* (love), *menangis* (cry), *membenci* (hate), *menyesali* (regret), *menyenangkan* (pleasant), *membosankan* (boring), and *meyakinkan* (convincing). This provides information that pedophiles prioritize verbs that mean affection. For the eagerness verbs, some words that often appear are *bernafsu* (lust), *ingin* (want), and *menentukan* (determinate). For verbal process verbs, the words that appear are *berjanji* (promise), *diam* (silent), *berterimakasih* (thank), *saran* (suggest), *mengatakan* (say), *berkata* (say), and *menunjukkan* (show). For cognition process verbs, the words that appear are *berpikir* (think), *percaya* (believe), and *menghargai* (appreciate). As for the perceptual process verbs, the words

that appear are *melihat* (see). Thus, pedophiles use more verbs that highlight emotions and feelings than those that highlight perceptions, cognitions, desires, and verbals.

*The Ideology of Pedophiles II: Manipulating and Controlling Victims to Do What They Want*

Based on the transitivity analysis of mental processes, it shows that the ideology of "manipulating and controlling victims to do what they want" exists in several pedophiles. Galasinski (2000) explains that fraud is a communicative act intended to encourage the target to have certain beliefs, by manipulating the truth and falsehood of information. Criminals regard fraud as a form of manipulation, just as persuasion is a form of manipulation. Manipulation according to Puzynina (1992) as quoted in Galasinski (2000) is an attempt to influence the target in such a way that his behavior or actions are a means to achieve goals without using coercion.

Pedophiles make the power exercised often subtle, such as by determining the topic of conversation and fictional discourse. The power exercised is used to get what he wants by controlling the thoughts and desires of the victim. Pedophiles are cautious about expressing feelings to make them trusted and seen as good people. To make themselves look positive in front of their victims, the strategy of manipulating the victim is used by influencing the target in such a way. Thus the behavior or actions are tools to achieve goals without using coercion. Thus, pedophiles use manipulation and control on children both positively and negatively, as can be seen in the following quote (4).

- (4) BAN: *Sayang, banyak gadis cantik di sana tapi kamu yang paling cantik .. Hmmmmmmmm, Sayang, aku selalu ingin berada di hatimu ... Cintaku, kamu permata hatiku ... hehehehe **sayang percaya enak itu.***  
 BAN: Honey, many beautiful girls are out there, but you are the prettiest..”  
 Hmmmmmmmm, “Honey, I always want to be in your heart..”. "My love, you are the jewel of my heart..". hehehehe ... **honey believe me, it's nice.**  
 (D7/Gra/Ket/2012)

The data in bold is a mental process produced by BAN related to manipulating and controlling the victim to comply with his wishes. The clause which reads *sayang percaya enak* (honey believe me, it's nice) can be analyzed in its transitive system as follows:

<i>Sayang</i>	<i>Percaya</i>	<i>enak itu</i>
Honey	believe me	it's nice
<b>Sensor</b>	<b>Mental process</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

The clause is a mental process clause which is realized with the verb *percaya* (believe) as a perspective verb. The phenomenon in the above clause is *enak* (nice), which is the sensory thought, so that the decision made is in the form of a perspective on the phenomenon. In quote (4), the text generator (BAN) shows that he tends to persuade his victim and build a close relationship with her before caring for her. During the approach process, he needs power and control over his potential victim.

Some explanations related to the above data analysis are as follows. First, phenomena can be realized in an attached clause and can occur reciprocally represented by both elements, namely the sensor and the phenomenon. Second, the term *sayang* (honey) is used as a strategy to strengthen a relationship and persuade the victim, indicating the power of the pedophile over the victim. Lexically, the word *sayang* (honey) means affection and love. The word 'dear' is used several times and is used to suppress the victim, that is, it is used to praise the victims. Third, the pedophile refers to the victim with

the word *cintaku* (my love) as a form of expressing the feeling that she is a special person in the heart of the pedophile. Chiang and Grant (2018) state that for personal gain, relationship between participants are built in various ways, one of which is using the term *sayang* (honey). Thus, calling the child victim with *sayang* (honey) indicates that the perpetrator knows the victim well. However, in the pedophiles' conversations the term *sayang* (honey) is not used all the time.

### Relational process

The relational process is different from material and mental processes. Relational process (a process of becoming) refers to the conversation between pedophiles utilizing three processes in the relational clauses. Halliday (1994:119) explains that in the relational process there are three important types, i.e., possessive, intensive, and circumstantial. The results of the relational process analysis in the conversation clauses of 16 pedophiles are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Choices of relational process clauses by 16 Pedophiles

No.	Name of pedophile	$\Sigma$ Relational Process	$\Sigma$ Posses-sive(%)	$\Sigma$ Inten-sive (%)	$\Sigma$ Circum-stantial (%)
1.	MAN	4	0(0,0)	3(75,0)*	1(25,0)
2.	RIK	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
3.	KOK	16	2(12,5)	5(31,2)	9(56,2)*
4.	PED	20	1(5,00)	4(20,0)	15(75,0)*
5.	RIN	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
6.	ANO	33	2(6,06)	20(60,6)*	17(51,5)*
7.	YUD	1	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	1(100,0)*
8.	BOY	2	0(0,0)	1(50,0)*	1(50,0)*
9.	OMP	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
10.	PIT	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
11.	EMI	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
12.	NOV	1	1(100,0)*	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
13.	MAU	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
14.	ZEE	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
15.	WIN	0	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	0(0,0)
16.	BAN	8	2(25,0)	3(37,5)*	3(37,5)*

\*Dominant choice of relational process in the clauses

Table 4 shows that in the conversations between pedophiles, seven clauses are dominated by relational clauses with circumstantial meaning, six clauses are dominated by relational clauses with intensive meaning, and five clauses are dominated by relational clauses with possessive meaning. Each type has two means: (a) attributive and (b) identified.

### The Ideology of Criminals III: Distribution of Power to Victims

Based on the data above, it can be understood that pedophiles have a tendency to use relational clauses with the meaning of identification. In the means of identification, a connecting object is used to identify another connecting object, and the relationship between the two becomes intensive, circumstantial, or possessive markers and markers (Santoso, 2012). Many pedophiles make use of the identification clause by utilizing a relational (i.e., intensive) process, as can be seen in a quote (5) below.

- (5) KOK: *bayangan ku adalah tangisan dan teriakan ketika aku jebol memek dan pantatnya ohhh nikmat sekali, [1] ketika aku lakukan tusuk2 itu dia menggelinjang kesakitan apalagi kalo itilnya aku tusuk oooooohhhhhh enak banget teriakannya. [2] tapi biasanya sebelum semua itu aku lakukan adalah si anak suruh melihat film bf dulu sambil aku jilatin mulut dan tetanya dan sambil aku*

*terangkan ke si anak bahwa bentar lagi kamu akan di entot sprt yang di film itu.*  
[3]

KOK: my imagination **is** crying and screaming when I break her pussy and her ass ohhh it's so good, [1] when I did those pricks she rolled in pain especially when I stabbed her tits, oooooohhhhhh the screams were really good. [2] but usually before I did all that **was** the child was asked to watch porn first while I licked her mouth and tits, while I explained to the child that soon she would be fucked like the one in that movie. [3] (D8/Gra/Ket/2013)

Excerpt (5) is part of the data created by KOK when sharing stories of his experience playing sex with small children. In (5) there are two clauses (clauses 1 and 3) which are the identification clauses with the conjunction of *adalah* (is/was). The first clause which reads *bayangan ku adalah tangisan dan teriakan ketika aku jebol memek dan pantatnya ohhh nikmat sekali* (my imagination is crying and screaming when I break her pussy and her ass ohhh it's so good) can be analyzed by its transitivity system as follows:

Bayangan ku	adalah	tangisan dan teriakan	ketika aku jebol memek dan pantatnya ohhh nikmat sekali
My imagination	is	crying and screaming	when I break her pussy and her ass ohhh it's so good
<b>Identified</b>	<b>Relational process</b>	<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>

The above clause is an intensive clause because this relational process is often associated with the process of `is`. Relational processes often do not utilize verbs in certain languages. The absence of a verb is often seen as a copula and is replaced with `be`. The order of the clause builder above is identified + relation process + identifier. The clause can be reversed freely, i.e. identifier + relation process + identified. The above clause uses metaphorical language to give rise to a hyperbolic impression. Thus, what is expressed by KOK theoretically shows the ideology of power against the defenseless victims.

The third clause *aku lakukan adalah si anak aku suruh melihat film bf dulu* (I did was the child was asked to watch porn film first) also indicates the use of power and force by KOK against a defenseless victim. The transitivity of this clause can be analyzed as follows:

Aku lakukan I did	Adalah Was	si anak the child	suruh melihat film bf dulu was asked to watch porn first
<b>Identified</b>	<b>Relational process</b>	<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Circumstance</b>

The above clause uses the order of identified + relation process + identifier. The structure of the clause cannot be reversed independently as in clause (1). The clause is a description of a manipulative strategy related to sexual digital material. In the above clause, an English acronym bf (blue film) is used as a tool to arouse the child's sexual desire. The pedophile asked for a sexual image, stating that he was watching porn and sending a sexual image of himself to the child. The arrangement of the clauses above implies that the producer of the text emphasizes the identified element, in this case the actor himself, instead of the elements of process and identifier.

Pedophiles no longer use violence in the form of kidnapping to get their victims. It is because the relationship between pedophiles and children is considered asymmetric, which results in an asymmetrical use of power as well. Adults usually have more power than children, because of the age difference. Despite the natural presence of asymmetrical relationships, several studies have shown that pedophiles feel a need for power and control over their victims (Marcum, 2007:100). From this, it can be seen that pedophiles abuse the asymmetrical relationship and use power to control children as their victims.

They also tend to use a safe strategy by approaching and giving material rewards to make children follow their wishes. This is in accordance with Voet's (2020) statement that criminals often present themselves positively to gain the victim's trust. Gift/rewards giving is also present in the face-to-face grooming model Finkelhor (1997) and is often used to overcome rejection from children ((Polaschek et al., 2003). Asymmetrical interactions allow pedophiles to exercise power over their victims. When a high level of trust is obtained, victims tend to agree to whatever the pedophiles have planned. The abuser will try to re-establish relationships and trust if a victim disagrees or shows resistance. Associated with power, perpetrators of crime are always synonymous with ideology.

As an interdisciplinary study of the relations of language, power, and ideology, critical discourse analysis has attracted more attention from linguists, which can be applied to analyze language features under certain social and cultural backgrounds. Critical discourse analysis is based on Halliday's systemic functional linguistics (SFL) functional grammar which is a practical method to analyse discourse. One of the linguistic tools used to analyze is grammar. Therefore, this research discovers the power practices and ideologies of offenders in the pedophilia community through grammar, namely transitivity.

Among the choice of grammatical forms, the choice of transitivity systems is prominent in the paedophilia community. In systemic functional linguistics (SFL), transitivity systems are a commonly used means of analyzing both isolated clauses and clauses in context (Bartley, 2018). Transitivity has been considered from two different perspectives. The first and more widely used model is by discourse analyst Michael Halliday (1985; 1994) who later collaborated with Christian Matthiessen (2004; 2014) who created a transitive system.

Transitivity is a set of choices by which the speaker encodes his experience of the processes of the external world, and the internal world of his own consciousness. The processes and participants in both systems of transitivity are categorised into six processes, namely material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioural and existential. Fairclough (1989) explains that when one provides textual representations of real actions, events, circumstances and relationships, there is often a choice between different types of processes and participants and the selection made has ideological significance.

The statement is in line with what is conveyed by (Halliday, 1994) there are nine main types of circumstantial focus in transitivity, namely (1) range, (2) location (3) manner, (4) cause, (5) environment (6) problem, (7) role, (8) accompanying, and (9) view. Transitivity in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is expressed by mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, and existential processes. These processes

contribute to a particularly ideological picture of reality. The results show that evaluation and transitivity are used as ideological tools for persuasion and legitimisation of decisions.

## Conclusions

From the explanation above, three conclusions can be drawn. First, pedophiles have a tendency to use clauses that are material process, prioritizing actions that rely on physical strength rather than the power of thought or reason. In the material process, the ideology of pedophiles is the ideology of enjoying a helpless situation. Second, pedophiles tend to use mental process clauses in the affective category rather than those with verbs that highlight eagerness, verbal, cognition, and perception. The ideology contained in the mental process is the ideology of manipulation and controlling the victim to do something they want. Third, many pedophiles have a tendency to use relational clauses with the meaning of 'identification'. The common order of the clauses is 'identified + relation process + identifier'. The clause can be reversed independently with the sequence of 'identifier + relation process + identified' which share the ideological content of the text producer. The ideology contained in the relational process is the ideology of distribution of power to the victim. The researcher recommends that another studies must be carried out by using other language study such as the usage of corpus or computational linguistics to assist the researcher in data processing which reaches hundreds to million of data. Besides, another researcher can use interview techniques towards the pedophile and victims immediately to measure what power forms occur between the doer and the victim. For the community, this research is expected to give insight contribution about diction selection used by criminals in social media until the community could be more aware of pedophile activity. For the police, this research is expected to enforce law supremacy with justice and help the investigation process in understanding pedophile in social media which this far occurs in Indonesia.

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