

## **The Pragmatic Paradigm Of The Language Of Rape: A Qualitative Approach**

**Armand James A. Vallejo**

armand.vallejo@umindanao.edu.ph

### **Abstract**

The rape perpetrators maneuver their language to perform the wrongful act through threat and among others. In this study, the qualitative approach is used to know the construct on rape that has been identified like the rape activity, illocutionary force, linguistics strategy, and social pattern. Using the random sampling, I determined the 47 decided rape cases from 2015 up to 2020 which were published online from the Supreme Court of the Philippines. It was found that the rape activities are force, threat, intimidation, the influence of moral ascendancy, rape through sexual assault, penetration, and giving or receiving of benefits. Further, it was observed that out of five illocutionary forces as proposed, there were four of them that are present in the decided rape cases which includes constative, directives, commissives, and expressive. The linguistics strategies employed in the utterances are seen such as bargaining, implied threats, reply to act of questioning, replies that form questions, scripting, self – disclosure, justification, announcement, directive or regulatory speech, reassurance or diminution of threat lying, and limitation. Lastly, the social patterns are identified that command society's language, such as criminal speech, solicitation, bribery, and threats. This study's result would add up to the body of knowledge by providing linguistics awareness to the readers.

**Keywords:** Applied Linguistics, Language of Rape, Social Activity, Illocutionary Force, Linguistics Strategies, Social Pattern, Pragmatics, Philippines

### **Introduction**

The language of rape has been used as a tool in performing the evil act towards the victim. Linguistically, it maneuvered the actions by means of force, threat, deceit, and among others. This reflects the actions of the people in the society that shape their behavior. Perpetrators are able to penetrate their language towards their prey in obtaining their goals. Thus, the command of the language of the rapist unable the victim to escape from the activity (Lock, 2006).

Since rape is associated in the linguistics field (Levinson, 1979), there are parameters that discover its dynamism such as the illocutionary acts (Murray & Starr, 2020). The illocutionary acts that are extracted from the ideas of Allan (1998), Austin (1962), and Searle (1969) are constative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and interrogative that are prevalent in rape (Allott & Shaer, 2018). The extra force navigates the contention of the rapist. Kissine (2016) noted that there should be a great understanding of the use of speech act and the classification and function of illocutionary since it gives some different ideas.

Furthermore, because of the pragmatic force used by the rapist as his intention, there are rape victims who cannot voice out their rights. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2012) stated that the inadequate support system, shame, fear or risk of retaliation, fear or risk of being blamed, fear or risk of not being believed, fear or risk of being mistreated and or socially ostracized are among the reasons which hinder the silence of women's right to attain justice.

Besides, Limos (2019) reported a total of 60% who were not able to report to the authority because of fear, trauma, and shame. The study of Kondos (2016) on linguistic causes of rape culture on college campuses revealed that the society has an aggressive mentality and considers it customary. This is shown when the linguistic investigation revealed sexually violent humor that includes rape jokes, myths, and offensive metaphors.

Evidently, there are recorded rape cases around. Statistics showed that 73 cases per second per day had been documented in United States of America (RAINN, 2020), 100 sexual assaults recorded every day in India (National Crime Records Bureau, 2017), and 200% increase in the rape incident in the Philippines (Morales, 2017; Ladrado, 2020). Furthermore, the rape incident has been protruded as the report of Perez (2016) and Jalea (2021) exposed that 7 out of 10 rape victims are children. In the Davao region, Davao's city has recorded a total of 157 rape cases for the year 2018. This is the city's highest case from January to November of the said year (Revita, 2018). In accord, the Davao del Norte, particularly the municipality of Santo Tomas, has recorded a brutal rape killing of a 12-year-old girl committed by a drug addict, as reported by Capistrano (2020).

The foregoing rape cases that are recorded have caught my attention as a researcher. These are considered the social problem that everybody can observe and perform. I hope to shed light on the people, specifically the rape victims, on their different stance on the pragmatic force. In order to make the people be aware of the language of rape in the society, this study will be presented in the research conference, and published in the on line journal. For these circumstances, this study was purposively and rigorously conducted.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this pragmatic analysis is to describe and discover the language of rape in the Philippines. It will give an idea of how the language works in the daily conversation as a tool in obtaining the attention of the rape victims.

### **Research Question**

1. What type of rape activities that are prevalent in the Philippines?
2. What illocutionary forces govern the utterances in these rape activities?
3. What linguistics strategies are employed in each of the identified rape activity?
4. How are the social patterns determined through the utterance employed in the rape activities?

### **Theoretical Lens**

This study was anchored on the social or linguistic interaction theory of Levinson (1979), which posits that the language governs the roles and functions that are expected to play within specific kinds of social activity. The language in social activity is systematically constrained by the context of the activity type such as force, threat, intimidation, rape through sexual assault, the influence of moral ascendancy, penetration, and giving or receiving of benefits (Tracy, Fromson, Long, & Whitman, 2012; Reyes, 2021; Council of Europe 2013) and categorization of rape utterances in which some individuals are engaged.

Also, the pragmatic forces were used in identifying the utterance through illocutionary acts and linguistics strategies. These acts were extracted from the idea of Allan (1998) that posit the classification of the pragmatic force, which includes constative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and interrogative. Aside from that, the linguistics strategies were used by the rapist's utterances in performing the activity to deceive the rape victims. These linguistics strategies are from the pragmatic act based system by Dale, Davies and Wei, 1997; and Kendall, McElroy, and Dale, 1999 as cited by Woodhams and Grant (2006), which is the link to the social pattern observed in the language that includes directive/regulatory speech, threats, limitation, reassurance/diminution of threat lying, bargaining, implied threats, negotiation, contract, concessions, sexual questions, nonsexual questions, reply to content of questions, reply to act of questioning, replies which form questions, self-disclosure, scripting, announcement, compliments, apologies, excuses, and justifications.

Lastly, the social pattern associated with pragmatic-linguistics patterns by Tiersma and Solan (2012) connotes that in every crime, the defendant commits a specific type of wrongful act while having a particular mental state. The language pattern is then seen as criminal speech acts, solicitation, conspiracy, bribery, threatening, and perjury.

### **Delimitation and Limitation of the Study**

This particular study focused on the language of rape, particularly its rape activities, illocutionary force, linguistics strategies, and social pattern, which are equivalent to the pragmatic parameters. This study is delimited to the decided rape cases in the Philippines. There were 47 collected corpora used in this study which were obtained from the published decided rape cases from the Philippines' Supreme Court. The decided rape cases are from 2015 up to 2020. This study is delimited to the on-going rape cases investigation, blotter report, and other forms of violence are not part of the investigation.

The researcher recognizes the limitation of the study by having a limited transcript from the published source. It can be noted that the published rape cases are a summary of the proceeding. Thus, not all transcripts in the interrogation is read. This is why in the analysis, the illocutionary forces that are determined are not all present. This is the same true with the linguistic strategies used by the rapist and the social pattern of the language in crime.

### **Review of the Related Literature**

#### **Rape Activities**

The rape activities are seen in the decided rape cases. It includes the force, threat, intimidation, influence of moral ascendancy, penetration, rape through sexual assault, and giving or receiving of benefits (Tracy, Fromson, Long, & Whitman, 2012; Reyes, 2021; Council of Europe 2013).

**Force.** Forced could be a form of violence like maltreatment, and explicit threat of physical harm (Amir, 1967). Aside from that Tracy, et al. (2012) speculated that there are ways of seeing force in rape like physical force, violence, the force required to overcome victim resistance, kidnapping, showing a deadly weapon or other dangerous instruments, overcoming the victim by superior strength, physical restraint, or physical confinement, etc.

The Council of Europe (2013) stressed out that the requirement of using force about rape is not necessary because this can be observed with the use of slightly different wording like violence. Levinson (1979) accounted that force as the rape activity allows the perpetrators to cross the victim's bar to get into it.

Also, there is a notion that rape is inherently unspeakable. The power in shaping the discourse that would maintain its unspeakably. There is a permissible parameter in every utterance in rape that can be seen in the social norms. In order to speak, one must ask and acquire a subject position within a discourse, yet in performing so, and one becomes subject to the power of regulation of the discourse (Loney-Howes, 2018).

**Threat.** Another rape activity is threat. Threat as a form of social activity was extracted the dimension of violence towards any prospect rape victim. It victimizes millions of people for the sake of pleasure and personal interest. That is why the victims affected their communication skills by having no proper argument and realizing the fear of violence (Gordon & Riger (1991). The study of Gilfus (1995) suggested that learning to cope with the threat of violent victimization is a normative developmental task. Furthermore, in the utterance of rape, negative politeness is realized (Levinson, 1979). More so, threat is seen as visible in any form of utterances in negative polite (Praktiknyo, 2016). It restricted the rape victim (Brown & Levinson, 1987; Leech, 2005) by seeing or having a strong tension with a direct output of contradicting wants (Cano, Roca & Sorri, 2005; & Mills, 2002). Thus, the interpersonal skill of the rapist displays insecure attachment styles and lower

empathy towards the victim, which failed to find the social skill (Greathouse, Saunders, Matthews, Keller, & Miller, 2015).

**Intimidation.** Intimidation as the rape activity suggests that the manner of commanding the victim on what to do is a way of having a good plan (Levinson, 1979). This tolerates the action and manipulates the mind of the victim by conditioning and intensifies the idea that the victim is being directed and follows the language of the rapist. However, it is incongruent to the research study of Tinney and Gerlock (2014), who suggested that intimidation needs sustenance, and yet, the rapists do not seem to have played an important role in it and failed to command the language and the action.

**Influence of Moral Ascendancy.** The rapist used this moral ascendancy in the rape activity as the weapon of the weak to bring everyone to the same level (Solomn, 2007). Furthermore, Suddaby (2010) stressed out that the victim's response stimulates where the individual experience a feeling of state and physiological changes, with downstream consequences. This goes beyond the direct interest of the self (Haidt, 2008) by the rapist.

**Penetration.** It is described by Blackstone and Sharswood (1893) as carnal knowledge in which it has always required sexual intercourse in the sense that penetration of the penis into the vagina. Ejaculation is not required, but in some jurisdictions, penetration by objects other than the penis traditionally was insufficient, as was the penetration of other parts of the body (e.g., the mouth or anus).

The research of Amir (1967), Tracy et al. (2012), and the Council of Europe (2013) which the main goal of the rapist is to obtain his desire through the insertion of his penis to the vagina of the victim in any different ways. More so, this type of rape activity should have detailed evidence to proclaim the description because rape case is associated with legal terms, and it must define clearly (Greathouse, Saunders, Matthews, Keller, & Miller, 2015).

**Rape through Sexual Assault.** The rape through sexual assault happened by abusing, and using by the perpetrator himself leading to sexual assault (Tyler, 2002; & Widom, 2001). The perpetrator could control the situation through physical abuse such as putting and or inserting things towards the private part of the victim (DeGue & DiLillo, 2005; DeGue, DiLillo, & Scalora, 2010). The study of Harkins and Dixon (2010) revealed that multiple perpetrators are seen in the activity leading to loss of individuality and a loss of self-awareness or self-monitoring of the victim.

**Giving or Receiving of Benefits.** The World Health Organization (2003) condemns this activity because this is one way of raping the victim. The same is true in cases of sexual acts involving individuals who are unable to give consent, that is to say, individuals who are not capable of understanding the significance of the act or of indicating their consent or refusal such acts would also be described as nonconsensual.

Furthermore, this type of rape activity invalidates the Grecian maxim of truth in which the rapist in initially hiding their goals. It is clearly not adhering to the maxims of quality (truth) or relation. It is likely to lead to a socially uncomfortable conversation and so less likely to engender trust in the victim. Furthermore, the validation and adherence of maxims of quality allows the conversant to exchange of information. The engagement of words or monetary or stuff expects both parties to receive a response by the needed information to make a meaningful conversation (Grice, 1975).

#### **Pragmatic Paradigms of the Language of Rape**

The pragmatic forces were used in identifying the utterance through illocutionary acts and linguistics strategies. These acts were extracted from the idea of Allan (1998) that posit the classification of the pragmatic force, which includes constative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive (Muman, 2020).

#### **Illocutionary Forces Govern the Utterances in the Rape Activities**

**Constative or Assertive.** the victim may able to construct and interpret the action that has done by the rapist based on their interaction and that could be an expression (Hariati, Pulungan, & Husein, 2020; Sbisa, 2019) of belief. Amelia, Kardana, and Rajistha (2018) believed that assertive in rape is done by describing on the actual state of affairs (Searle, 1999). The state of mind allows the speaker to express its beliefs and believe the propositional content of his utterances. Meanwhile, the degrees of belief could vary from the weak case such as hypothesizing something to the strong one such as solemnly swearing something and it has a value of true or false (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985 as cited by Sastra, (2017).

**Directive.** Fitriani, Achmad and Rasmita (2020), asserted that the command of the language in the rape is associated with the pragmatic force and used to get the hearers attention in doing something through ordering. It is an act that makes hearers to do something as verbally expressed by the speaker in a form of asking, commanding, requesting, ordering, forbidding, advising, and suggesting (Nindyasari, 2013), tell, order, prohibit, permit, insist, warn, recommend, beg, pray, beseech, supplicate, demand, forbid, implore, and enjoin. Furthermore, the rapist is attempting to alter the world in line with words. The propositional content of this rape activity is always that the hearer does some future action.

**Commissive.** Woodhams and Grant (2006) stated that the hearer may commit to some degree the speaker is trying to do or not do something. Further, those are the kinds of utterances that the speaker wants the victim to use to commit themselves to some future action. The victim may express her will in a form of promises, refusal, and pledges, and can be performed speaker alone.

Yule (1996) as cited by Al-Bantany (2013) asserted that the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words. The language of force is seen here thru the performative verbs used by the victim towards the rapist like promise, swear, guarantee, and vow. Promise is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future (Nadar, 2009). Thus, this illocutionary force shows intention which can be seen to a world-to-word direction of fit which is similar to directive, but they differ in the sense of who takes the action that will alter the world as cited by Sastra, 2017).

**Negative Expression.** It is observed unlike the common structure of pragmatic parameter which is in the positive statement. Negative expression means deploring. Woodhams and Grant (2006) stipulated that it expresses the speaker's attitude (or apparent attitude) to some event that is thereby being acknowledged. They acknowledge that a state of affairs or behavior has occurred but they also outline how the speaker relates to this psychologically.

Furthermore, Sastra (2017) added that both the rapist and the rape victim have a knowledge on their actions towards their language and attitude which is an act of expression. Psychologically, it is a state about the conditions represented in the propositional content. In other words, acts of this kind show the speaker's own feelings. Expressive has no direction of fit. This means that the speaker does not need to get the word to match the world or vice versa in performing an expressive. Expressive shows the truth of expressed proposition. The members of expressive may be statements of pleasure, apology, thank, praise, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow.

#### **Linguistics Strategies Employed in Each of the Identified Rape Activity**

The linguistics strategies used by the rapist's utterances in performing the activity to deceive the rape victims are based on the pragmatic act based system by Dale, Davies and Wei, 1997; and Kendall, McElroy, and Dale, 1999 as cited by Woodhams and Grant (2006). It includes the bargaining for giving or receiving of benefits; implied threats for threat; reply to act of questioning for intimidation; replies which form questions for intimidation; scripting for intimidation; self-disclosure, justification, announcement, directive or regulatory

speech, reassurance or diminution of threat lying, and limitation and all associated with force as the rape activity.

**Bargaining.** One decides on how to divide the attention (Powell, 2002) from the action (Bearce et al (2009) it incorporates the beliefs about whether an agreement would be enforced into their choices about whether to enter talks in the first place. It resulted to the idea that it makes more conversation or among involved individuals, and suggests reason why negotiations are more frequent on issues like rape activity. The WHO (2003) stressed out that bargain leads to the decision of giving or receiving of benefits in which there is a presence of false agreement by hiding its intention.

**Implied Threats.** Turner and Gelles (2003) and Smith et al. (2006) stated that the use of any weapon can be used as indicator of potential violence and can help determine the level of intent to harm an intended rape victim. Gales (2019) added that threats are proffered under times of great emotional stress or excitement and must demonstrate relatively high levels of commitment. Scutt (1977), argued that it was seen and considered as fear of bodily harm or personal violence when certain object is used to manipulate its situation. Even though there is no showing of physical force, man overpowers the woman's mind so that she dares not to resist.

Furthermore, Napier and Mardigian (2003) stressed out that threat is a high risk when it contains decisive, strengthening language. However, it will become low risk when it composes of other things, lexically-mitigated or conditional language (Hu, Wen, Baker, & Baker, 2008; Gales, 2019). Struckman-Johnson, Struckman-Johnson, and Anderson (2003) added that since rape victims are being controlled thru threat and continue his pleasure, they make use of nonphysical tactics to induce physical arousal like removing his own clothes and others. More so, some of the rapist used some forms of emotional manipulation like threats to break up, telling lies and others.

**Questioning.** Another linguistics strategy used by the rapist is reply to act of questioning. Wood, and Anderson (2001) contested that in every social activity like rape, there should have a balance of argument like technique and the objectives to make things clear. For some instance, the rapist used a critical response to his victim by providing a respectful feedback and providing an appropriate time for the response.

**Replies which form Questions.** In replies which form questions as linguistics strategy, Cowan and Campbell (1995), Jiminez and Abreu, (2003), and White and Robinson Kurpius (1999) exerted that rapist becomes more favorable to his respond of being certain. Tinney and Gerlock (2014) pointed out that when this intimidation is applied strategically, it becomes an effective means for controlling other people. Though intimidation remains a part of social life, it plays a part in the relations between the sexes.

**Scripting.** Scripting means influence the perpetrator's objective (Berger, Simon, & Gagnon, 1973; & Schwartz,1977). Ryan (1988) and Jackson (1978) added that because the victim hesitates to follow, the assailant was very angry and aggressive to perform the raping.

The sexual behavior is governed by script which gives a vocabulary of intention present to sexual situation and guides for action within them. Furthermore, sexual scripts play a key role on how people understand and enact sexual interactions. For example, forced sexual activity may not be labeled as rape because it does not fit with individuals' rape script and instead fits better with another sexual script, and seduction (Littleton, & Axsom, 2003).

More so, scripting is being used by the rapist to have nonconsensual sexual intercourse. It was distinguished that these unacknowledged rape victims possess more violent, stranger rape scripts than do acknowledged rape victims, who are more likely to have an acquaintance rape script. The difference in rape scripts between acknowledged and unacknowledged rape victims was not due to different demographics or actual rape

experience. However, unacknowledged victims did have a sexual history which involved less force than did acknowledged victims (Schwartz,1977).

Lastly, most unacknowledged victims do not define their rape experience as rape because they have a rape script of a violent, stranger, blitz rape which does not match their experience of being raped in a less forceful manner by someone with whom they were acquainted. The extent to which their less forceful sexual histories is related to their more violent rape scripts remains to be investigated (Kahn, Mathie, & Torgler, 1994).

**Self-disclosure.** Self-disclosure shows revealing about the personal relationship of the rape victim and the rapist. This can be used effectively in knowing the criminal in rape (Phillips, Fowler, & Westaby, 2018). Furthermore, Iles, Waks, Atwell Seate, Hundal, and Irions (2018), supports the claim of Philipps et al, (2018). They believe that rapist may stigmatize the activity in the society if there is no control from the authority. However, the study of Littleton, Axsom, Breitkopf and Berenson (2006) revealed that not all information shared by the rapist are true. Some of which are results of miscommunication because of unconscious during the activity.

**Justification.** Wegner, Abbey, Pierce, Pegram, and Woerner (2015), revealed that the actions of the rapist are justifiable based on the its characteristics and attitude. This can be seen upon forcing the victim on sex without consent. Furthermore, Chapleau, and Oswald (2014) contested that justification is associated with myth in which the rape victim is morally disturbed. Their justifications towards the action of the rapist during the activity is in accordance to what the women should behave and portray themselves in the society especially that gender-specific system justification correlated with less moral outrage.

**Announcement.** In the context of announcement, Easteal (1996), stated that women are good on intuitions. This means that women are capable of detecting the social activities portrayed by the individuals in the society based on their actions and language. That is why, it was recommended that announcement on rape must be elaborated, and must undergone an extensive review on how women behave in the society. Lanning, and Hazelwood (1988) added that women are very sensitive about their safety.

**Directive or Regulatory Speech.** It is seen on the literature review of Greathouse, Saunders, Matthews, Keller, and Miller (2015). It showed that rapist displays a deficit in their interpersonal skills. There is lower of empathy towards the victim, and have an insecure attachment style. On other hand, Dale, Davies, and Wei, (1997) stressed out that directive or regulatory speech has been utilized by the rapist to control the victim. This enables the rapist to pursue his plan towards the rape victim.

**Reassurance or Diminution of Threat Lying.** Kelly (2013) asserted that reassurance or diminution of threat lying is a form of sexual violence to perform the activity or the rape. Therapist used his force and manipulate someone on unwanted sex without consent. Furthermore, the absence of injuries to the victim does not indicate the victim consented. This means that they rapist maneuver his language in raping the victim.

**Limitation.** Meanwhile, Dworkin, Menon, Bystrynski, and Allen (2017) on limitation stated that rape victim is forced to have sex against their will. Cooperation does not mean consent. Fearing serious injury or death during a rape, many victims do not resist the attack and do not sustain any bruises, marks, or other visible physical injuries. Thus means that there is no evidence telling that someone has been raped just by looking the prey.

### **Social Patterns Determined Through the Utterance Employed in the Rape Activities**

The social pattern associated with pragmatic-linguistics patterns by Tiersma and Solan (2012) connotes that in every crime, the defendant commits a specific type of wrongful act while having a particular mental state. The language pattern is then seen as criminal speech acts, solicitation, conspiracy, bribery,

threatening, and perjury. This is seen to the idea of Cao (2009) that each utterance must be investigated to understand better the social context of the communication by adhering to the illocutionary forces.

**Criminal Speech.** Kissine (2016) stated that the use of non-assertion speech act must be understood and traced to (Streeck, 1980) explore its language in the society as the perpetrator is displaying. On the other hand, this criminal act requires commitment based from the state of mind leading to rape (Tiersma & Solan, 2012). Constable (2014) added that criminal speech act is a communicative force of an utterance since the act of saying and doing something has been noted. This is the most significant level of action because the force which has been desired by the speaker is determine.

**Solicitation.** Directing not to divulge the situation is associated with persuasion in mind of having an unwanted sex activity. Searle (1985) stated that what the speaker says must be acted by the hearer. This tells us that commanding the victim using the language is a way of expressing the intention.

In addition, Tiersma and Solan (2012) asserted that this kind of action is a form of solicitation in which the rapist asked and induced in the crime to persuade the victim. The criminal solicitation involves no physical harm and that it relates only to cases in which a crime was projected but never completed. If a person solicited to commit a crime undertakes the criminal design, the solicitor becomes a party to the crime, either as accessory or principal and the case is not within the scope of this subject (Curran, 1932).

**Bribery.** The research findings of Streeck (1980) and the principle Allan (1998) which stated that the utterance laid down its idea having tried to describe on how certain action is being committed. Also, Solan (2010) has noted that this kind of act is a criminal or illegal in a form of offering and requesting through words or any material that can be shared. It was elaborated by Loughman, and Sibery (2011) that bribery involves intentionally offering, promising or giving any undue pecuniary or other advantage to the victim.

**Threatening.** Tiersman and Solan (2021) stated that threats are always considered as criminal acts which involves involves blackmail and among others (Shavell, 1993) and a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. Also, threat is commonly motivated by hatred and distrustful of the speaker to the hearer in which the speaker feels that someone has higher power to intimidate the hearer via his utterance (Al-Bantany, 2013). It means to give psychological impact to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command.

### **Qualitative Approach on Decide Rape Cases**

Rape can be done in any platform; be it in the society or in the social media community. There are individuals who actually raising their voice in eradicating the social problem named rape. One platform used is the online forums and movements. In fact, Suvarna and Bhalla, (2020) noted that, it is important to devise computationally relevant methods to identify and prevent victim blaming to protect the victims. A single step transfer-learning based classification method is proposed to identify victim blaming language in the social media.

The rape victims are vulnerable for being blamed for their assault relative to victims of other interpersonal crimes. There was an empirical result on victim blaming in acquaintance rape cases. In fact, Gravelin, Biernat, and Bucher, (2019) cited that there are factors that influence victim blaming as well as the common studied individual or manipulated within sexual assault scenario.

The interpretive interactionism expresses the experiences of the social actors in order to understand the social world (Denzin, 2003). It investigates the critical incidents or turning point moments an actor who have experienced. Furthermore, Blumer (1969) and Scott and Marshall (2014) claim that an individual interactions have an equivalent interpretation during the turning point moment which they create a new image of themselves and of themselves within the social world. This further continues to cause and create further



shift and sets up the said turning point moments in including to any life-changing event that an actors have experienced.

Rape as social interaction activity is considered as a conflict related case that is understood as a practice. It could be observed as horizontal social interactions among individuals which is prevalent as a practice, emphasizing not only the gendered norms and beliefs of the society (Wood, 2018).

This kind of activity is not only observed in the actual face to face interaction but also in the technology based. Henry and Powell (2015) stated that sexual violence is manifested through on line contexts. Accordingly, the problematic mind or body and online or offline dualisms result in a failure to grasp the unique nature of embodied harms which leads to precluding an adequate understanding and theorization of Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence and Harassment (TFSV).

In the same vein, a campaign in the social media thru twitter flooding the platform using the hashtag #metoo has gain a lot of attention. By looking at in its gist from the printed media, the sexual violence had been articulated, negotiated, and represented. This kind of social violence has impacted and has been studied both feminist scholars and activists both theoretical and material perspective. Källvik (2018) articulated that boundaries, institutionalization, and tensions are among the textual findings of the study. These constructs may be in a different way but they support the case by providing a bigger picture of the sexual violence as a fluid concept without clear boundaries, a tendency to turn all the issues of sexual harassments into a failure of the employer liability and the working environment.

Furthermore, the media has influenced the mindset of the individuals upon acting and doing in the society. It is a way of framing the sexual assault cases and how this media sways the opinion of the public through their choice use of language to describe the case. Most likely, the stories presented in the media has something to do with irresponsibility of the rape victims towards the perpetrators that are inconsistent with societal stereotypes of assaulters. With this, the public's perception on justice and accuracy of the statements made about the crime may be influenced and changed. Using a paradoxical language, Källvik (2018), the perception of the public has been significantly influenced.

Most of the time, rape happens in a night time. Women as the main victim of this harassment contested with the definition of this social activity which includes competing definitions of the situation, opportunistic predation, and involuntary incapacitation (Kavanaugh, 2013). This connotes that the rape victims are having no ideas about the linguistics gestures of the perpetrators towards the victims

Morabito, et al (2019) find out that in the rape cases, race is considered as a big factor in this kind of social activity. It was revealed that majority of the victims in America are black American. In fact, it was noted that the cooperative victim as a factor plays significantly. The language of rape victims shows how easy they were influenced by the rapists.

The language of rape emphasizes that one can be a victim in a form of social activity. The rape as social construct is manifested upon realizing the context of the utterance. This can be driven in many different ways such commissive, constatives or assertives, directives, expressives, interrogatives. This intensifies the idea that the illocutionary acts are perpetrators' command in the society. Since people are involved in any social interaction, the pattern of the language is identified.

### **Methodology**

Since this study's nature is to understand the social meaning, qualitative- pragmatics can be used as an approach. Accordingly, pragmatics focuses on the effects of context on meaning (Wodak, 2007). The qualitative-pragmatic approach in this study looked into the linguistics and logical tools that analysts develop and enhance a systematic account of discursive social interactions. It seeks to identify the full range of

inferences that a reader or a hearer would make when encountering an author or speaker's locutions, considered in context.

Lastly, it focuses on the utilization of corpus in which it is collected online. The patterns of usage of the language was shown, and the analysis applied to the data (Cristea, Branco, Mendes, Pellegrini, Thompson, Tufis, Bel, 2012).

### **Research Material**

The research materials in a qualitative study are those that can be the best source of linguistic analysis, such as published cases online and others. This source is available when considered a public document (Christianson, 1992; Reyna & Kiernan, 1994; and Sternberg, Lamb, Davies & Westcott, 2001).

Using a random sampling (Cross, Alderden, Wagner, Sampson, Peters, Spencer, & Lounsbury, 2014), the rape cases articles were identified according to the preselected criteria relevant to a particular research question. On the one hand, this study's inclusion criteria, it revolves only around the decided rape cases across the Philippines. The inclusive year of the selected rape cases is from 2015 up to 2020. Braun and Clarke (2014) stated in this study, and the I should obtain a minimum of ten and a maximum of 100 corpora. In this sense, I collected and retrieved 47 published rape cases from the official gazette of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. With this number of materials, the researcher examined the linguistics aspect of the case sufficiently (Georgiou, 2012).

On the other hand, exclusion criteria were accounted in this study to avoid ambiguity. First, the rape cases reported are undecided. Other published rape cases that are coming from the unofficial site are not included in the study. Also, other social violence like homicide, theft, and others are not part of the study.

### **Data Collection**

With the foregoing argument on collecting the data, I opted to derive a systematic and rigorous manner (Ogden & Porter, 1999). The data collection is critical in this study because it needs access to the Supreme Court's official gazette. The corpora obtained is sensitive; that is why it underwent an ethical process. I collected printed materials only from website of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. It is meant to contribute to a better understanding of a theoretical framework (Bernard, 2002) of the study. This study's type of data is secondary data because the Supreme Court of the Philippines published it. Accordingly, secondary data involves using published articles like legal text and others (Saundres, Lewis, & Thornhill, 1997), but in this study, the decided rape cases in the Philippines were used. The following steps were utilized in obtaining the research material of the study;

First and foremost, I sought an approval from the panel members by presenting the proposed study. This helped me in knowing the different steps in obtaining the research material. Second, with the UIC ethics board's approval, the I sent a letter address to the lawyers or even the law students for access to the Supreme Court's official gazette by indicating the purpose of the study. Then, retrieving a copy of the rape cases reported across the Philippines.

I fulfilled the data saturation as enough information was provided to replicate the study (Fusch & Ness, 2015). The ability to obtain additional new information was attained. Further coding was no longer feasible (Guest, MacQueen, & Namey, 2012), and gathering fresh data no longer sparked new insights or revealed the properties (Sargeant, 2012).

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis aims to interpret the data and the resulting features to facilitate understanding of the phenomenon studied (Sargeant, 2012). The analysis was systematic, verifiable, and focus on the topic of interest and with an appropriate degree of interpretation. In the analysis, the words and their meaning, the

context in which the comments was made, the internal consistency, the specificity of the answers, and the importance of identifying the main ideas all should be considered (Krueger, 2014).

In order to analyze this study comprehensively, the I adopted the principle of pragmatic analysis. This kind of analysis shows how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech in a particular situation, usually a form of conversation. Levinson (1983) noted that this kind of analysis looks into the relation of signs to the interpreter. In the same vein, Peccei (1992) stipulated that pragmatic analysis concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistics knowledge alone and considers knowledge about the physical and social world. This can be said that pragmatic as an approach in the study deals on the context to achieve meaning.

In this study, the pragmatic analysis was dealt with identifying the social activities of rape cases in the Philippines, its illocutionary acts that govern, the linguistics strategies, and the social pattern. Thus, its analysis process was described as follows.

In identifying rape as a social activity, Grant and Woodhams (2007) cleared out that this kind of social activity and the different stages of rape activity must be considered, giving a distinct pattern on social pattern. The rape activities were analyzed based on Tracy, Fromson, Long, and Whitman (2012), Reyes (2021), and Council of Europe (2013) which includes force, threat, intimidation, unconscious, grave abuse of authority, penetration, coercion, giving or receiving of benefits. It was validated from Levinson's (1979) proposed six headings: the goals of the participants, allowable contributions, Gricean maxims, interpersonal maxims, turn-taking, and topic control, and the manipulation of pragmatic parameters.

The second form of analysis is identifying the illocutionary that govern the utterances in rape. In doing this, I adopted the existing categorization systems to a new data set. As proposed by Allan (1998), the assertives, commissives, expressive, directives and interrogatives were considered in the analysis which is under the speech act theory of Searl (1969) and Austin (1962). When coding the rapist's speech in a victim's account, each utterance was therefore considered in light of what the offender was trying to do rather than the literal meanings of the words.

The third type of analysis is knowing the linguistic strategies used in the rape. In this analysis, the linguistics analysis process used by Grants and Woodhams (2007) in their study was employed. The linguistics strategies were done using the speech strategies by Dale, Davies, and Wei (1997) on developing a typology of rapists' speech. In this way, using the adopted exploratory approach, I extracted the victim's statement.

Lastly, the social pattern as associated with pragmatic-linguistics patterns by Tiersma and Solan (2012) was adopted for the analysis. It connotes that in every crime, the defendant commits a certain type of wrongful act while having a particular mental state. The language pattern is then seen as criminal speech acts, solicitation, conspiracy, bribery, threatening, and perjury.

The analysis and results of the study were verified. This was done by checking its reliability with the help of the intercoder or the debriefer. Freelon (2010) noted that intercoder or the debriefer refers to the extent to which two or more independent coders agree on the coding of the content of interest with an application of the same coding scheme. The role of the intercoder or the debriefer in this study is to check its critical interpretation without any bias from the researcher's point of view.

### **Trustworthiness of the Study**

In pragmatics study, it is essential to make sure the statement's authenticity is the basis in analyzing the utterances (Olsson, 2004). Authenticity means that the researcher checks for the accuracy of the findings by employing specific procedures. The reliability in a linguistics sense indicates that the researcher's approach is consistent across different researchers and projects (Gibbs, 2007).

To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, I used the constructs of Lincoln and Guba (1985), which are credibility, confirmability, transferability, and dependability. Credibility deals with the research's focus (Polit & Beck, 2012) and refers to the confidence in the truth of the findings (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006; Holloway & Wheeler, 2002). It establishes where or not the researcher findings represent plausible information drawn from the statements and utterances of the rape case's data and is the correct interpretation of the original meaning and interpretation (Graneheim & Lundman, 2004; Lincoln & Guba, 1985). Confirmability is a degree of neutrality or the extent to which the study's findings are shaped by the source of utterances and not a researcher's bias, motivation, or interest (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006). Transferability is showing that the findings of a study have applicability in another context. Dependability is showing that the findings are consistent and could be repeated. These constructs served as the essential criteria for the quality of the study (Shenton, 2004).

I established credibility by undergoing prolonged engagement with the cases, triangulation, member checking, and peer debriefing. The prolonged engagement was actualized by spending time reading the rape cases to gain a greater understanding of core issues and various concepts and ideas according to the context. Also, triangulation of data and triangulation of method was undergone. Triangulation of data was employed by using different sources of data or research instruments that published rape cases across the country to obtain corroborating evidence and to enhance the quality of the data (Anney, 2014). Next was member checking, a crucial process that any research investigation should undergo because it is the heart of credibility (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). I gave ample time to the research expert of this study to validate the findings of the study to allow them to correct any inaccuracy (Simon & Goes, 2011). Another was peer debriefing (Guba, 1981), wherein the researcher asked for support from other professionals or peers who are willing to provide scholarly guidance (Bitsch et al., 2005). Five experts sought to validate the research questions and results that served as a guide in conducting the study.

The second criterion, which is confirmability, refers to the degree to which the results of an inquiry could be corroborated by other researchers (Baxter & Eyles, 1997). It is concerned with establishing that the data and interpretations of the findings are not figments of the inquirer's imagination but is clearly derived from the data (Tobin & Begley, 2004). Confirmability was observed through an external audit, audit trail, and triangulation (Bowen, 2009; Lincoln & Guba, 1985). External audits involved having the researcher not involved in the research process to examine both the process and product of the research study. The purpose is to evaluate the accuracy and evaluate whether or not the findings, interpretations and conclusions will be supported by the data. An archival log is a transparent description of the steps taken from the start of a research project to the development and reporting of findings. These records explained what was done in the investigation (Lincoln & Guba, 1985 cited by Cohen & Crabtree, 2006). Triangulation was done to achieve confirmability to reduce the effect of investigator bias (Shenton, 2004).

The third criterion is transferability, which refers to the extent to which the reader can generalize a study's findings or his own context (Gasson, 2004). To achieve this, the I provided a thick description of the phenomenon under investigation to allow readers to have a proper understanding of it, thereby enabling them to compare the instances of the phenomenon described in the research report with those that they have seen emerge in their situations (Shenton, 2004). I also provided sufficient information and the research context, processes, and corpus to enable the reader to decide how the findings may transfer (Morrow, 2005).

The last criterion is dependability which talks with the core issue that the way in which a study is conducted should be consistent across time, researchers, and analysis techniques (Gasson, 2004). Thus, the process by which findings are derived should be explicit and repeatable as much as possible. This process assures the stability of findings over time (Bitsch et al., 2005). I achieved dependability through keeping an

archival log that pertained to a detailed chronology of research activities and processes. An archival log involved an examination of the inquiry process and product to validate the data. I accounted for all the research decisions and activities to show how the data collected, recorded, and analyzed (Bowen, 2009; Li, 2004). An archival log was then examined by three debriefers who checked the accuracy of the research process and the data's entirety (Morrow, 2005). For an auditor to conduct thorough auditing, the following documents were kept for crosschecking the inquiry process (Guba & Lincoln, 1985 cited by Anney, 2014): letter to conduct the study and request letter to the debriefer, published rape cases, certificate of originality, and others.

### **Role of the Researcher**

It is required to clarify the researcher's role in the investigation (Musante & DeWalt, 2010). In this study, I had a great responsibility and play many different roles (Sanjari, Bahramnezhad, Fomani, Shoghi, and Cheraghi, 2014). As a researcher, I was involved in all stages of the study, from defining a concept to design, transcription, translation, analysis, verification, and reporting the concepts and explored ideas. Therefore, whenever instruments are involved in pragmatic research, it would be an integral part of the process (Fink, 2000).

In this study, the I assumed the role of a primary investigator and collector of the data. My main task was to collect and produce rich data on rape cases which are coming from the official gazette of the Supreme Court of the Philippines as approved by the UIC board of ethics to generate a comprehensive result (Smith, 1999; Speziale et al., 2011). In performing these roles, the I had no position of power or influence. I stimulated the discussion in a conversational manner with reference to the guide questions being prepared beforehand. I did not make impart any comments and judgments (Creswell, 2009) based on the rape cases and carefully observed my language, not to communicate approval or disapproval (Freitas et al. 1998).

I served as the transcriber and collector of the decide rape cases. All documents obtained reports were treated confidentially. Only me has an access to them to avoid bias and provide a permanent record of what was and was not stated (May 1991; Pontin, 2000, cited by Gil et al., 2008). After internalizing the rape cases, I acted as the data analyst of the study. Data analysis was complex in the pragmatic study (Thorne, 2000). Several stages were undergone of analysis: rereading, organizing the data, familiarizing, coding, and labeling from the utterances (Lacey & Luff, 2001).

### **Ethical Considerations**

This study was guided by the ethical considerations adherence to the university's policy and standards along with the ethics committee. This is to promote trust, the integrity of the research, and guarding against misconduct or any impropriety (Creswell, 2009; Capron, 1989; Halai, 2006) and to reduce the risk of unanticipated harm, protect the researcher and the institution in general, and reduce the risk of exploitation (DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006).

This pragmatic study upholds the principles of research ethics, including social value, privacy, and confidentiality of information, qualification of the researcher, adequacy of the facilities, and community involvement (Philippine Health Research Ethics Board, 2017).

**Social value.** The study is significant and vulnerable in any form of social issues. This upholds the idea that social activity like social violence has a big impact on the community. This gives awareness to the people in society on how to act and use the language appropriately to communicate with common people and strangers. In this study, one should know how to predict some common problems observed in the utterance.

**Privacy and Confidentiality of Information.** All retrieved published decided rape cases were kept confidentially. This is to protect the involved individuals. I was meticulous in assessing the information gathered from the reports. All files were secured, and only me has an access (Halai, 2006; Orb, Eisenhauer & Wynaden, 2001).

**Qualification of the Researcher.** In this study, the researcher is considered as the primary source of the data. With this, I uphold some qualifications to conduct this study. I am a student of Doctor of Philosophy in Education major in Applied Linguistics. My research adviser is an expert in linguistics, specifically forensic linguistics. I also attended a forensic linguistics series seminar via zoom, which was conducted by the University of Santo Tomas. This seminar aims to enhance the researcher's critical thinking in dealing with social problems like rape.

**Adequacy of the Facility.** The study made use of the different resources to suffice the needs of the study. With this, I used the online library, which the university provided for open access of the students in searching some relevant literature that would support the study. The OPAC, google scholar and the likes were used for obtaining related studies. The research ethics committee also imparted some knowledge and wisdom for the conduct of the study. Lastly, the intercoder and peer debriefer were part of this study to validate the result of the study.

**Community Involvement.** There are prominent individuals who played part in this study. In making this study realized, I consulted some experts like lawyer, law students, and college professor. This is for me to ensure its credibility. Furthermore, the results of this study will be disseminated through a public posting by placing the result of the study in the library, published online with high indexed online journals and others.

## Results

### Profile of Rape Activities

In order to have an overview of the corpora used in this study, table 1 shows the profile of the decided rape cases. It retrieved from the Supreme Court of the Philippines from 2015-2020 using the random sampling technique. There were a total of 47 decided rape cases in this study. I have identified the gender of the rape victim like male or female. Based on the retrieved decided rape cases, female is dominant. Further, during the analysis, I have coded each cases to trace easily the lines retrieved using the code DRC number or Decided Rape Case number.

In the presentation of the result in this study, I take an account the interrogation done by the lawyer towards the rape victim based on the transcript. It means that the question of the lawyer is reflected in the table as a background but it is not included in the analysis. Thus, only the letter "A" or answer of the rape victim is analyzed. Also, the general register number of each cases have been shown in the table.

The extracted language of rape in the Philippines that is based on the decided rape cases prevails more sophisticated than the other legal languages. As the results of this study, there are rape activities prevalent from the utterance of the rape victim, which includes force, threat, intimidation, influence of moral ascendancy, penetration, rape through sexual assault, and giving or receiving of benefits. These rape activities are intensified when the rapist and rape victim used illocutionary forces. It is evident in the utterance that rapist has become successful based on the constative or assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. The rapist used different linguistics strategies for claiming his intention towards the rape victim like threats, bargaining, implied threats, reply to act of questioning, replies that form questions, and scripting. To know the communication process in the rape activity, the social patterns in the language of crime are used to identify the communication movement such as criminal speech, solicitation, bribery, and threatening.

Table 1  
**Profile of Rape Activities**

Decided Rape Case No.	Gender of the Rape Victim	Year of Publication	Rape Case Code	General Register Number
1	Female	2018	DRC 1	225642-43
2	Female	2018	DRC 2	222497
3	Female	2018	DRC 3	234825
4	Female	2018	DRC 4	218804
5	Female	2018	DRC 5	202863
6	Female	2018	DRC 6	228779
7	Female	2018	DRC 7	208835
8	Female	2015	DRC 8	195424
9	Female	2019	DRC 9	235662
10	Female	2018	DRC 10	208091
11	Female	2018	DRC 11	210435
12	Female	2019	DRC 12	234323
13	Female	2019	DRC 13	238176
14	Female	2018	DRC 14	218427
15	Female	2019	DRC 15	238839
16	Female	2018	DRC 16	220492
17	Female	2018	DRC 17	218255
18	Female	2015	DRC 18	191258
19	Female	2018	DRC 19	218584
20	Female	2018	DRC 20	219863
21	Female	2015	DRC 21	206393
22	Female	2018	DRC 22	225605
23	Female	2018	DRC 23	229861
24	Female	2018	DRC 24	204061
25	Female	2018	DRC 25	216057
26	Female	2018	DRC 26	219889
27	Male	2015	DRC 27	211002
28	Female	2018	DRC 28	205307
29	Female	2015	DRC 29	190348
30	Female	2016	DRC 30	209344
31	Female	2017	DRC 31	225608
32	Female	2015	DRC 32	201151
33	Female	2016	DRC 33	202124
34	Female	2018	DRC 34	223681
35	Female	2018	DRC 35	219963
36	Female	2018	DRC 36	205888
37	Female	2018	DRC 37	229204
38	Female	2018	DRC 38	215202

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39	Female	2018	DRC 39	222964
40	Female	2018	DRC 40	234825
41	Female	2017	DRC 41	208625
42	Female	2017	DRC 42	213390
43	Female	2017	DRC 43	215195
44	Female	2017	DRC 44	220889
45	Female	2017	DRC 45	212193
46	Female	2017	DRC 46	224583
47	Female	2017	DRC 47	215331



### Rape Activities that are Prevalent in the Philippines

After scrutinizing the data gathered, the rape activities are used to capture the attention of the rape victim. Sample lines are lifted from the decided rape cases in the Philippines and published online.

**Force.** The utterance of the rapist showed the rape activity. It was seen pragmatically using physical strength, and the rapist became victorious. The rape victims cannot do anything but to give in since the rapist uses force in performing the activity. This was identified and can be read in the decided rape case (DRC) numbers 13, 21, 46, 42, and 1.

Q: What did [the appellant] do to you?

A: He forcibly had sex with me (L1)

Q: Could you describe to the court how [the appellant] had sex with you.

A: He removed m[y] upper garment and panty and he undress himself (DRC 13, L2).

In DRC 13, the transcript was clearly stated during the interrogation process that “He forcibly had sex with me,” as stated by the rape victim. The victim in this situation divulges that by having force, she was raped as said, “He removed m[y] upper garment and panty, and he undresses himself”.

Q: So what happened next when you felt that he was undressing you?

A: *Pumalag po ako, kasi hinihigpitan po niya ako sa braso ko (DRC 21, L10).*

Q: So what happened next when you felt that he was undressing you?

A: I resisted because he held me tightly my arms.

Another manifestation of force in rape is that when the rape victim resisted the activity. This was confirmed in DRC 21 which the rape victim stated the “*Pumalag po ako, kasi hinihigpitan po niya ako sa braso ko*”.

A: Then he forced me, he raped me, Madam

Q: When you said he raped you, what do you mean by that?

A: He made me lie down, he made me spread my legs and he undressed me, Madam (DRC 42, L3).

The rape victim in DRC 42 demonstrated orally that she was raped by the rapist in a forcedly manner. She was asked to lie down, spread her legs, and after which, the rapist undressed himself upon performing the activity.

Q: When you said he is tough what do you mean by that?

A: He even kicked me (Emphasis supplied) (DRC 46, L3).

The rapist made use of his extra strength in raping the victim. This shows when the rape victim described the physical strength of the rapist with the word “tough” when it is clarified by the lawyer in the interrogation time. Thus, the rape victim merely emphasized that she was kicked.

Q: What happened after that?

A: He punched me in my abdomen (DRC 1, L34).

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Lastly, in DRC 1, the rape victim was not able to resist from the activity. She was punched by the rapist as stated “He punched me in my abdomen”. This happened when the rapist penetrated the activity towards the victim.

Table 2

**Rape Activities that are Prevalent in the Philippines**

Rape Activity	Sample Lines from the Decided Rape Cases in the Philippines	Case Number
Force	Q: What did [the appellant] do to you? A: He forcibly had sex with me (L1). Q: Could you describe to the court how [the appellant] had sex with you. A: He removed my upper garment and panty and he undress himself (L2).	DRC 13
	Q: So what happened next when you felt that he was undressing you? A: <i>Pumalag po ako, kasi hinihigpitan po niya ako sa braso ko (L10).</i>	DRC 21
	A: Then he forced me, he raped me, Madam (L2). Q: When you said he raped you, what do you mean by that?	DRC 42
	A: He made me lie down, he made me spread my legs and he undressed me, Madam (L3) Q: When you said he is tough what do you mean by that? A: He even kicked me (Emphasis supplied) (L3).	DRC 46
	Q: What happened after that? A: He [punched] me in my abdomen (L34).	DRC1
Threat	Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness? A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother (L15). Q: Did you not divulge it to your grandmother, Miss witness? A: No, I did not divulge (L16).	DRC 29
	Q: Why did you comply? A: Because he threatened me, sir (L12) Q: How did he threaten you? A: He poked a knife at me, sir. (L13)	DRC 47
	Intimidation	Q: What was he holding when he was tying you? A: A knife (L9). Q: What happened next while he was holding a knife and covering your mouth? A: He tied both of my hands and told me not to tell anybody because he said that if I do so he is going to kill me (L10).
Q: After you failed to push him back, what happened next? A: I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet (L5). Q: You are trying to make a sound? A: Yes, I was trying to make a sound but he told me to be quiet (L6). Q: When you said you kept silent, do you recall if those words were made in English or any language?		DRC 12

	<p>A: Made in English (L7).                  Q: What did he say to you?                  A: Be 'quiet in a harsh voice. He did not want anyone to hear (L8).</p> <p>Q: Why were you afraid, madam witness?                  A: Because there was a knife inside the room which we used in cutting the hotdog and the [I] did not shout anymore because I was afraid that they might stab me, Ma'am (L5).</p>	DRC 45
Influence of Moral Ascendancy	<p>Q: And at the time that your father was making the up and down bodily motion while holding xx x your hands, did you have the opportunity to at least shout or [manifest] that you did not like what he was doing?                  A: I struggled and begged my father not to do that to me, sir (L2).</p> <p>Q: Why do you say that you could not do anything about the situation?                  A: Because I was afraid of my father (L15).</p>	DRC 34  DRC 43
Penetration	<p>Q: When you said he abused you, what did he do at that time?                  A: He made a push and pull movement on me (L8).</p> <p>Q: And after he brought down his pants and his brief, what did Majimbo do next?                  A: He tried to insert his penis into my vagina (L10).</p>	DRC 2  DRC 7
Rape through Sexual Assault	<p>Q: Where did he insert his finger, will you tell the court?                  A: Into my vagina (L10).</p> <p>Q: How did he rape you?                  A: He placed himself on top of me, Sir (L2).</p> <p>Q: While you were playing text, what happened, if any?                  A: Tito Jose touched my vagina (L7).</p> <p>Q: When you said that you felt something was inserted in your anus, what did you do?                  A: I felt that he was inserting his penis inside my anus because I was even able to hold his penis. He was also playing with my penis (L2).</p>	DRC 17  DRC 20  DRC 24  DCR 27
Giving or Receiving of Benefits	<p>Q: After he told you not to tell to your mother about what happened, what did he tell you if any?                  A: He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x (L14).</p> <p>Q: What did Willie tell you?                  A: He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to [AAA] (L23).</p> <p><i>Q: Bakit sinabi mo mabait siya sa 'yo?                  A: Kasi po binibigyan niya ako ng pera. (L4).</i></p>	DRC 19  DRC 26  DRC 41

**Threat.** Most often, crime happens when there is the presence hidden of intention, interest, resistance, and threat. Threat happens when the rapist is in a state of uneasiness because he was not able to successfully

perform his plan in obtaining his contention towards his victim. Thus, the rapist finds other ways of planning, claiming, and performing the activity.

Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?

A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother

Q: Did you not divulge it to your grandmother, Miss witness?

A: No, I did not divulge (DRC 29, L16).

In DRC 29, the rape victim disclosed that the rapist threatened her during the raping. It happened after the rapist inserted his private part into the vagina of the victim. Furthermore, the situation became critical when the victim stated that “He pointed to me his gun again, and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother.” Pointing the gun towards the rape victim is a form of threat in a such a way that the rapist tried and performed the activity. In this scenario, the victim was not able to divulge the activity done by the rapist.

Q: Why did you comply?

A: Because he threatened me, sir (L12).

Q: How did he threaten you?

A: He poked a knife at me, sir (DRC 47, L13).

Aside from DRC 29, it prevailed in DRC 47 that the victim was threatened deliberately by the rapist. She stated that she complied with the command of the rapist because she was threatened. This can be read in her statement saying that “He poked a knife at me, sir”. In this scenario, the rapist penetrated the activity by poking the victim using the knife in relation to threat in order for the victim not to divulge the activity.

The threat through directing and commanding the victim not to tell other people of the act are observed in the decided rape cases. It is a combination of maltreatment with the use of harsh words or even weapons.

**Intimidation.** By any means, the rapist would always make a way to execute his activity towards the rape victim. Accordingly, there is intimidation if the acts of the accused produced fear that if the victim does not yield to the bestial demands of the accused, something would happen to the victim at the moment or after that, as when the victim is threatened with death if the victim reports to the authority. Also, intimidation presents no traces of a struggle, which would indicate that the victim fought off her attacker. This idea has been detected in the decided rape cases (DRC) numbers 5, 12, and 45 during the analysis of the corpora.

Q: What was he holding when he was tying you?

A: A knife

Q: What happened next while he was holding a knife and covering your mouth?

A: He tied both of my hands and told me not to tell anybody because he said that if I do so, he is going to kill me (DRC 5, L10).

Based on the lines in DRC 5, intimidation in this situation was combined with force and threat in which the rapist tied the victim while holding a knife.

In this line, “He tied both of my hands and told me not to tell anybody because he said that if I do so, he is going to kill me” the rape victim was directed to be silent and threatened that if she tells others, she will be killed. So, the victim has no other choice but to give in to the perpetrator’s command.

Q: After you failed to push him back, what happened next?

A: I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet.

Q: You are trying to make a sound?

A: Yes, I was trying to make a sound but he told me to be quiet.

Q: When you said you kept silent, do you recall if those words were made in English or in any language?

A: Made in English.

Q: What did he say to you?

A: Be 'quiet in a harsh voice. He did not want anyone to hear (DRC 12, L8).

It was affirmed in DRC 12 during the investigation that the rape victim had encountered rape activity like intimidation. The rapist linguistically used such action in raping the victim. Since the rapist used his physical strength, the victim tends to make a commotion as she stated, "I was trying to make a sound but he told me to be quiet". Thus, she has received a harsh voice that the rapist does not want to notice.

Q: Why were you afraid, madam witness?

A: Because there was a knife inside the room which we used in cutting the hotdog and then [I] did not shout anymore because I was afraid that they might stab me, Ma'am (DRC 45, L5).

DRC 45 exposed that the rape victim is afraid during the rape activity. This is because there is a knife in the place where the raping is happening. She did not shout because if she will do, the knife might use for her as she stated "I was afraid that they might stab me, Ma'am".

**Influence Moral Ascendancy.** The rapist takes advantage of raping the victim because he believes that the victim is under his custody. Thus, parental authority's exercise tells and proves to be a moral ascendancy as a rape activity.

. Q: And at the time that your father was making the up and down bodily motion while holding xx x your hands, did you have the opportunity to at least shout or [manifest] that you did not like what he was doing?

A: I struggled and begged my father not to do that to me, sir (DRC 34, L2).

In DRC 34, the victim was raped by her father himself. The rapist made an up and down body movement towards the victim. The victim had encountered a problem during the activity. As stated, "I struggled and begged my father not to do that to me, sir". She has no opportunity of escaping from rapping in this situation because she was already abused. Though she was resistant, she tried to beg, but nothing happened; instead, the rapist continued raping her.

Q: Why do you say that you could not do anything about the situation?

A: Because I was afraid of my father (DRC 43, L15).

The same situation in DRC 43 when the father raped his daughter. The victim cannot do anything but to give in the activity as performed by the rapist. She elaborated that "Because I was afraid of my father." In this context, the victim cannot resist and let her father abuse her. cannot do anything but to give since

**Penetration.** Penetration as rape activity observed in this study is considered the determining factor that the rape through sexual assault intercourse has been consummated. It shows how the perpetrator penetrates

the sexual activity. Transcripts from the Philippines' Supreme Court prevail that penetrations are seen in decided rape cases (DRC) number 2 and 7.

Q: When you said he abused you, what did he do at that time?

A: He made a push and pull movement on me (DRC2, L8).

In the sample line lifted from DRC 2, the victim was abused. The rapist penetrates the activity by having a push and pull movement towards the victim as stated "He made a push and pull movement on me".

Q: And after he brought down his pants and his brief, what did Majimbo do next?

A: He tried to insert his penis [into] my vagina (DRC 2, L10).

It was seen pragmatically that the rapist started raping the victim by bringing down his pants and brief during the interrogation. After which, and based on the line "He tried to insert his penis [into] my vagina", the rapist started penetrating the victim by inserting his penis into the vagina of his victim.

**Rape through Sexual Assault.** The perpetrator performs the unwanted sex that is against the will of the victim. This activity can be done by inserting different objects towards the vagina of the victim. This is seen in decided rape cases (DRC) number 17, 20, 24, and 27 after reading the transcript.

Q: Where did he insert his finger, will you tell the court?

A: Into my vagina (DRC 17, L10).

In DRC 17, it was clearly stated by the victim that she was being raped. This happened when the rapist assaults the victim based on the line "Where did he insert his finger...". In order to justify this statement, the victim demonstrated that the rapist inserted his finger into the vagina of the victim.

Q: How did he rape you?

A: He placed himself on top of me, Sir (DRC 20, L2).

Another form of sexual assault observed here is when the victim elaborated the moment she was raped. Accordingly, "He placed himself on top of me, Sir" the said statement shows that the rapist penetrated the situation by placing himself on top of the victim.

Q: While you were playing text, what happened, if any?

A: Tito Jose touched my vagina (DRC 24, L7).

Aside from inserting the finger to the vagina, and placing on top of the rape victim, the rape victim also exposed that her vagina was being touched by the rapist. This form of sexual assault allowed the rapist to penetrate and perform the raping.

Q: When you said that you felt something was inserted in your anus, what did you do?

A: I felt that he was inserting his penis inside my anus because I was even able to hold his penis. He was also playing with my penis (DRC 27, L2).

Lastly, rape does not happen and encounter by the women only. It can be done and experienced by the man also through same sex raping. In this activity, the victim felt that there was something inserted in his anus while asked by the lawyer during the interrogation. As stated "I felt that he was inserting his penis inside my anus because I was even able to hold his penis. He was also playing with my penis". Further, the victim was able to hold the penis of the rapist and the rapist played his penis.

**Giving or Receiving of Benefits.** In order to satisfy the pleasure of the rapist, he gives a token to his victim to get attached to him. This portrays the giving or receiving of benefits in the rape and is one way to

evade the act's consequence. This has been observed in the transcript after reading in the decided rape cases (DRC) numbers 19, 26, and 41.

Q: After he told you not to tell to your mother about what happened, what did he tell you if any?

A: He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x (DRC 19, L14).

It was revealed in DRC 19 after the interrogation that the rapist told the victim not to tell it to her mother. But instead, the rapist gives a certain amount to the victim, as seen in this line “He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x”. This amount is in exchange for the activity done by the rapist. The rapist used this for the victim to be silent from the situation.

Q: *Bakit sinabi mo mabait siya sa 'yo?*

A: *Kasi po binibigyan niya ako ng pera (DRC 26, L4)*

Q: Why did you say that he was kind to you?

A: Because he gave me money.

The DRC 19 was confirmed in DRC 26 especially when the rapist shows kindness to the victim. This is a manipulation of both the language and the action towards the real intention of the rapist. Thus, it was elaborated that in order to perform the raping, the rapist will give certain amount to the victim.

Q: What did Willie tell you?

A: He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to AAA (DRC 26, L23).

In DRC 26, the rapist told the victim what to do. From this line, “He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to AAA”, the rapist is taking advantage of his prey by providing some sweets or candy before raping her. It is a manifestation that the rapist is targeting his goal in raping the victim.

Table 3

**Illocutionary Forces that Govern the Utterances  
in the Rape Activities**

Types of Illocutionary Force	Sample Lines from the Decided Rape Cases in the Philippines
Constative or assertive	Q: While you were playing text, what happened, if any? A: Tito Jose touched my vagina (DRC 24, L7).  Q: When you said that you felt something was inserted in your anus, what did you do? A: I felt that he was inserting his penis inside my anus because I was even able to hold his penis. He was also playing with my penis (DRC 27, L2).
Directive	Q: After you failed to push him back, what happened next? A: I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet (DRC 12, L5).  Q: What happened next while [he was] holding a knife and covering your mouth? A: He tied both of my hands and told me not to tell anybody because he said that if I do so, he is going to kill me (DRC 5, L10).
	Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?



Commissive	<p>A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother (DRC 29, L15).</p> <p>Q: Why did you comply?</p> <p>A: Because he threatened me, sir (L12)</p> <p>Q: How did he threaten you?</p> <p>A: He poked a knife at me, sir (DRC 47, L13).</p>
Expressive	<p>Q: And at the time that your father was making the up and down bodily motion while holding xx x your hands, did you have the opportunity to at least shout or [manifest] that you did not like what he was doing?</p> <p>A: I struggled and begged my father not to do that to me, sir (DRC34, L2).</p> <p>Q: So what happened next when you felt that he was undressing you?</p> <p>A: <i>Pumalag po ako, kasi hinihigpitan po niya ako sa braso ko.</i> (DRC 21, L10).</p>

### Illocutionary Forces that Govern the Utterances in the Rape Activities

In this section, I have presented the illocutionary forces that govern the utterance in the rape activities. These results are patterned from the idea of Searle (1975) and Allan (1998) on the illocutionary act. After analyzing the data from the transcript published online of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, I have found that interrogation is not evident during analysis. It is because interrogation needs to be observed in the conversation among rape victim and the rapist. Yet, the transcript shows only the interrogation between the lawyer and the rape victim. Thus, there are four out of six illocutionary acts that govern in the utterance, which includes constative or assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. These illocutionary acts are presented here in detail.

**Constative or assertive.** The idea of expressing the utterance of the rape victim depends on how true or false the proposition is. This can be seen in a world-to-word direction of fit in which the utterance can be assessed through identifying and scrutinizing each of the utterances. More so, the manner of identifying the action of the rapist is by providing the statement, description, classification, explanation, and even clarification of the activity. Particularly, it is seen as to how the perpetrator performs the raping.

Q: While you were playing text, what happened, if any?  
A: Tito Jose touched my vagina (DRC 24, L7)

Based on extracted lines from DRC 24, the situation which occurs in the interrogation is that the victim is having fun with her gadget. This gives hint to the rapist that he can penetrate his motif while the victim is still playing with her gadget. When the victim is conscious, she was able to state on how his uncle started raping her as she said “Tito Jose touched my vagina”.

Q: When you said that you felt something was inserted in your anus, what did you do?  
A: I felt that he was inserting his penis inside my anus because I was even able to hold his penis. He was also playing with my penis (DRC 27, L2).

Furthermore, the victim in DRC 27 expressed that he could feel the insertion of the rapist’s penis. This is being intensified in the utterance when the victim stated that he could hold the penis of the perpetrator. By

saying these utterances during the interrogation, it is part of the constative or assertive since he added that “He was also playing with my penis”

**Directive.** The rapist dictated the rape victim on what to do during the raping. It reveals the intention of the rapist in doing the activity. This can be a way of commanding, ordering, and even begging. However, this directive has no assurance of performing the activity by the rape victim.

Q: After you failed to push him back, what happened next?

A: I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet (DRC 12, L5).

In DRC 12, the victim stressed that since the rapist used his physical strength, she was trying to make a commotion. However, she was told to be quiet. The directive is present in this utterance. This was being reiterated during the interrogation when the victim was asked, “You are trying to make sound?” and responded, “Yes, I was trying to make a sound but he told me to be quiet”.

Q: What happened next while he was holding a knife and covering your mouth?

A: He tied both of my hands and told me not to tell anybody because he said that if I do so, he is going to kill me (DRC 5, L10).

Besides, based on the extracted utterance in DRC 5, the victim was not able to escape from raping since the rapist is holding a knife and covering her mouth. She was directed “not to tell anybody because he said that if I do so, he is going to kill me.” It was emphasized how the rapist dictated the victim towards the action using the command of the language.

**Commissive.** The idea of commissive in the rape allows the rapist to commit themselves to some future actions. The rapist expresses his intention towards the rape victim, which can be done through threat, pledge, guarantee, covenant, warn, oath, contract, and vow, and can be performed by the rapist alone or anyone.

Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?

A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother (DRC 29, L15).

The transcript in DRC 29 revealed that the rapist inserted his penis into the victim. The commissive is present in this line because the rape victim was warned by the rapist of not to divulge the raping. This was read in the statement “He pointed to me his gun again, and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother.” Thus, she was not able to divulge the raping to her grandmother.

Q: Why did you comply?

A: Because he threatened me, sir (L12)

Q. How did he threaten you?

A. He poked a knife at me, sir (L13)

Thus, the victim in DRC 47 complied with the demand of the rapist because she was threatened by poking her a knife, and the raping commenced.

**Expressive.** Deploring is one thing that rapist cannot penetrate his action towards the victim. The victim uses this in arguing, and fighting physically with the rapist. Though she was trying to escape from the activity, she was restricted through the presence of physical force by the rapist and had forcedly had sex with him.

Q: And at the time that your father was making the up and down bodily motion while holding xx x your hands, did you have the opportunity to at least shout or [manifest] that you did not like what he was doing?

A: I struggled and begged my father not to do that to me, sir (DRC34, L2, L2).

Based on the sample lines from DRC 34, the rapist, in this case, was able to penetrate the raping through having an up and down body movement while holding the hands of the victim. Expressive is evident in this line since the victim expressed orally that she struggled and begged towards her father as the rape victim stated “I struggled and begged my father not to do that to me, sir”.

Q: So what happened next when you felt that he was undressing you?

A: *Pumalag po ako, kasi hinihigpitan po niya ako sa braso ko.* (DRC 21, L10)

Q: So what happened next when you felt that he was undressing you?

A: I resisted because he tightened in holding my arms.

Another instance observed inexpressive is when the victim felt that the rapist was undressed. This is stated in DRC 21 when she answered the question and answered, “*Pumalag po ako, kasi hinihigpitan po niya ako sa braso ko*”. Here, the victim resisted because she was held tightly by the rapist.

### **Linguistics Strategies Employed in Each of the Identified Rape Activity**

In this part, I have presented the different linguistic strategies that have been employed in the rape activity. This is connected to the pragmatic act based system by Dale, Davies, and Wei, 1997; and Kendall, McElroy, and Dale, 1999 as cited by Woodhams and Grant (2006) that is a link to the social pattern observed in the language. However, out of 21 of the identified linguistics strategies, there are 11 visible in the language of rape in the Philippines, which include bargaining, implied threats, reply to act of questioning, replies that form questions, scripting, self – disclosure, justification, announcement, directive/regulatory speech, reassurance/diminution of threat lying, and limitation.

**Bargaining.** The rape activity has a barter. It is a form of giving or receiving benefits from both parties. One evidence that can be associated with this is the token to convince the rape victim and convey a message. The rapist has used this to normalize the stigma and perform the action all over again.

Q: After he told you not to tell to your mother about what happened, what did he tell you if any?

A: He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x (DRC 19, L14).

Bargaining is used and described in the utterance of rape. The perpetrator told the rape victim not to tell anyone, and in exchange, the rapist gave a penny to the victim as stated, “He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x”. This can be identified as the giving or receiving of benefits since the victim accepted the money.

Q: What did Willie tell you?

A: He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to [AAA] (DRC 26, L23).

Aside from money, the rapist gave candy to his victim. This can be read in DRC 26 when on what the rapist has said to the victim and said “He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to [AAA]”. The happiness of the victim was being bargained with the pleasure of the rapist, and indeed, it was successful.

**Implied Threats.** The victim was threatened in an implied manner. It was done using an object to threaten the victim and signaling the real contention of the rapist. This has a big impact on the rape victim primarily because she knows the consequences when she moves out from the directive of the rapist.

Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?

A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother (L15)

In DRC 29, it was revealed that the rapist threat implicitly the rape victim. It happens after inserting the penis private part of the rapist into the victim. The implied threat happened when the rapist pointed his gun and warned the victim as she stated, “He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother”. The victim was not able to divulge again to her mother because of the psychological impact.

Q: Why did you comply?

A: Because he threatened me, sir. (L12)

Q: How did he threaten you?

A: He poked a knife at me, sir (L13)

Aside from the gun used by the rapist, it was stated in DRC 47 that the rape victim was implicitly threatened using the knife. As stated by the rape victim, “He poked a knife at me, sir”. Here, the victim is embodied with fear. It was not clear if the rapist would pursue his plan of hurting or killing the victim or any relatives of the rape victim.

**Reply to Act of Questioning.** The art of questioning can be done in a different way in the rape activity. This can be seen as an indirect question which is a form of clarification and explanation. Unknowingly, the rapist would want to know the experience of his victim in an intimidating manner.

Q: After that, what else did your father do?

A: He removed himself from me and slept beside me and he further asked me if I already have experienced a sexual intercourse (DRC 27, L29).

Rape victims were asked certain questions for clarification of action, most especially the experience they had before. This happened during the rape when the lawyer asked more of the rape victim what other things her father did to her. Unceasingly, she responded that “he further asked me if I already have experienced a sexual intercourse,” A manifestation of tolerating the activity.

Q: What was the answer of your father?

A: Allegedly, my uncle was able to use me, so why not me being the father (DRC 17, L28).

This has been emphasized in DRC 17 when the rape victim stated that after she was raped by her uncle, her father can also rape her. It is a form reference in which the victim is the subject as the toy for pleasure and can be used by anyone from her family member.

Table 4

**Linguistics Strategies Employed in each of the Identified Rape Activity**

Linguistics Strategy	Identified Rape Activity	Sample Lines from the Decided Rape Cases in the Philippines
Bargaining	Giving or Receiving of Benefits	<p>Q: What did Willie tell you?                      A: He said that we will go down so that he will give candy [AAA] (DRC 26, L23).</p> <p>Q: After he told you not to tell to your mother about what happened, what did he tell you if any?                      A: He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x (DRC 1 L14).</p>
Implied Threats	Threat	<p>Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?                      A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not divulge it again to my grandmother (L15)</p> <p>Q: Why did you comply?                      A: Because he threatened me, sir. (L12)</p> <p>Q: How did he threaten you?                      A. He poked a knife at me, sir (DRC 47, L13)</p>
Reply to Act of Questioning	Rape through Sexual Assault	<p>Q: What did you do when your father allegedly put himself on top of you and inserted his penis into your vagina?                      A: I was asking him why he did it to me. (DRC 27, L7)</p> <p>Q: What was the answer of your father?                      A: Allegedly, my uncle was able to use me, so why not not being the father (DRC 17, L28).</p>
Replies Which Form Questions	Threat	<p>Q. And what happened next after that?                      A. He asked me to go inside the house (L8).</p> <p>Q: Why did you comply?                      A: Because he threatened me, sir. (L12)</p> <p>Q: How did he threaten you?                      A. He poked a knife at me, sir. (DRC 47, L13)</p> <p>Q: Madam Witness, you said that it was Jones who raped you first. And then after he left this Earl accused approached you and asked if you can do it?                      A: Yes, Ma' am; he asked me but I did not answer because I was still shivering</p> <p>Q: Why were you afraid, madam witness?                      A: Because there was a knife inside the room which we used in cutting the hotdog and then [I] did not shout anymore</p>

		because I was afraid that they might stab me, Ma'am (DRC 4 L5)
Scripting	Force	<p>Q: When you said he raped you, what do you mean by that?</p> <p>A: He made me lie down, he made me spread my legs and I undressed me, Madam (DRC 42, L3).</p> <p>Q: And after locking the door of your house, what, if any, did he do if he had done anything?</p> <p>A: He told me to remove my clothes, sir. (L10)</p> <p>Q: Did you comply?</p> <p>A: Yes, sir (DRC 47, L11).</p>
Self – disclosure	Force	<p>Q: Now, at the time that you were raped you said that it was too dark, how did you then identify that he was the one who raped you?</p> <p>A: I know him when he brought me from the Coop (DRC L23).</p> <p>Q. So, what happened next when the door was being opened while you are in that situation?</p> <p>A. When the door was opened, I saw Kanor (DRC 5, L5).</p> <p>Q: What happened next?</p> <p>A: She told me that this Gards who raped me was the same person who raped her last June 2004, sir (DRC 18, L3).</p> <p>Q: Do you know one Jackson?</p> <p>A: <i>Opo</i></p> <p>Q: Why do you know him?</p> <p>A: He is my brother (DRC 21, L2).</p> <p>Q: So when you said he was inserting his penis to your anus and he was even playing with your private part, who is the person you are referring to as "he"?</p> <p>A: Richard, sir (DRC 27, L3).</p>
Justification	Force	<p>Q: And what else did he do?</p> <p>A: He inserted his penis into my vagina, Sir.</p> <p>Q: What else?</p> <p>A: He licked my vagina, Sir (DRC 20, L4).</p> <p>Q: And after pulling down your pants and panty, what did he do next?</p> <p>A: Sir, he again placed cooking oil on his penis and on my vagina and he again rubbed his penis into my vagina (DRC L3).</p>

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		<p>Q: After that what happened?  A: And then, he kissed me at my different parts of my body and then, he sucked my breast (DRC 32, L11).</p>
Announcement	Force	<p>Q: What happened next after that?  A: And then we heard CCC said, "<i>sige gawin natin dito alisin mo na ang damit mo</i>" (DRC 18, L18).</p> <p>Q: After you removed your dress, what happened next if any?  A: He also undressed, sir (DRC 19, L7).</p> <p>Q: So when your father lay down beside you, Miss Witness what happened next?  A: He hugged me.  Q: And what else, Miss Witness?  A: He kissed my face  Q: And what else, Ms. witness, if there were other things done by your father?  A: That's the time he raped me (DRC 29, L4).</p> <p>Q: <i>Sabihin mo nga sa akin kung paano nagsimula ang insedente?</i>  A: <i>Nandoon po ako sa Bulatao (Bulatao Compound) naglalaro, lumapit siya (Ramon Francisca) [sic] sa akin sinabi niya na punta ka na &lt;loon sa banyo. Nagpunta namang po ako[,] tapos po ay pinapasok nya ako sa loob ng banyo pumasok din sya (DRC 41, L22).</i></p>
Directive/regulatory speech	Force	<p>Q: Did he not say anything?  A: He told me not to tell anybody, Ma'am (DRC 15, L18).</p> <p>Q: And after your father pulled you, what happened next?  A: He held my hand, instructed me to lie down and then he pulled himself on top of me (DRC 17, L20).</p> <p>Q: What happened next when you were told not to shout?  A: <i>Hinubaran niya po 'yung ibaba ko, tapos pumatong po siya sa ibabaw ko tapos pinaghahalikan niya ko (DRC 21, L16).</i></p> <p>Q: After that what happened?  A: He brought back my sister beside me and then, he told me not to tell anybody because something bad will happen to my sister (DRC 32, L15).</p>

<p>Reassurance/diminution of threat lying</p>	<p>Force</p>	<p>Q: What was your reaction when you saw that person inside the bedroom?  A: I was about to shout but he immediately covered my mouth and tied me (DRC 5, L8).</p> <p>Q: And then when covering your mouth, what happened to the other palm of the accused?  A: He uses his right hand to pull down my pants, Ma'am (DRC 15, L2).</p> <p>Q: During the third time that you were raped by your father, did you shout?  A: I did not because he was threatening me, Your Honor.  Q: What was the threat of your father?  A: That he would kill us, Your Honor (DRC 34, L5).</p>
<p>Limitation</p>	<p>Force</p>	<p>Q: What else did he do to you while you were resisting his advances?  A: He boxed my upper left thigh (DRC 1, L38).</p> <p>Q. When you were already without your underwear and clothes, what did the person named Kanor do to you?  A. He positioned himself on top of me and have intercourse with me (DRC 5, L13).</p> <p>Q: What do you feel when you say I was scared?  A: I feel restricted to move, I feel restricted to talk, I did not want to (DRC 12, L11).</p>

**Replies which form Questions.** Whenever the person talks, there are very likely to be questions and answers. Notwithstanding the idea of their questions, questioners are oriented to what lies just ahead and depend on what is to come. The answers are oriented to what has just been said and look backward, not forward. The manner of doing the rape lets and makes sure that the rapist is free from danger and or is caught in the act.

Q. And what happened next after that?

A. He asked me to go inside the house (DRC 47, L8).

Q: Why did you comply?

A: Because he threatened me, sir (L12)

Q. How did he threaten you?

A. He poked a knife at me, sir (DRC 47, L13).

The transcript in DRC 47 prevails that the rapist is making sure that the raping will become successful by asking him to go inside the house. The rapist is making sure that nobody can notice him while raping the victim. This is a manner of asking for the sake of security from the surrounding. This idea gives emphasis on intimidation as a form of asking towards the victim.



Q: Madam Witness, you said that it was Jones who raped you first. And then after he left this Earl [accused] approached you and asked if you can do it?

A: Yes, Ma' am; he asked me but I did not answer because I was still shivering (L1).

:

Q: Why were you afraid, madam witness?

A: Because there was a knife inside the room which we used in cutting the hotdog and then [I] did not shout anymore because I was afraid that they might stab me, Ma'am (DRC 45, L5)

Furthermore, the rapist asked the victim if she can be raped again since she had an experience before. However, the victim could not respond as she said that "Yes, Ma' am; he asked me but I did not answer because I was still shivering." The intimidation collided with the mind of the victim, and she was not able to respond directly to the rapist. The situation was being intensified since there is a knife in the room, and the victim is afraid that she might be stab by the rapist at any moment when she will make any commotion.

**Scripting.** When the rapist scripted the act, it contains and shows aggression, more resistance by the victim, and more closely resembled a blitz rape. This strategy intensifies the purpose of the rapist, tells, and commands what to do during the activity. The rapist is aggressively scripting his command towards his victim that is associated with intimidation.

Q: So what else did you do?

A: *Sabi po niya kasi, wag daw po ako maingay* (DRC 21, L11).

Q: So what else did you do?

A: He told me to be quiet (DRC 21, L11).

In the case file under DRC 21, it was clearly stated by the rape victim that she was directed to be silent "*Sabi po niya kasi, wag daw po ako maingay*".

Q: So the second time that this happened to you in the year 1999, what did he do while you were inside your house at around 7:00 o'clock in the evening?

A: *Inutusan po nya ako na maghubad ako dahil gagalawin nya ako, sir* (DRC 47, L26).

Q: So the second time that this happened to you in the year 1999, what did he do while you were inside your house at around 7:00 o'clock in the evening?

A: He instructed me to undress because he will rape me, sir.

This was being intensified in the DRC 47, especially when the rape victim is being raped; how many times already. The rape victim stated that she was directed during the rape "*Inutusan po nya ako na maghubad ako dahil gagalawin nya ako, sir*". Since the scripting is present in this utterance, the rapist acts typically as nothing happens in the raping. This connotes that the language of the rapist is effectively executed where he managed the action smoothly.

**Self – disclosure.** Consciousness is one way of knowing the rapist. It enables the rape victim to disclose the rape activities, and the different language used. The rape victim is able to identify the rapist based

on the physical appearance, activity, time of the rape, relationship of the rapist to the rape victim, and place of the activity. And, it tells on how the raping is done.

Q: Now, at the time that you were raped you said that it was too dark, how did you then identify that he was the one who raped you?

A: I know him when he brought me from the Coop (DRC 1, L23).

In DRC 1, the rape victim disclosed that the raping happened in the evening, when it is too dark. The rape victim has a knowledge who is the rapist since they both know each other and this was easily penetrated the situation upon performing the activity. This is seen after victim stated that “I know him when he brought me from the Coop”. She was forcedly raped by the rapist by bringing her in the Coop.

Q. So, what happened next when the door was being opened while you are in that situation?

A. When the door was opened, I saw Kanor (DRC 5, L5).

Another disclosure of the rapist in the activity is when the rapist opened the door of the rape victim. The victim was able to distinguish him by saying “When the door was opened, I saw Kanor”. Thus, the rape victim knows the rapist personally.

Q: What happened next?

A: She told me that this Gards who raped me was the same person who raped her last June 2004, sir (DRC 18, L3).

The rapist raped not only one, but more. This is evident in DRC 18 when the rape victim stated that “She told me that this Gards who raped me was the same person who raped her last June 2004, sir”. It reveals that the rapist raped the other girl who happened to be her friend also. The raping happened in the different time as stated.

Q: Do you know one Jackson?

A: *Opo*

Q: Why do you know him?

A: He is my brother (DRC 21, L2).

In DRC 21, the rape victim unceasingly acknowledges the rapist after being asked by the lawyer. Without any second thought, she said “He is my brother”. This incest type of rape is employed by the rapist since he has a knowledge about the victim. Then, the rapist is able to have a force sex.

Q: So when you said he was inserting his penis to your anus and he was even playing with your private part, who is this person you are referring to as "he"?

A: Richard, sir (DRC 27, L3).

This same sex raping is evident in DRC 27. The rape victim was able to distinguish the rapist because he felt that the penis of the rapist is inserted to his anus. More so, the rapist is playing the penis of the victim and easily know him by saying “Richard, sir”.

**Justification.** The rape activities are directly seen in the different decided rape cases. This can be read after divulging the rape victim on how she was raped by the rapist. It justifies on how forcefully raped the victim by using the different objects towards the private part of the victim, how the rape activity is performed, and what other things are used during the raping.

Q: And what else did he do?

A: He inserted his penis into my vagina, Sir.

Q: What else?

A: He licked my vagina, Sir (DRC 20, L4).

The rapist in DRC 20 was revealed by the rape victim that aside from inserting the penis of the rapist, there are other ways of rape. This was directly stated by the rape victim that “He licked my vagina, Sir”. In this situation, licking means the rapist is abusing more the victim in a different manner.

Q: And after pulling down your pants and panty, what did he do next?

A: Sir, he again placed cooking oil on his penis and on my vagina and he again rubbed his penis into my vagina (DRC 7, L3).

The rape victim in DRC 7 justified the raping. After pulling down the dress of the rape victim, the rapist performed his ritual by putting some oil into the vagina. Then, the rapist rubbed his penis into the vagina of victim upon performing the activity. This is read in the statement of the victim stating “Sir, he again placed cooking oil on his penis and on my vagina and he again rubbed his penis into my vagina”. In this situation, the rapist used the cooking oil for how many times already in raping the victim.

Q: After that what happened?

A: And then, he kissed me at my different parts of my body and then, he sucked my breast (DRC 32, L11).

When the rapist penetrated the activity, he did more thing. As stated in DRC 32, “And then, he kissed me at my different parts of my body and then, he sucked my breast”. Not only inserting the penis of the rapist observe in other rape activities but it could also be by kissing the rape victim on the different body part. Also, the rapist sucked the breast to make sure that the rapist is free of doing this activity. This was done and evidently observed with force as performed by the rapist.

**Announcement.** The raping is implicitly announced by the rapist in all instances. This can be observed through an indirect statement, undressing the victim, lying down beside the victim, and asking the victim to follow the rapist.

Q: What happened next after that?

A: And then we heard CCC said, "*sige gawin natin dito at alisin mo na ang damit mo*" (DRC 18, L18).

Q: What happened next after that?

A: And then we heard CCC said, "we will do it and remove your dress" (DRC 18, L18).

In DRC 18, it was prevailed that the rape victim heard the statement of the rapist by saying “And then we heard CCC said, "*sige gawin natin dito at alisin mo na ang damit mo*". This tells us that the victim is somehow has no idea about the situation. Then, she was asked to remove her dress. Not until the raping is performed by the rapist.

Q: After you removed your dress, what happened next if any?

A: He also undressed, sir (DRC 19, L7).

It was stated in DRC 19 that the rape victim is able to remove her dress. In this instance, the rapist is also undressing himself after the victim stating “He also undressed, sir”.

Q: So when your father lay down beside you, Miss Witness, what happened next?

A: He hugged me.

Q: And what else, Miss Witness?

A: He kissed my face

Q: And what else, Ms. witness, if there were other things done by your father?

A: That's the time he raped me (DRC 29, L4).

The rapist in DRC 29 implicitly penetrated the situation by lying down beside the victim. In a short while, the rapist starts hugging, and kissing the face of the victim. Since the rapist in this case is the father, he is able to rape with all his might his children as stated "That's the time he raped me".

*Q: Sabihin mo nga sa akin kung paano nagsimula ang insedente?*

*A: Nandoon po ako sa Bulatao (Bulatao Compound) at naglalaro, lumapit siya (Ramon Francisca) [sic] sa akin at sinabi niya na punta ka na <loon sa banyo. Nagpunta naman po ako[,] tapos po ay pinapasok nya ako sa loob ng banyo at pumasok din sya (DRC 41, L22).*

Q: Tell me on how the incident started??

A: I was in Bulatao Compound, and playing. Reymond approached me and told me to go to the bathroom. I went there, and he came inside (DRC 41, L22).

The rape victim in DRC 41 has no idea about the language command of the rapist. She was just playing inside the compound when the rapist approached her. As she stated "Reymond approached me and told me to go to the bathroom. I went there, and he came inside". There inside the bathroom, the rapist started raping the victim.

Directive or regulatory speech. The rapist used this linguistics strategy in directing the rape victim both on her words and actions. The victim directed not tell anyone, instructed to on what to do during the raping, informed of something bad will happen to the family member, and told to be killed.

Q: Did he not say anything?

A: He told me not to tell anybody, Ma'am (DRC 15, L18).

It was stated in DRC 15 that in order for the rapist to be freed from his responsibility, the victim should not tell anybody. This can be read in line 18 stating "He told me not to tell anybody, Ma'am".

Q: And after your father pulled you, what happened next?

A: He held my hand, instructed me to lie down and then he put himself on top of me (DRC 17, L20).

The rapist was easily penetrated his activity because he has a control towards the victim. He instructed his daughter on what to do during the raping. As stated "He held my hand, instructed me to lie down and then he put himself on top of me". In this scenario, the victim was forcedly had sex with her father since her hand was held by the rapist, and instructed her to lie down. Further, the raping started after putting himself on top of the victim.

Q: What happened next when you were told not to shout?

*A: Hinubaran niya po 'yung ibaba ko, tapos pumatong po siya sa ibabaw ko tapos pinaghahalikan niya ko (DRC 21, L16).*

Q: What happened next when you were told not to shout?

A: He undressed my lower garment, then he put himself on top on me, and he started kissing me (DRC 21, L16).

It was revealed in DRC 21 that the rapist linguistically strategized his motif in raping the victim. As stated “He undressed my lower garment, then he put himself on top on me, and he started kissing me”. This tells us that before raping the victim, he started undressing first the victim, then put himself on top of the victim, and lastly started kissing the victim. After doing those activity, the rapist raped the victim. This was happened after telling the victim not to create any commotion.

Q: After that what happened?

A: He brought back my sister beside me and then, he told me not to tell anybody because something bad will happen to my sister (DRC 32, L15).

In DRC 32, the rape victim was orally directed not to tell anybody about raping her by the rapist. As stated “He brought back my sister beside me and then, he told me not to tell anybody because something bad will happen to my sister”. In this situation, the rapist made use of the sister of the victim as bait in performing the raping. It has been noted that the victim told not to tell anyone otherwise, there would something bad will happen to her sister. This is linguistically used by the rapist in order for him to perform the activity.

**Reassurance/diminution of threat lying.** Making the rape activity successful, the rapist reassures that the situation is under his control. This is being intensified when the rapist threatens the victim on the situation. Evidently, the victims experienced maltreatment, and threat.

Q: What was your reaction when you saw that person inside the bedroom?

A: I was about to shout but he immediately covered my mouth and tied me (DRC 5, L8).

It was revealed in DRC 15 that the rape victim experienced maltreatment while she was raped. She stated that “I was about to shout but he immediately covered my mouth and tied me”. This tells us that she was trying to resist from raping, however she was restricted to do so by covering her mouth and tying her hand.

Q: And then when covering your mouth, what happened to the other palm of the accused?

A: He uses his right hand to pull down my pants, Ma'am (DRC 15, L2).

The DRC 15 conformes to the argument on maltreatment in reassuring the raping that it will become successful. Using force, the rapist maneuver the activity by using his hand upon pulling down the pants of the victim as stated “He uses his right hand to pull down my pants, Ma'am”. Thus, the rapist performed the raping.

Q: During the third time that you were raped by your father, did you shout?

A: I did not because he was threatening me, Your Honor.

Q: What was the threat of your father?

A: That he would kill us, Your Honor (DRC 34, L5).

The rape victim was raped more than one by her father. The victim was not able to resist because she was threatened by her father. As stated “I did not because he was threatening me, Your Honor”. The father used his authority that enables the victim not to escape. Moreover, the situation has been has put into critical a stage after the rapist stated that “That he would kill us, Your Honor”.

**Limitation.** Using the physical force, the rapist becomes successful on his intention. He did not allow his victim to divulge the activity by limiting their actions. Explicitly, this limitation is observed from the utterance of the victim after they stated that in order for the rapist to perform the activity, they were physically abused, control the actions of the victim, and restricted to create any commotion.

Q: What else did he do to you while you were resisting his advances?

A: He boxed my upper left thigh (DRC 1, L38).

The rape victim in DRC 1 tried to resist from the raping. However, her action was limited after being physically abused by the rapist. As stated “He boxed my upper left thigh”. In boxing the body part of the victim, this enables the victim from escaping since she has n capacity to move.

Q. When you were already without your underwear and clothes, what did the person named Kanor do to you'?

A. He positioned himself on top of me and have intercourse with me (DRC 5, L13).

The DRC 1 was being intensified in DRC 5 after stating that she has no control in the situation anymore. She has no clothes anymore during the raping. In that scenario, it was stated that “He positioned himself on top of me and have intercourse with me”. This tells us that since the action of the rape is limited, the rapist positioned himself on top of the victim and had an unwanted sex. This force sex makes the rapist successful from his intention.

Q: What do you feel when you say I was scared?

A: I feel restricted to move, I feel restricted to talk, I did not want to (DRC 12, L11).

Lastly, in DRC 12, the rape victim was scared from the raping because of unwanted sex. Also, it was revealed that the victim felt restriction from raping. As stated “I feel restricted to move, I feel restricted to talk, I did not want to”. She wants to talk but she cannot because she has no capacity to do so. Her strength is limited and there is no other way in escaping from the activity.

**Social Patterns Determined through the Utterance Employed in the Rape Activity**

In this section, I have presented the social pattern through the utterance employed in the rape activity. This is a lens through the language of crime by Tiersma and Solan (2012). I have analyzed and categorized the social pattern from the rape activity according to criminal speech acts, solicitation, bribery, and threats.

**Criminal Speech Act.** The language crimes are all about illegal speech acts. Speech acts involve using language to perform certain types of actions that shape social interaction. Some utterances can function as acts that do things besides communicate information and are illegal in specific circumstances. Also, speech acts are characterized by the actor's intent that is referred to as the act's illocutionary force, others by the effect that the act has on the hearer like referred to as the act's perlocutionary effect. All language crimes concern themselves with the actor's intent.

Q: You said you were rape[d]. How were you rape[d]?

A: He held my right thigh using his left hand and then push[ed] me to [lie] on the floor, he covered my mouth with his left hand, Ma'am (DRC 5, L1).

Table 5

**Social Patterns Determined through the Utterance Employed in the Rape Activity**

Social Pattern	Sample Lines from the Decided Rape Cases in the Philippines	Rape Activity
	Q: You said you were rape[d]. How were you rape[d]?	

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Criminal Speech Act	<p>A: He held my right thigh using his left hand and then pushed me to [lie] on the floor, he covered my mouth with his left hand, Ma'am (DRC 15, L1).</p> <p>Q: When your father lied down on the bed, what did you do next?</p> <p>A: My father was silent. I was not able to go to sleep immediately and he covered my mouth. (DRC 35, L6).</p>	Force
Solicitation	<p>Q: After you failed to push him back, what happened next?</p> <p>A: I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet (DRC 12, L5).</p> <p>Q: After he inserted his penis to your vagina what happened next?</p> <p>A: He told me not to tell about what happened to my mother, sir (DRC 19, L13).</p>	Force
Bribery	<p>Q: After he told you not to tell to your mother about what happened, what did he tell you if any?</p> <p>A: He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x (DRC 19, L14).</p> <p>Q: What did Wingwing tell you?</p> <p>A: He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to [AAA] (DRC 26, L23).</p>	Giving or Receiving of Benefits
Threatening	<p>Q: Why, Miss witness?</p> <p>A: He is going to kill us if I am going to divulge the matter (L13)</p> <p>A: He remove[d] my short[s] and panty. He also removed his brief and short[s] then he positioned himself on top of me and then he let his private part enter my private part. (L14)</p> <p>Q: After his private part enter[ed] into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?</p> <p>A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother (DRC 29, L15).</p> <p>Q: And every time you would see him, what did he do?</p> <p>A: Sometime he threatened me not to tell anybody that something bad will happen to my sister (DRC 32, L23).</p>	Threat

As noted, all language in crime is an illegal act. The presence of criminal acts in DRC5 shows how the rape victim is abused. As stated by the rape victim, "He held my right thigh using his left hand and then pushed me to lie on the floor, he covered my mouth with his left hand, Ma'am." The illocutionary act prevails that the victim was a force to have sex with the perpetrator using physical strength. It characterizes the intention of the rapist towards the victim.

Q: When your father lied down on the bed, what did you do next?  
A: My father was silent. I was not able to go to sleep immediately and he covered my mouth (DRC 35, L6).

The illocutionary act states in this line, "My father was silent. I was not able to go to sleep immediately, and he covered my mouth" which tells us that the victim had experienced unwanted sex. The situation is critical since the involved individuals are relative. Notwithstanding, the rape victim could not escape since she experienced with the physical strength applied by the rapist in the raping.

**Solicitation.** The sole purpose of solicitation in the language of crime is to persuade the victim to do the rape activity. It is often seen under force as a type of rape activity since the victim tried to resist, but there is no other way.

Q: After you failed to push him back, what happened next?

A: I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet (DRC 12, L5).

The presence of solicitation is evident in DRC 12 while she failed to resist the rape “After you failed to push him back”. The act of resistance is a sign that the rapist persuaded the victim. This is clearly seen when the victim stated that “I was trying to make sound but he told me to be quiet.”

Q: After he inserted his penis to your vagina what happened next?

A: He told me not to tell about what happened to my mother, sir (DRC 19, L13).

Furthermore, the rapist takes advantage of the victim during the raping by persuading the victim not to divulge the happening. It can be associated that the situation shows that there is a force of having intercourse as stated by the victim in DRC 19 that “He told me not to tell about what happened to my mother, sir”. Yet, it is unwanted sexual activity.

**Bribery.** The language of the rapist was formed through bribery. The crime of bribery involves giving someone an item of value with the intent to induce that person to act in a particular way in her physical capacity. Accepting an item of value can also constitute bribery.

Q: After he told you not to tell to your mother about what happened, what did he tell you if any?

A: He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir. x x x (DRC 19, L14).

Indeed, the rapist manipulates the mind of the victim. As read in DRC 19, “He gave me Twenty Pesos (₱20.00), sir”, the rapist gave money towards the victim to rape her. This provides an idea that the rape activity is seen as giving or receiving benefits for both involved individuals and hiding the real intention of the rapist.

Q: What did Willie tell you?

A: He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to [AAA] (DRC 26, L23).

Aside from monetary as used by the rapist of persuading the victim, other stuff like sweets or candies are manifested in the interrogation as part of the solicitation that the rapist is using. The statement in DRC 26, “He said that we will go down so that he will give candy to [AAA],” emphasized that persuasion is made by giving a token towards the rape victim.

**Threatening.** The most common to all language in crime is a threat. It involves the crime of extortion where the victim has no consent to be raped. The rape victim was threatened in a different manner, such as using objects or material or psychologically threatened involving killing the family members or even the victim herself or himself.

Q: Why, Miss witness?

A: He is going to kill us if I am going to divulge the matter (L13).

A: He remove[d] my short[s] and panty. He also removed his brief and short[s] then he positioned himself on top of me and then he let his private part enter my private part (L14).

Q: After his private part entered into your private part, what happened next, Miss witness?



A: He pointed to me his gun again and he warned me not to divulge it again to my grandmother (DRC 29, L15).

The rapist deliberately threatens the rape victim in this situation. In this line from DRC 29, "He is going to kill us if I am going to divulge the matter," the rapist directly stated that when the victim divulges the raping, not only herself but including her other family members. Thus, the rapist makes use of his gun and warned the victim.

Q: And every time you would see him, what did he do?

A: Sometime he threatened me not to tell anybody that something bad will happen to my sister (DRC 32, L23)

DRC 32 intensifies the claim in DRC 29 in threatening the victim. The victim stated that "Sometimes he threatened me not to tell anybody that something terrible will happen to my sister."

### Discussion

This study prevails the language of rape, particularly its rape activities, illocutionary acts, linguistics strategies, and understanding the social pattern. Furthermore, the conformity of the used theory in this study, the implications for practices, and concluding remarks are presented.

#### **Rape Activities that are Prevalent in the Philippines**

The language of rape in the Philippines is drastically observed based on the transcript published from the website of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Particularly, the rape activities are seen such as force, threat, intimidation, influence of moral ascendancy, penetration, rape through sexual assault, giving or receiving of benefits. These activities are results from the actions and languages used by the rapist and the rape victim during the raping.

**Force.** The victim had forcedly had sex with the rapist differently, such as removing the garment, panty, and simply undressing the rapist himself upon performing the act. In doing so, the rapist shows physical strength towards the victim, such as tightening the arms, kicking, punching the abdomen, told to lie down, and spreading the victim's legs. However, the victim resisted this command of the rapist. This implies that the rapist would want to have unwanted sex using his physical strength. This activity requires proof since many think that intercourse without consent should be an offense whether or not force was used. Accordingly, force remains essential to distinguish criminal misconduct from permissible behavior. In the identified rape activity, there is a need to validate if this is true since force is sometimes explained on the ground that consent is too amorphous in sexual matters.

This result of the study is aligned to the proposition of Amir (1967), who stated that forced could be a form of violence like maltreatment, and explicit threat of physical harm. Aside from that Tracy, et al. (2012) added that there are ways of seeing force in rape like physical force, violence, the force required to overcome victim resistance, kidnapping, showing a deadly weapon or other dangerous instruments, overcoming the victim by superior strength, physical restraint, or physical confinement, etc.

However, the Council of Europe (2013) stated that the requirement of using force about rape is not necessary because this can be observed with the use of slightly different wording like violence. Levinson (1979) accounted that force as the rape activity allows the perpetrators to cross the victim's bar to get into it.

Loney-Howes, (2018) added that there is a notion that rape is inherently unspeakable. The power in shaping the discourse that would maintain its unspeakably. There is a permissible parameter in every utterance in rape that can be seen in the social norms. In order to speak, one must ask and acquire a subject position within a discourse, yet in performing so, and one becomes subject to the power of regulation of the discourse.

**Threat.** In rape, the threat is always present since it is one of the common languages used by the rapist. Based on the result of the study, the victim disclosed that she was threatened after inserting the penis of the rapist into the vagina of the victim. It was a form of pointing a gun, poking a knife, and even telling harsh words. On the part of the victim, it becomes critical when she will divulge it in authority. This implies that the victim complied with the command of the rapist based on the directives. Otherwise, she will be maltreated or, worse be killed. It is also used for legally undermining the rape victim.

This result of the study is seen to the proposition of Gordon and Riger (1991), which states that rape threat as a form of social activity was extracted the dimension of violence towards any prospect rape victim. It victimizes millions of people for the sake of pleasure and personal interest. That is why the victims affected their communication skills by having no proper argument and realizing the fear of violence. This conformed to Gilfus's (1995) research, which suggested that learning to cope with the threat of violent victimization is a normative developmental task. Furthermore, Levinson (1979) notably stated that in the utterance of rape, negative politeness is realized. Praktiknyo (2016) noted that threat is seen as visible in any form of utterances in negative polite. It restricted the rape victim (Brown & Levinson, 1987; Leech, 2005) by seeing or having a strong tension with a direct output of contradicting wants (Cano, Roca & Sorri, 2005; & Mills, 2002). Thus, the interpersonal skill of the rapist displays insecure attachment styles and lower empathy towards the victim, which failed to find the social skill (Greathouse, Saunders, Matthews, Keller, & Miller, 2015).

**Intimidation.** Fear is the result of intimidation in rape. It combines with force while performing the act. The rapist tied the hand while holding the knife and told not to tell anyone; otherwise, the victim will be killed. The rapist wisely used this activity linguistically to produce fear in the mind of the rape victim. This means that the victim cannot make any commotion because of what she had felt and imagined out of fear, especially that she had received harsh words from the rapist. Furthermore, this was strategically and successfully applied by the perpetrators as a means of controlling the victim. It remains a part of social life in which it plays a significant role in society.

This result of the study is congruent to the proposition of Levinson (1979), who suggested that the manner of commanding the victim on what to do is a way of having a good plan. This tolerates the action and manipulates the mind of the victim by conditioning and intensifies the idea that the victim is being directed and follows the language of the rapist. However, it is incongruent to the research study of Tinney and Gelock (2014), who suggested that intimidation needs sustenance, and yet, the rapists do not seem to have played an important role in it and failed to command the language and the action.

**Influence of Moral Ascendancy.** The rapist in this activity is the father of the victim. As the activity name itself connotes that the father can rape his daughter by any means. The rape victim cannot escape from this activity since she is struggling after being abused. There is a presence of resistance and begging, but the rapist insisted on performing the act because he knows that his daughter is afraid of him. This means that this activity is portraying the influence of the father and the violence and intimidation. Also, the parental aspect of the father as the rapist affects the behavior of the rape victim. This is observed to Solomn's (2007) study when he stated that the rapist used this moral ascendancy in the rape activity as the weapon of the weak to bring everyone to the same level. Furthermore, Suddaby (2010) stressed out that the victim's response stimulates where the individual experience a feeling of state and physiological changes, with downstream consequences. This goes beyond the direct interest of the self (Haidt, 2008) by the rapist.

**Penetration.** The act in rape is observed when there is force intercourse, and the penetration commits its idea that sex is illegally made. This has been observed when there is a push and pulls movement towards the victim after inserting the penis into the vagina of the victim. This implies that the rapist penetrated the activity and observed it pragmatically. Blackstone and Sharswood (1893) described penetration as carnal

knowledge in which it has always required sexual intercourse in the sense that penetration of the penis into the vagina.

Ejaculation is not required, but in some jurisdictions, penetration by objects other than the penis traditionally was insufficient, as was the penetration of other parts of the body (e.g., the mouth or anus). This was being validated by Amir (1967), Tracy et al. (2012), and the Council of Europe (2013) on their research findings in which the main goal of the rapist is to obtain his desire through the insertion of his penis to the vagina of the victim in any different ways. More so, this type of rape activity should have detailed evidence to proclaim the description because rape case is associated with legal terms, and it must define clearly (Greathouse, Saunders, Matthews, Keller, & Miller, 2015).

**Rape through Sexual Assault.** Aside from the insertion of the penis in the rape activity, there could have other forms of illegal sex. This is through the use of any objects that the rapist is using. It includes the insertion of any material, finger, or even placing on top of the victim the body of the rapist. This result of the study has enlightened the idea of sexual assault that it can be done when the perpetrator and the victim have a relationship. This is primarily because, as stated by Tyler (2002) and Widom (2001), the two's interpersonal may use and abuse by the perpetrator himself leading to sexual assault.

Hence, the result of the study is in accordance to the research findings of DeGue and DiLillo (2005); DeGue, DiLillo, and Scalora (2010), who revealed that the perpetrator could control the situation through physical abuse such as putting and or inserting things towards the private part of the victim. Aside from that, the study of Harkins and Dixon (2010) revealed that multiple perpetrators are seen in the activity leading to loss of individuality and a loss of self-awareness or self-monitoring of the victim.

**Giving or Receiving of Benefits.** The rapist is able to penetrate in his intention by giving or receiving of benefits from the victim. This is one of the ways in evading the consequence of the act. A one step closer to the contention of the rapist by giving money or any stuff like sweets or candies to the victim. This simply means that the rapist in this activity is manipulating the action by extorting the victim. Also, this could simply imply that the rapist is easily getting the attention, and gaining the trust of the victim.

However, the WHO (2003) is condemning this activity because this is one way of raping the victim. The same is true in cases of sexual acts involving individuals who are unable to give consent, that is to say, individuals who are not capable of understanding the significance of the act or of indicating their consent or refusal such acts would also be described as nonconsensual. This invalidates the Grecian maxim of truth in which the rapist in initially hiding their goals. It is clearly not adhering to the maxims of quality (truth) or relation. It is likely to lead to a socially uncomfortable conversation and so less likely to engender trust in the victim. Furthermore, the validation and adherence of maxims of quality allows the conversant to exchange of information. The engagement of words or monetary or stuff expects both parties to receive a response by the needed information to make a meaningful conversation.

### **Illocutionary Forces that Govern the Utterances In the Rape Activities**

The pragmatic forces were used in identifying the utterance through illocutionary acts were extracted from the idea of Allan (1998) that posit the classification of the pragmatic force which includes constative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and interrogative. In this study, I found that the result is the same from the study Mu'man (2020). The results show that constatives, directives, commissives, and expressive are observed in the decided rape cases in the Philippines.

**Constative or assertive.** The description of the activity is being emphasized and noted by the rape victim during the raping. As revealed in the study, the victim stipulated that rapist touched the vagina, and allowed her to feel the sexual activity. This result is supported by Hariati, Pulungan, and Husein (2020) in their

research that in constative or assertive, the victim may be able to construct and interpret the action that has been done by the rapist based on their interaction and that could be an expression (Harnish, 1979 as cited by Sbisaa, 2019) of belief. This was also noted by Amelia, Kardana, and Rajistha (2018) who believe that assertive in rape is done by describing on the actual state of affairs (Searle, 1999). The state of mind allows the speaker to express its beliefs and believe the propositional content of his utterances. Meanwhile, the degrees of belief could vary from the weak case such as hypothesizing something to the strong one such as solemnly swearing something and it has a value of true or false (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985 as cited by Sastra, (2017).

**Directive.** Instructing the victim on what to do is against the will of her fate. It is a way of the rapist to perform his activity by telling not to make any commotion and remain silent during the raping. Also, the victim is directed of not divulge the raping to anyone else. This implies that the rape activity is being manipulated by the rapist by instructing the victim of being quiet. This result of the study is supported by Fitriani, Achmad and Rasmita (2020), who asserted that the command of the language in the rape is associated with the pragmatic force and used to get the hearers attention in doing something through ordering. It is an act that makes hearers to do something as verbally expressed by the speaker in a form of asking, commanding, requesting, ordering, forbidding, advising, and suggesting (Vanderveken, 1990 as cited by Nindiyasari, 2013), tell, order, prohibit, permit, insist, warn, recommend, beg, pray, beseech, supplicate, demand, forbid, implore, and enjoin. Furthermore, the rapist is attempting to alter the world in line with words. The propositional content of this rape activity is always that the hearer does some future action.

**Commissive.** Threat is a powerful language that can be used against the rape victim and the life may be in danger when it seeks help from the authority. This is the tactic of the rapist to convince the victim to perform the action. The victim may be killed or threaten to kill the family member if the victim will not follow the action. This result is associated with the proposition of Woodhams and Grant (2006) who stated that the hearer may commit to some degree the speaker is trying to do or not do something. Further, those are the kinds of utterances that the speaker wants the victim to use to commit themselves to some future action. The victim may express her will in a form of promises, refusal, and pledges, and can be performed speaker alone. By this, Yule (1996) as cited by Bantany (2013) asserted that the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words. The language of force is seen here thru the performative verbs used by the victim towards the rapist like promise, swear, guarantee, and vow. Promise is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future (Searle, 1975 & 1976 as cited by Nadar, 2009). Lastly, this illocutionary force shows intention which can be seen to a world-to-word direction of fit which is similar to directive, but they differ in the sense of who takes the action that will alter the world Vanderveken, 1985 as cited by Sastra, 2017).

**Expressive.** Fighting verbally and physically is an expression of the rape victim that is a form of deploring. This is the only way of the victim in escaping from the raping activity. The utterance is done in a negative expression unlike the common structure of pragmatic parameter which is in the positive statement. Based on the results of the study, this shows a disagreement during the rape activity which Woodhams and Grant (2006) stipulated that it expresses the speaker's attitude (or apparent attitude) to some event that is thereby being acknowledged. They acknowledge that a state of affairs or behavior has occurred but they also outline how the speaker relates to this psychologically.

Furthermore, Sastra (2017) has noted that both the rapist and the rape victim have a knowledge on their actions towards their language and attitude which is an act of expression. Psychologically, it is a state about the conditions represented in the propositional content. In other words, acts of this kind show the speaker's own feelings. Expressive has no direction of fit. This means that the speaker does not need to get the word to match the world or vice versa in performing an expressive. Expressive shows the truth of expressed

proposition. The members of expressive may be statements of pleasure, apology, thank, praise, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow.

### **Linguistics Strategies Employed in each Of the Identified Rape Activity**

The linguistics strategies used by the rapist in this study are coined from the pragmatic based system of Dale, Davies and Wei, 1997; and Kendall, McElroy and Dale (1999). However, as the results revealed, there are 11 out of 23 identified linguistics strategies in the analysis as confirmed in the rape activity such as bargaining for giving or receiving of benefits; implied threats for threat; reply to act of questioning for intimidation; replies which form questions for intimidation; scripting for intimidation; self-disclosure, justification, announcement, directive or regulatory speech, reassurance or diminution of threat lying, and limitation and all associated with force as the rape activity.

**Bargaining.** The exchange of agreement thru token is a form of bargain. The rapist employs this strategy to get easily the attention of his victim which can be a form of material or a language in exchange to its pleasure. Also, it is a form of extortion in which the rapist commanded the victim physically, financially, and with the use of material stuff. This implies that the victim of mentally blackmailed by the rapist.

This adhered to the proposition of Powell (2002) when he stated that when one decides on how to divide the attention from the action (Bearce et al (2009) it incorporates the beliefs about whether an agreement would be enforced into their choices about whether to enter talks in the first place. It resulted to the idea that it makes more conversation or among involved individuals, and suggests reason why negotiations are more frequent on issues like rape activity. The WHO (2003) stressed out that bargain leads to the decision of giving or receiving of benefits in which there is a presence of false agreement by hiding its intention.

**Implied threats.** There are uncertainties observed in the command of the language of rape as used by the rapist. The rapist may kill his victim by explicitly done with the use of the different weapons like knife and others. However, in this study, it revealed the implied threats which showed the rapist way of scaring the victim leading to trauma and of scare guarded the victim. This is in line to the research findings of Turner and Gelles (2003) and Smith (2006) who stated that the use of any weapon can be used as indicator of potential violence and can help determine the level of intent to harm an intended rape victim. Gales (2015) added that threats are proffered under times of great emotional stress or excitement and must demonstrate relatively high levels of commitment. Scutt (1977), argued that it was seen and considered as fear of bodily harm or personal violence when certain object is used to manipulate its situation. Even though there is no showing of physical force, man overpowers the woman's mind so that she dares not to resist.

It has been affirmed by Napier and Mardigian (2003) that threat is a high risk when it contains decisive, strengthening language. However, it will become low risk when it composes of other things, lexically-mitigated or conditional language (Hu, Wen, Baker, & Baker, 2008; Mardigian, 2008; Gales, 2019). Furthermore, Struckman-Johnson, StruckmanJohnson, and Anderson (2003) revealed that since rape victims are being controlled thru threat and continue his pleasure, they make use of nonphysical tactics to induce physical arousal like removing his own clothes and others. More so, some of the rapist used some forms of emotional manipulation like threats to break up, telling lies and others.

**Reply to act of questioning.** Asking for a clarification tightens and continues its communication especially when the structure of the question does not adhere to the principle of semantics. In this instance, the rapist tends to elucidate the construct of having an experiences from the past. This tells us that the rapist is trying to tolerate the activity until he is satisfied. That is why, Wood, and Anderson (2001) contested that in every social activity like rape, there should have a balance of argument like technique and the objectives to

make things clear. For some instance, the rapist used a critical response to his victim by providing a respectful feedback and providing an appropriate time for the response.

**Replies which form questions.** In order for the rapist to become successful in his intention, he is clarifying both the surrounding and the communication in form answering it which form a question. In this study, I have found that the victim was instructed to go inside the house to look for a convenient time when the raping is ongoing. This implies that the rapist is making sure that nobody can notice him while raping the victim. However, the presence of intimidation collides because the victim is afraid in the situation. The situation becomes worse especially that in the room, knife is visible and the victim is afraid that it might use to her.

This is seen in the argument of Cowan and Campbell (1995), Jiminez and Abreu, (2003), Nagel et al., 2002, Ward, (1995), and White and Robinson Kurpius (1999) who exerted that rapist becomes more favorable to his respond of being certain. Tinney and Gelock (2014) pointed out that when this intimidation is applied strategically, it becomes an effective means for controlling other people. Though intimation remains a part of social life, it plays a part in the relations between the sexes.

**Scripting.** Scripting the victim is one way of executing the activity. This has been used by the rapist to perform the rape. It was found that the victim is directed to be silent while the raping is in progress. Also, the victim is commanded to the undress herself in order for the rapist to begin his action. This tells us that the rapist is disparate on his motif. With the use of his language, it allowed the victim to perform the directives of the rapist. This conformed to the research of Berger, Simon, and Gagnon, (1973), and Schwartz (1977) that scripting can influence the perpetrator's objective. Ryan (1988) and Jackson (1978) added that because the victim hesitates to follow, the assailant was very angry and aggressive to perform the raping.

The sexual behavior is governed by script which gives a vocabulary of intention present to sexual situation and guides for action within them. Furthermore, sexual scripts play a key role on how people understand and enact sexual interactions. For example, forced sexual activity may not be labeled as rape because it does not fit with individuals' rape script and instead fits better with another sexual script, and seduction (Littleton, & Axsom, 2003).

Also, scripting is being used by the rapist to have nonconsensual sexual intercourse. It was distinguished that these unacknowledged rape victims possess more violent, stranger rape scripts than do acknowledged rape victims, who are more likely to have an acquaintance rape script. The difference in rape scripts between acknowledged and unacknowledged rape victims was not due to different demographics or actual rape experience. However, unacknowledged victims did have a sexual history which involved less force than did acknowledged victims.

Apparently, most unacknowledged victims do not define their rape experience as rape because they have a rape script of a violent, stranger, blitz rape which does not match their experience of being raped in a less forceful manner by someone with whom they were acquainted. The extent to which their less forceful sexual histories is related to their more violent rape scripts remains to be investigated (Kahn, Mathie, & Torgler, 1994).

**Self-disclosure.** The rape victim from the different decided rape cases uttered during the investigation that they have a background knowledge about the rapist. The rapists were disclosed based on their physical appearance, activity, time of the rape, relationship of the rapist to the rape victim, and place of the activity. This simply means that they are aware about the activities done by the rapist towards them. Also, they are able to distinguish the perpetrator specifically and tell to the prosecutor about the background of the rapist.

This results of the study are congruent to the findings of Phillips, Fowler, and Westaby, (2018), who revealed that disclosure is revealing about the personal relationship of the rape victim and the rapist. This can be sued effectively in knowing the criminal in rape.

Furthermore, Iles, Waks, Atwell Seate, Hundal, and Irions (2018), supports the claim of Philipps et al, (2018). They believe that rapist may stigmatize the activity in the society if there is no control from the authority. However, the study of Littleton, Axsom, Breilkopf and Berenson (2006) revealed that not all information shared by the rapist are true. Some of which are results of miscommunication because of unconscious during the activity.

**Justification.** Rape victims are aware about the situation on where they are in. This tells us that the rape victims can demonstrate and illustrate about the performance of the rapist during the activity. This implies that they are able to justify the crime committed by the rapist in front of the prosecutor. These are forms of inserting the penis of the rapist to the vagina of the victim, licking the vagina, using oil in rubbing the penis of the rapist to the vagina, and sucking the breast of the rape victim. Furthermore, they rape victims can divulge the raping.

The results of the study are mirrored to the research findings of Wegner, Abbey, Pierce, Pegram, and Woerner (2015), who revealed that the actions of the rapist are justifiable based on the its characteristics and attitude. This can be seen upon forcing the victim on sex without consent. Furthermore, Chapleau, and Oswald (2014) contested that justification is associated with myth in which the rape victim is morally disturbed. Their justifications towards the action of the rapist during the activity is in accordance to what the women should behave and portray themselves in the society especially that gender-specific system justification correlated with less moral outrage.

**Announcement.** The intention of the rapist towards the victim cannot be seen directly. The rapist may use different linguistics strategies before raping the victim. Based on the results of the study, the rapist indirectly said to the victim that he will be raping her. Using his language, he commanded his prey to remove her dress. Because of the effective communication of the rapist, he himself undressed to start raping the victim. This can be also observed when the rapist instructed the victim to go inside the bathroom unconsciously. This implies that the rapist communicates effectively with the victim using his effective command of the language.

This result of the study is incongruent to the propositions of Easteal (1996). It was stated that women are good on intuitions. This means that women are capable of detecting the social activities portrayed by the individuals in the society based on their actions and language. That is why, it was recommended that announcement on rape must be elaborated, and must undergone an extensive review on how women behave in the society. The proposition was aligned to the argument of Lanning, and Hazelwood (1988) who stated that women are very sensitive about their safety.

**Directive or Regulatory Speech.** The rapist becomes successful on his intention when he uses good command of the language. It is a matter of how he deceives his prey. In this study, I found that the victim is directed to the actions and language to be used during the raping. This prevails when the victim prevails that she was told not to tell anyone, instructed to lie down. These maneuvers by the rapist implies that his desire to rape the victim is firm enough.

The literature review of Greathouse, Saunders, Matthews, Keller, and Miller (2015), showed that rapist displays a deficit in their interpersonal skills. There is lower of empathy towards the victim, and have an insecure attachment style. On other hand, Dale, Davies, and Wei, (1997) stressed out that directive or regulatory speech has been utilized by the rapist to control the victim. This enables the rapist to pursue his plan towards the rape victim.

**Reassurance or Diminution of Threat Lying.** Rapist is making sure that he will become victorious. This can be observed when he reassures or threatens his victims during the raping. Based on the result of the study, the rape victim was maltreated and threatened in order for the rapist to perform his actions. This implies that the rapist is determine in pursuing his goal. Furthermore, the rapist is deliberately portraying his desire towards the victim in a form of violence through abuse.

This study is aligned to the proposition of Kelly (2013), who stated that reassurance is a form of sexual violence to perform the activity or the rape. Therapist used his force and manipulate someone on unwanted sex without consent. Furthermore, the absence of injuries to the victim does not indicate the victim consented. This means that they rapist maneuver his language in raping the victim.

**Limitation.** The rape victim is unable to resist because her action is limited. This limitation is shown when the rapist used the forced in the activity. This affects the victim physically like boxing her body part, positioning the rapist on top of the victim while having an intercourse, and being restricted in any forms of movements. This implies that the rapist believed that is capable of dominating the action of the victim.

This study is congruent to the study of Dworkin, Menon, Bystrynski, and Allen (2017) which stated that rape victim is forced to have sex against their will. Cooperation does not mean consent. Fearing serious injury or death during a rape, many victims do not resist the attack and do not sustain any bruises, marks, or other visible physical injuries. Thus means that there is no evidence telling that someone has been raped just by looking the prey.

#### **Social Patterns Determined through The Utterance Employed in the Rape Activity**

Knowing the identity of the language in the society gives a clear picture on how it is being maneuvered. Through transcripts published on line from the Supreme Court of the Philippines, I have found that the social pattern governed in the rape activity is through the language of crime that adhere to the principle of Tiersma and Solan (2012). This is congruent to the idea of Cao (2009) that each utterance must be investigated to understand better the social context of the communication by adhering to the illocutionary forces. After analyzing the social or linguistics activity of rape that are prevalent in the Philippines, the pragmatic measures, and the linguistics strategies used by the rapist, it was realized that the social pattern observed are criminal speech, solicitation, bribery, and threatening.

**Criminal speech.** All language in crime is illegal act. The criminal speech act is maneuvered the language performance in the society especially when the rapist commits a wrongful act. With the use of force through physical strength, the rapist abused the victim that is based on the utterance of the victim. In the illocutionary act, it stated directly the intention of the rapist toward his victim by covering the mouth of the victim when raping. This tells us that the victim is trying to resist but she cannot because of the presence of the force in the activity. This worsen the situation knowing that the victim is relative to the rapist.

This result of the study is based on the findings of Kissine (2016) who stated that the use of non-assertion speech act must be understood and traced to (Streeck, 1980) explore its language in the society as the perpetrator is displaying. On the other hand, this criminal act requires commitment based from the state of mind leading to rape (Tiersma & Solan, 2012). Constable (2014) added that criminal speech act is a communicative force of an utterance since the act of saying and doing something has been noted. This is the most significant level of action because the force which has been desired by the speaker is determine.

**Solicitation.** Persuasion is the common ground by the rapist in obtaining his goal. The solicitation is present in this study since the resistance is observe. This is seen after the victim failed to fight physically against with the rapist. Clearly, the persuasion with the use of the language failed its function but rather, the



rapist with the use of force perform the raping. This implies that act of resistance is a sign that the victim was persuaded by the rapist. Furthermore, directing not to divulge the situation is associated with persuasion in mind of having an unwanted sex activity. Searle (1985) stated that what the speaker says must be acted by the hearer. This tells us that commanding the victim using the language is a way of expressing the intention. In addition, Tiersma and Solan (2012) asserted that this kind of action is a form of solicitation in which the rapist asked and induced in the crime to persuade the victim. The criminal solicitation involves no physical harm and that it relates only to cases in which a crime was projected but never completed. If a person solicited to commit a crime undertakes the criminal design, the solicitor becomes a party to the crime, either as accessory or principal and the case is not within the scope of this subject (Curran, 1932).

**Bribery.** The rapist manipulates the rape activity by stimulating and conditioning the mind of the rape victim. This can be a form of giving a money, or even material stuff like sweets or candies towards the victim. This give us an idea that the rapist and the victim adhere to the principle of giving or receiving of benefits of both party. Hence, the rapist is hiding his real intention towards the victim. This implies that the with the use of token, it is objectively controlled by the rapist the situation where the victim is in. Thus, the victim cannot resist because she benefited the token received from the rapist. This result of the study adhered to the research findings of Streeck (1980) and the principle Allan (1998) which stated that the utterance laid down its idea having tried to describe on how certain action is being committed.

Also, Solan (2010) has noted that this kind of act is a criminal or illegal in a form of offering and requesting through words or any material that can be shared. It was elaborated by Loughman, and Sibery (2011) that bribery involves intentionally offering, promising or giving any undue pecuniary or other advantage to the victim.

**Threatening.** The rapist deliberately, and vocally expressed his intention towards the victim. He threatened the victims including the family members by killing them when they divulge the raping based from the utterance in the interrogation. This implies that the rapist maneuvered the activity by implicitly or explicitly threatened the victim. Searle (1985) contested that the language ideology of rape is that the rapist has threatened the victim of having a silent word towards the authority.

This is in line to the proposition of Tiersman and Solan (2021) who stated that threats are always considered as criminal acts which involves involves blackmail and among others (Shavell, 1993) and a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. Also, threat is commonly motivated by hatred and distrustful of the speaker to the hearer in which the speaker feels that someone has higher power to intimidate the hearer via his utterance (Al-Bantany, 2013). It means to give psychological impact to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command.

Based on the result of this study, the different rape activities, illocutionary forces, linguistics strategies, and social patterns are seen in the rape cases in the Philippines. This means that every individual is capable of portraying their actions in the society. Using the language in their activities, it shapes their identity.

This result of the study conforms to the theory of Levinson (1979) on social linguistics interaction theory. It states that the language governs the roles and functions that are expected to play within specific kinds of social activity.

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