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Media coverage of rape cases: content analysis on women's representation in Vecherniy Bishkek newspaper

By

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Abstract

The senior thesis considers the investigation of the image of women in the mass media of Kyrgyzstan representing rape cases. Besides that, it explores why women represented in the way they are presented. There is one standard model of the rape cases and the victims in the mass media representation of Kyrgyzstan. This image shapes the perception of people by the one-dimensional view on the issue of rape victims.

The study used the qualitative research method: content analysis of the local newspaper, *Vecherniy Bishkek*. This is the state-based newspaper, which provides population with the information about different parts of life. The analysis covers nineteen articles on women's rape published within the year of 2013.

The findings of the research reveal the standardized cases of the rape and its victims. The "Ideal Victim" theory was applied in order to describe the portrayal of women in the *Vecherniy Bishkek* newspaper articles. The theory discusses the characteristics attributed by society to the 'worthy' victims of crime. According to the findings of the research, the victims in the newspaper articles are presented as blameless, vulnerable, and with impeccable characters. This "Ideal Victim" image of women shapes people with the objectified and limited image of women, which produces the subjective opinion and stereotypical attitude toward it.

Introduction

It was Saturday evening. My friend and I were sitting in the kitchen. She tried to seem that everything is fine, but I felt something happened to her. A dead silence was in the room, I waited for her to tell me what happened in the meeting with her classmates. Suddenly she started crying and told me about the terrible case of the rape by one of her close friends. I was shocked...It was hard to believe that a person can be raped by close person.

I never realized in how many forms the rape could occur: the media coverage representing the rape cases taking place in the streets and with total stranger was the only image I could remember regarding such sensitive topic. The media representation of the complex topics such as rape plays an important role in people's perception and attitudes toward the issue. The construction of the rape cases and the creation of certain image of women as a victim in the media indeed drew my attention and scientific interest. According to media coverage, one-dimensional view on rape is presented: the rape cases happen, for example in public spaces such as parks/streets and usually during the night. The vast majority of victims in rape cases are women, and offenders are mostly stranger men. This typical representation of rape can be found in almost all media - printed or online.

The aim of the research is to explore and analyze how the image of women who has been raped is constructed in *Vecherniy Bishkek*, popular paper-based newspaper in Bishkek. Moreover, it is important to explore why the media create specific women portrayals in the articles. Thus concluding the abovementioned, the research questions are stated as follows:

- 1) How do the media shape the image of women in the local newspaper *Vecherniy Bishkek*, concerning the case of rapes?
- 2) Why do they represent in the way they presented?

The research paper consists of four chapters: literature review, methodology, findings/analysis and conclusion. The first chapter covers the existed research studies on the rape representation on the mass media. The chapter reveals the background for the current study and

creates the basis of further analysis of the issue. The following chapter proposes the methodological tools which measure the specifics of the research study and theoretical frameworks. Thus, methods of data collection and analysis tools are presented in the second chapter. The next chapter is describing the findings and analysis of the research data. It reveals construction of the rape cases and the image of the victim through the Christie's (1986) "The Ideal Victim" theoretical frame. In addition, an outcome of the research study is explained through the theory on objective and subjective violence proposed by Slavoj Žižek. The last chapter is summarizing the overall findings, discussion and recommendations for the further research.

Literature review

Construction of Sexuality and Sexual Violence in the Media

In 2002, Jane Brown, well-known researcher of the mass media effects on societal perceptions, conducted a study to investigate the mass media influence on youth's perception of sexuality. According to the research findings, such elements of mass media as newspapers, TV programs and the Internet have a particular impact on the behavior and imagination of young people regarding the sensitive topics such as sex, models of sexuality and sexual norms. She considers sexuality as closed and sensitive topic for adolescents to discuss with parents and friends because usually it is regarded as shameful. Consequently, the mass media became one of the few agents of socialization on the issue of sexuality. The results of that study showed that most of the respondents aged between 13-15 years old got most of the information about sex, the portrait of sexuality and early pregnancy from different types of media (Brown, 2002). The research suggests that the media have significant influence on people's awareness and perception of sexuality, as well as further sexual behavior. In general, according to Brown's research, the mass media triggers aggressiveness and negative sexual behavior among the youth of the United States. Likewise, in Kyrgyzstan the significance of the media regarding the topics of sexuality and sexual violence take place not only among youth but also society as a whole. Kyrgyzstan, traditional and patriarchal views on the issue of sexuality and violence, do not allow discussing it openly. Indeed, discussions on sex are mostly tabooed. In this regard, the mass media in Kyrgyzstan, particularly paper-based newspapers, serve as one of the important sources of information in the construction of the sexuality including the sexual violence as well. It shapes the perceptions and attitudes by representing certain crimes, violent cases including rapes.

There are different approaches which explain the concept of rape but the pre modernists' and feminist scholars' conceptualization is used for the current research study. Pre modernists claim the rape as the part of the culture of violence and the expression of male dominance. According to the rape culture, the rape or sexual violence is an accepted norm and the rapist's

action is presented as natural behavior. Likewise, feminist scholars conceptualize rape as an act of violence and social control which functions to “*keep women in their place*” (Scully & Marolla, 1985).

Therefore, the media, as one of the essential agents of socialization, is expected to keep the society in certain social order in terms of the sexuality and sexual responsibility. In the sense, the media should have a message to society that one should not do sexually violent actions or the offender/rapist will be punished for the committed crime. However, the media represent one-dimensional illustrations without any clear point of the violent cases, which lead to the stereotypical view in people's perception of the images of the victim and offender. Julia Wood (1994), an expert of gender and communication studies from Pennsylvania State University, differentiates the myths and facts about the rape in mass media representation. In her work, *Gendered Media: The Influence of Media on Views of Gender*, the author claims that the media represent one-sided information about the issue of rape. According to her, the typical rape cases, represented in the mass media, include the following typical features: the rape occurs between total strangers, the victim (usually a young woman) attracts the rapist with appearance/dress, the rapist is psychologically abnormal and the rapist acts according to sexual urges only. However, the real rape in most of the cases happen when the victim knows the rapist; offenders commit the rape without taking into consideration the victim's attractiveness or dress; rapist does not differ from non-rapist in terms of psychological condition, personality and involvement (1994). In addition, in 2000, Jana Bufkin and Sarah Eschholz, the American criminologists, conducted a research study, based on a content analysis of 50 popular movies in 1996 in order to measure the prevalence and nature of the sex and rape issue within the USA society. According to research findings, the diversity of possible crime committers should also be taken into consideration: the rapist is not always fit into the popular image of rapist. Such a clear, one-dimensional type of rape may cause minimization of the criminal nature of such behavior for both perpetrators and victims of the rape.

Hence, both above-proposed studies try to show that there are different types of rape cases, which are not reported in the mass media due to the certain filters of mass media requirements.

Construction of the Victim and Offender

If the media consist of only classic illustration of the rape cases including the typical portrayal of the victim so there exists a particular mechanism of rape cases selection in the media coverage. In 2010, Lindgren and Lundström conducted a research on the representations of crime victims in Sweden. They investigated major Swedish newspapers using full online database, which included 400 articles. The scholars analyzed a content of four particular rape cases, which were reported in the newspapers of Sweden. The findings were expanded through the prism of Christie's (1986) "The Ideal Victim" theory, which identifies the criteria of the ideal victim in the mass media representation. The theory proposes the following six principles of ideal victim in the media coverage such as:

- The victim is weak in relation to the offender who is a female, sick, very old or young person.
- The victim is going about their normal, everyday business; provided it is legitimate.
- The victim is blameless for what happened.
- The victim does not know the offender.
- The victim abused by big and bad person.
- The victims are strong and powerful enough to make a case for herself and claim status as the ideal victim.

During the study, researchers compared four cases of rape, two of which fit the criteria of the theory and the other two do not fit the criteria of the ideal victim. The findings showed that there are different degrees of the ideal victim because the first two rape articles correspond to the ideal victim criteria. These two cases were thus newsworthy and valuable for the society because each citizen of Sweden read the next article about this particular rape case (Lindgren, S. &

Lundström, 2010). In addition, the mentioned articles actually increased the selling rate of the newspaper. In this regard, it is possible to assume that people need the ideal cases which construct the typical actors of rape in terms of age, gender, location, relationship, appearance and behavior. The rest two cases do not match the criteria of the ideal victim; the articles were not newsworthy therefore they were published only once. Those rape cases described the victim knowing the offender well; the rape took place at the party and was initiated by her friend. Such cases do not attract the public attention and involvement because the public perceives the cases in terms of the above written criteria of "Ideal Victim" in order to compare the victim with themselves. Since the readers are sure that their friends or relatives cannot do it, they are not interested in those cases or start blaming the victim. The point is that not all victims receive an equal attention in the media because people need ideal cases of rape fitting the popular image of rape and actors portrayals. In another words, there is limited picture of rape corresponding to the ideal criteria widely used and thus only 'realistic' for the society.

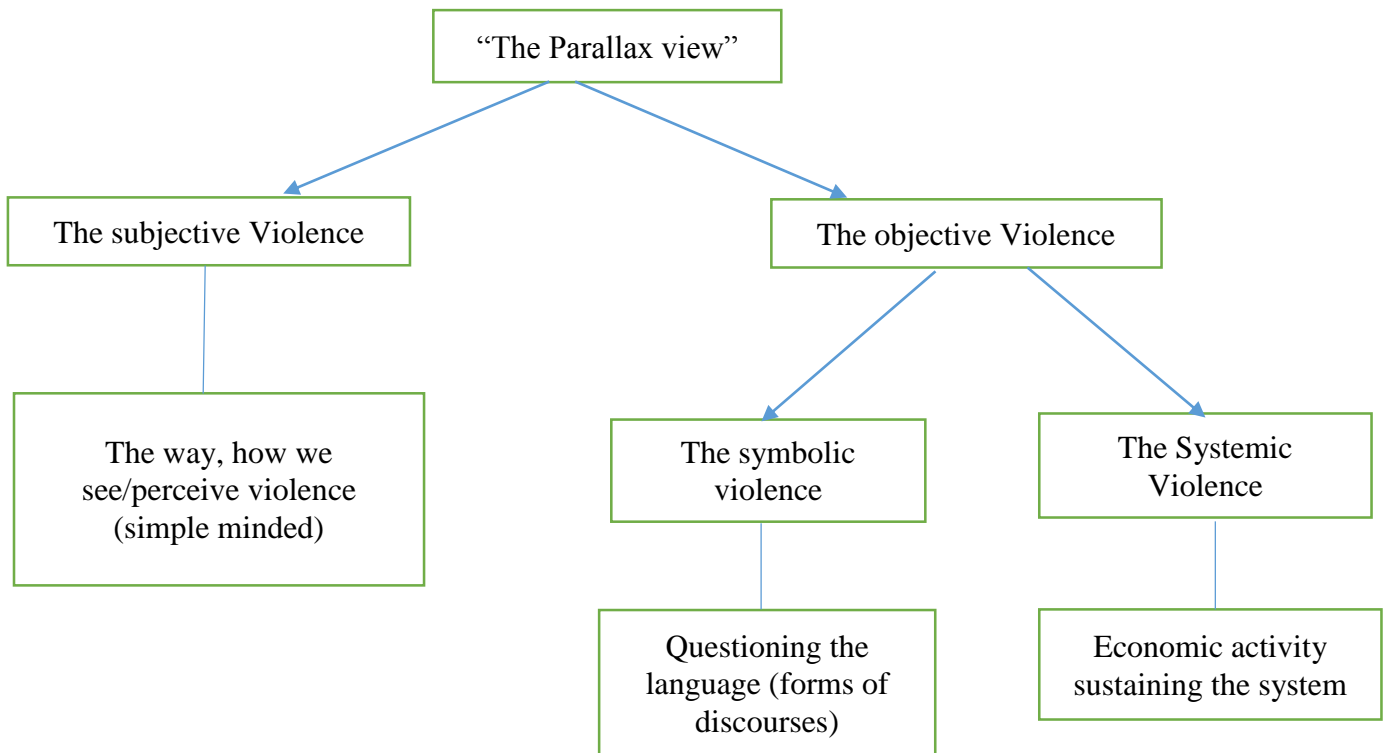
Similarly, Chris Greer and the colleagues, sociology professors in City University, London, UK, conducted a study on the media representation of crime and victimization of crime. On top of the "The Ideal Victim" frame, Greer presents the concept of the "newsworthiness" in the research. The concept, which was briefly mentioned in the previous paragraph, describes the method journalists/reporter use to filter the ideal rape cases. The "newsworthiness" concept includes the following three principles: news' values (drama, action, violence), signal news (high profile crimes), visualization of crime victims in news (visual elements). These three principles are highly important in the analyzing content including the newspaper because it identifies the rank of each criminal act. The collection or bundle of the principles bring the "WOW" effect on people' minds and perceptions about the crime and sexual violence, in particular. It strongly builds the whole picture in people's awareness of rape and its victims. It is also important to mention that author points out the criminal victimization as not simply the matter of age, race, gender or the like it is more dynamic and varies from case to case. The media emphasize both effect and support the

social divisions and inequalities by shaping such stereotypes. The media support the whole structure of power, dominance, dependence and enslavement, which themselves is derived from (Greer, 2007). The sexual violence is the part of the larger mechanism of violence in the media overall. In other words, the media transits complex mechanism of formation of public opinion about the violence and sexual violence in particular. The details and elements of the mechanism is discussed in the following paragraph.

Parallax view

The existence of the mechanism, in the mass media coverage about the violence, was discussed by the famous Czech sociologist Slavoj Žižek's theory of violence. In the book "Violence: The Six Sideway Reflections", Žižek describes the particularities of the violence in the media illustrations and the issue of violence as a whole. In his work, the problem of violence analyzed through what he calls "the parallax view" or method which consist of two aspects of violence. The first is the subjective violence, which includes the common types of crimes where one agent commits the violent action and the other one is violated. Although the concepts are little complicated, Žižek (2008) himself conceptualizes it as following: "*The subjective violence is experiences as such the background of non-violent zero level. It is seen as a perturbation of the normal peaceful state of things*". Hence, the subjective violence is a biased perception and attitude of people toward the violence. The second is the objective violence which includes hate speeches, discrimination, and the vital effects of economic and political on violence itself. Žižek (2008) states, "*the objective violence is precisely the violence inherent to this normal state of things. It is invisible since it sustains the very "zero level" standard against which we perceive something as subjectively violent*". The subjective violence consists of the other two aspects: systemic and symbolic violence. By systemic violence, he means the "catastrophic" consequences of our stable daily economic and political deeds for self-replication. The symbolic violence questions the issue of language which includes the importance of the symbols, signs, words. He considers that in the media coverage, the language, including the concepts used for the objects of the violent cases and

the construction/structure of the text, it violate the readers. In general, the parallax method can be seen as a pyramid, which consists of subjective, systemic and symbolic violence. On the top of the pyramid, there is a subjective violence, which confuses with its deep and mystic content and reflects the symbolic space. Zizek claims that usually one form of violence, the subjective one, confuses people's mind to look at all three aspects of it. He assumes that people see only the top of the pyramid but the pyramid includes the other two sides as well. Thus, it distracts attention from the whole mechanism of the violence. In order to make the readers understand better the following scheme is illustrated (scheme #1). In general, Zizek oriented his work on the objective violence due to complexity and depth of the understanding it. In addition to the two aspects of the objective violence, he presents the concept of "divine violence" which stands for cruel introduction of the idea of justice beyond the actual law.



(Scheme #1)

Research Methods

Since, the goal of the research study is describing and analyzing the way how the mass media construct the portrayal women in the rape cases, the qualitative research method was applied. The content analysis seems to be the most appropriate research method due to the above mentioned research goals. Moreover, content analysis works best when the purpose is to gain insight into a precise and focused research problem. The use of content of analysis in the research is applicable because in published literature it investigates the meaning of the concepts, the use of language, the issue of interpretation, the order of statements, the visual illustrations of the topic (Graneheim & Lundman, 2003). The objects of the content analysis are variety of the texts: books, journals, historical documents, discussions, newspapers. In the current study the content analysis of the articles covering rape cases in the local newspaper *Vechernyi Bishkek* is used. “*Vechernyi Bishkek*” paper is chosen because it is the most popular Russian language newspaper in Kyrgyzstan covering wide range of topics, starting from economics and politics to the humor and therefore, getting the wide range of audience.

The research study covered analysis of the rape articles within the year 2013 (January-December) in order to reveal the most recent data on the topic. The newspaper was overviewed and there were near to sixty reports/articles oriented around the issue of the rape in Bishkek surroundings. Basically, the articles are about the rape cases of both women and children including the reports on the penalty issues for the rapists. There are ten articles on the rapist penalty discussion within the lawyers, common people, state representatives and other experts. In these ten articles, experts debate on which penalty is more effective for rapists; in addition to that, there are some reports containing common people comments on this penalty debate. The other twenty one articles are about rape of children. Finally, supplementary nineteen reports are on the rape toward women. As it was mentioned above, the thesis' focus is to describe the media coverage of women's portrayals in the rape articles of *Vecherniy Bishkek*, thus those nineteen rape articles were used for the analysis. Thus, only those articles that depicted rape cases of women older than

18 years were selected for the study. The units of observation are texts (words: nouns/verbs) and visual illustrations (pictures/photos) of the articles.

The main limitations of the paper include the number of media channels analyzed, articles' time period and selection of articles about specific gender. Namely, the thesis is analyzing only one newspaper (Vecherniy Bishkek). The second, analysis include articles on the rape cases within the year 2013 only. Finally, articles on the rape or sexual violence are considered only toward women at ages from 18 years and older. In general, the abovementioned limitations are related to the scale of the research and its focus.

Findings and Analysis

General information

The Vecherniy Bishkek newspaper is issued three times per week: two of them in limited edition, and one (Friday's) in full edition. Limited edition consists of 16 pages, while full edition consist of 64 pages. The general characteristics follow the mentioned 19 articles with 30 rape cases in Vecherniy Bishkek newspaper. Male journalist, Yuri Kuzminyh, reported the majority of the articles (17). The rest of the articles were written by the "Vecherniy Bishkek's" special group of the journalists for the cover page (1) and by Victoria Kureneva (1). The number of words in the articles varies from 90 to 1100, where average amount of words used for each article is about 200-300. Eight articles have no photo illustrations, the rest 11 articles contain visual elements showing the photo of rape places, abstract illustrations of the victim/offender and only one of the articles has the actual photo of the offender with the preliminary identikit. Thirteen articles are on the pages 13-14 of the newspaper out of 16 or 64 pages. These were published in the rubric "Zona Bedy" (zone of misfortune).

The portray of women (Ideal Victims)

As the analysis included both visual and verbal parts, the visualities found in the "Vecherniy Bishkek" newspaper reveal the clear images of victim in the rape cases. Pictures mostly contain the picture of frightened/crying women with dark background, creating certain image of 'typical' victim. In this regard, the "Ideal Victim Theory" illustrates principles of the victims in the rape cases of Vecherniy Bishkek newspaper. As it was proposed in the literature review section, the theory discusses certain characteristics attributed by people for the ideal victims in the mass media. It consists of several principles such as: age and gender of the victim, the location of the rape cases, the relationship of the victim and offender and the victim's appearance and behavior. In the following paragraphs, the main principles of the "Ideal Victim" established in the Vecherniy Bishkek newspaper were used to indicate the image of women in representation of rape.

Age and gender

- The victim is a weak in relation to the offender who is either female, sick, very old or young person.

The characteristic refers the victim as usually young or very old women who is doing the legitimate/respectable everyday business. In this regard, age was mentioned in 21 out of 30 cases. The majority of cases included the victims belonging to the younger age group of 18-39 and only one case with victim being advanced in age, namely 70 years old woman was published (see table #1). According to the theory, mass media put the age of the victims only if it fits the group of vulnerable and blameless people. Thus, if the age of the victim does not fit the ideal criteria consequently, it would not be mentioned in the articles. In my findings, there were no cases with victims belonging to the age group of 40-69, which leads to the conclusion that victims of this age are not considered as “newsworthy” according to “Ideal Victim” theory. According to the table below, 9 victims were not characterized by the age, which might mean that these victims do not belong to ‘vulnerable’ age category. In this regard, the data fit the previously mentioned characteristics: “Vechernyi Bishkek” newspaper presented the victims as young or very old which suit the “Ideal Victim” model.

Age	Victim
18-20	5
21-30	12
31-39	3
70	1
Missing	9
Total	30

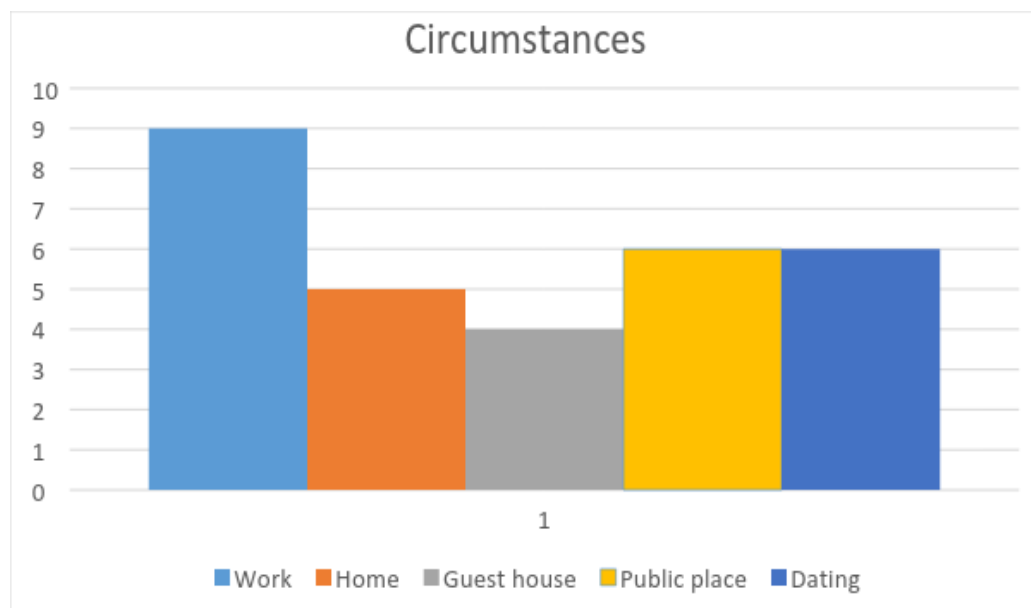
(Table #1)

Location

- The victim is going about their normal, everyday business; provided it is legitimate.
(what she was doing)

Further, the analysis captures the circumstances of the rape cases, such as what the victim was doing and what were the reasons of the rape. In general, all 30 victims were doing legal or

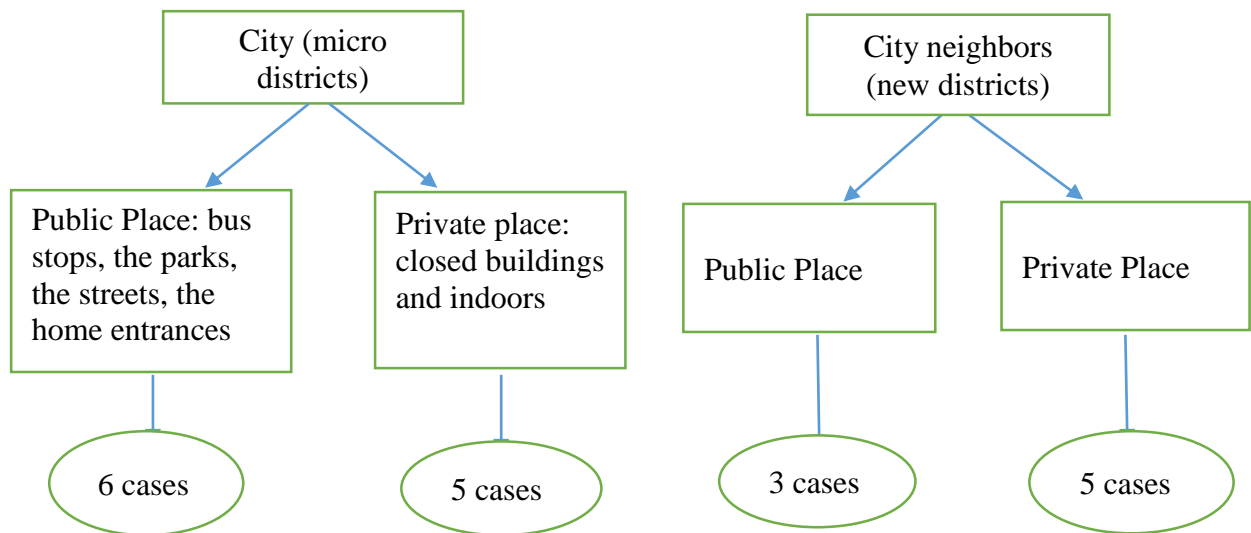
respectable things before the rape happened. Nine victims were going/returning from the workplace, five victims were at home, six victims were walking in the public places, four victims were in guests' houses and six victims were at the first dating (see diagram #1). Thus, all of them were doing their everyday business before they faced violence. Most of the victims get the sympathy from author, except six victims who were at their first dating. These six victims were represented in the judgmental way, for example: *“From indications of the girl detectives established that at the beginning of January she got acquainted on the street with the guy. The young man was pleasant to her, and Nargiza (the name is changed in the interests of the investigation.) rather easily agreed on the second appointment”* (Kuzminih, 2013b). Here is a message that victim should have made decision carefully, and behave in order not to be raped, and she deserves it.



(Diagram #1)

In addition to circumstances of the rape cases, geographical locations were classified in order to identify where the rape cases usually happen according to the Vecherniy Bishkek articles. The geographical location of the rape cases were divided into the two parts: in the city and city neighbors. The city includes the micro districts of Bishkek city. City neighbors capture novostroikas (new districts) on the outskirts of the city, and the other small cities within the Chui

region. Both aspects of geographical location of the rape cases were analyzed through the prism of the private and public places. The private places are the closed buildings and indoors where rape cases occur; it could be the offender /victim's houses, hostels, dormitories, but where the offender and victim not necessarily know each other. The public places refer to bus stops, the parks, the streets, the home entrances. According to the "Vecherniy Bishkek", eleven cases of the rape took place within the city, the rest eight happened outside of the city. In the city, five cases happened in the private places and six in the public places. In the city neighbors, five instances occurred in the private place and three happened in the public places. The scheme of the location is presented below (see scheme #2).



(Scheme #2)

According to the table, the majority of rape cases happened in the city districts reveal the areas being insecure and show high probability for the rapes to take place there. While city neighbors are shown as places with less probability of rape. It is also revealed, that the violence happened in the private places in 10 articles, whereas 9 articles show the rape happened in the public places. According to the "Ideal Victim", the violent cases take place mostly in public areas since the open doors seem as suitable setting for violence. Although, the research findings present the cases of rape happening mostly in private places, for example when the offender burst to the victim's house

or forcibly dragged the victim to the hostel. It is important to note here, that these cases are not considered as domestic violence, since the actors were not familiar with each other. In general, the location of the violent cases, which is described in *Vecherniy Bishkek* newspaper, fit the model of the victimization "Ideal Victim"

Passivity of the victim

- The victim is blameless for what happened. (what she was not doing, passive)

This principle indicates the passivity of the victim in the case. Passivity refers to inactions of the victim in the process of violence. In the newspaper, most of the articles describe the victim in passive image in terms of actions were done over her will. For instance, Kuzminih (2013c) presented the following description: *"One of robbers took away from the hackneyed I will weave. Then morons beat the young woman and raped. Calls for help were heard by the staff of night mobile group of the capital Municipal Department of Internal Affairs. Attacking escorted by delivered in Sverdlovsk the District Department of the Interior"*. The other interesting example, Kuzminih (2013r):

In the night from Friday to Saturday, in a call center of the capital Municipal Department of Internal Affairs the call from a new building of "Joint stock company-barefoot" arrived. The guards who have arrived to a scene established that the 24-year-old young man got acquainted with the girl several weeks ago. On the next appointment, the gentleman suggested to descend to it on a visit, then raped the girl.

According to the examples above, indifference and inaction of the victim is illustrated in the violent cases. In the examples, the actions of the offenders is clearly seen: beat, acquainted with, suggested to descend, raped; whereas women's actions are not written which gives to understand that she was not against and resist this act. In this concern, the articles present victims of the rape cases in the passive image without any aggression and emotions to her position.

Relationship of the victim and offender

- The victim does not know the offender.

The next principle is the relationship; in order to suit the ideal victim model the victim should be unfamiliar to rapist. As it was mentioned previously, 10 articles show the rape cases being committed by stranger, and the rest nine articles indicate the rape being committed by more or less familiar person. These nine articles with a rapist being familiar with victim can be considered as stranger because their previous communication took place only virtually. Ten articles show the rape cases happened between strangers or when offender knew the victim but not vice versa. The rest nine articles show that the offender and victim did know each other or were somehow familiar. In the cases, when victim and offender were strangers, the portrayal of the victim is more vulnerable and nonjudgmental in terms of use of words. There was an article, where the stranger raped the girl in the front of her boyfriend, with the following description: "*The girl begged not to touch her... She tried to arrange with them: "I will give you money (in a handbag there were 80 som and mobile). One of morons hit Aisha in a face, she fell. Three of them attacked on the defenseless girl. One of them closed it a mouth, the others ripped clothes"* (Kuzminyh, 2013j).

The other bright instance of emotional and sympathetic rape case is following:

In the weekend in Sverdlovsk the District Department of the Interior with the statement the 29-year-old inhabitant of Bishkek addressed. The shaken woman told that about nine o'clock in the evening she came back home when two young people in the residential district "Vostok-5", having used physical force, raped her. (Kuzminih, 2013l)

These examples illustrate the sympathy of the writer to the case and the victim's position. By using empathetic words which were underlined in the sentences, the author describes the image of women in positive and innocent direction.

While, the cases when the victim and offender are familiar with each other, the tone of the author is more judgmental toward the victims. The following examples show that the victim had to think about the possible consequences before her decision in this concern the victim is responsible for her decision:

She got acquainted with this guy on a dating site on the Internet two months ago.

Between young people correspondence was started — the chief of criminal investigation department of the Pervomayskiy District Department of the Interior Nurlan Davletov tells. — The guy persuaded the girlfriend to meet. The young man invited the future victim in private hotel. And the girl, without reflecting on it, agreed (Kuzminih, 2013h).

The woman became a victim of the tyrant, about five o'clock in the morning at a stop near East bus station she waited the bus. The car stopped near to it. The driving guy offered picks her up to the house. The passenger, without reflecting, agreed and sat down in salon. As soon as it appeared in the car, the driver pressed gas, and the foreign car at great speed rushed off towards Tokmak (Kuzminih, 2013o).

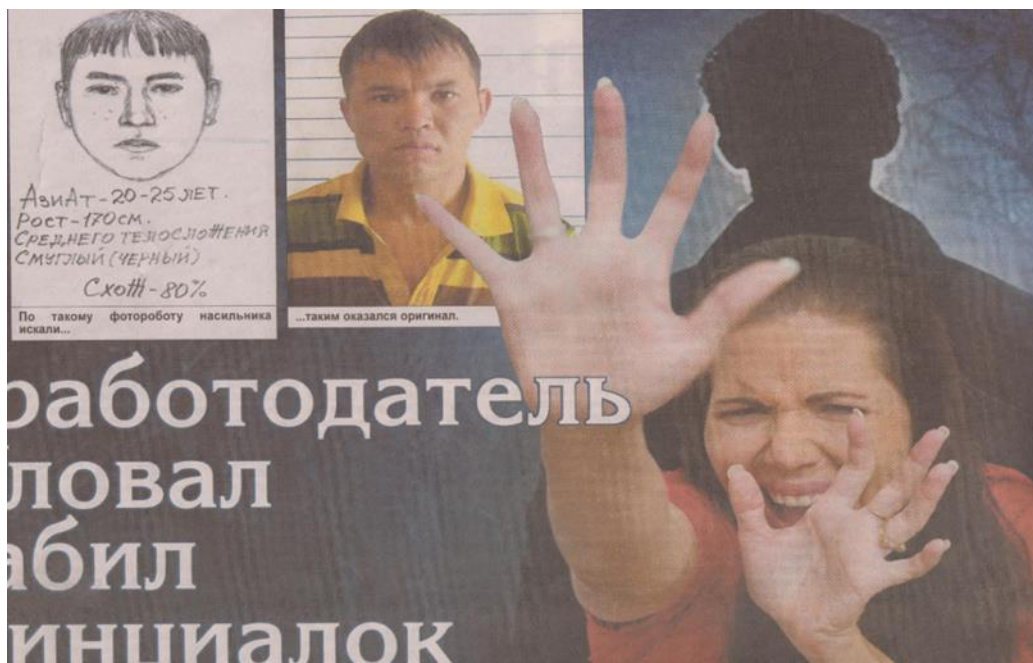
Hence, in newspaper representation, the victim is not a guilty for being raped if she did not know the offender. Nevertheless, in the cases when the victim knows the rapist, she is guilty because she should have thought of possible consequences. Thus, “Vecherniy Bishkek” did not represent the victims in equal positions, by justifying that some victims were guilty themselves for being raped.

Appearance

- The victim abused by big and bad person.

The victim is blameless for what happened and does not know the offender who is big and bad person. In the previous paragraph, there was revealed the blamelessness of the victims in the sense they were doing own deed for the moment of the rape. The image of the offender described as big, aggressive and dominate person. For example, in the article #17 Kuzminih (2013p) described the following actions: *“the cruel men at first raped the girl. Then began to beat, demanding money. The victim gave it all savings — about 30 thousand som”*. In the mentioned case, the offender is described as cruel and aggressive. In addition, the example illustrates the offender's ability to beat and intimidate the victim, which concern his physical domination over victim.

The other bright instance of describing the offender as big and bad is photo illustrations in the articles. In the picture 8, there is shown the image of the scared girl, identikit and the actual photo of the criminal were illustrated. In addition, in this picture it is possible to notice a shadow of the man who stands behind a back of the girl. Proceeding from this photo it is possible to conclude that the victim is always young scared women to whom the criminal operates and violates. Moreover, in the actual photo it was noticed that the offender is angry, aggressive, big and bad. In the next illustrative picture 7, the place of violence (Ata-Turk Park) and young scared women, whose mouth is closed by someone's hand in gloves, were illustrated. The picture messages about the criminal place where women might be raped and inform not to go there. Further, there were put two more pictures (1 and 9) from the newspaper which present the abstract portray of the victim. Both photos show an image of the scared woman of the victim. In a picture 1 the crying girl and beating of the girl by the man in a background is shown. The picture 9 showed the woman with the closed mouth. The closed mouth represents that even though there is violence over women but they cannot confess and tell it openly.



(Pic.8 from #10)



(Pic.7 from #9)



(Pic.1 from #2)



(Pic.9 from #13)

Behavior

- The victims are strong and powerful enough to reveal the case of rape, thus obtaining ideal victim status.

In this concern, the victim declared about the rape happened earns the sympathy from the public. All previous mentioned characteristics let the victim to gain status as the ideal victim according to the authors. For instance in the article #10 and #14 the following sentence presented:

It is impossible to make out faces of victims — they represented continuous medley from bruises and bruises.

— It is not better than a body, but also the humiliation — is continued by the investigator.

— Poor girls... (Kureneva, 2013)

Even though the victim was in a state of shock, she told that doorbell rung, in the evening.

The man was on the threshold. He told that he was living in the apartment about ten years

ago. And he decided to visit. Though the former lodger was drunk as a cobbler, the elderly woman let him to the house (Kuzminih, 2013m).

The examples above show the blameless and pure attributes of the victims, which make the author to declare victim's status as the "Ideal Victim". The interesting statement, one of the articles is following: *"After all, the issue rape — a subject of sensitivity, not everyone, even the adult woman, will not tell about the case not to mention about the young raped girls"* (Kureneva, 2013). The statement messages victims with ideal attributes might to tell her rape case, the other victims are will not share her case because the case is does not fit the ideal aspects of the mass media representation of the victims. Overall, it is highly important to fit the principles of "newsworthy" victim for the declaration of the ideal victim status.

Generally, most of the victims match the image of "Ideal Victim" according to Vecherniy Bishkek articles. The newspaper describe victim at young ages 18-39 or very old 70 who are usually women. The rape cases took place usually in insecure places such as streets and parks. The offender is a total stranger who is described as aggressive, big and decisive whereas the victim is blameless and pure without any emotion and aggressiveness. Therefore, according to the data, almost all articles are applicable for the characteristics of the common model of the victims.

It is important to mention conclusions of the rape article in order to understand the main message of the particular article. In general, the articles do not provide any conclusions regarding punishment of the offender or any consequences of the rape. Nineteen articles contain the links to the authorities and the dominate opinion, which is represented in the comments of the police, for instance: *"Operatives of the Lenin District Department of the Interior detained the moron involved in two rapes"* (Kuzminih, 2013b). The other link to police as a dominate opinion was revealed in article #1 as well: *"Operation on detention of the suspect was performed by employees City Department of Militia-1 of the Lenin District Department of the Interior. Now the 30-year-old tyrant is detained and installed in Temporary detention center. Concerning it criminal case under two articles — illegal imprisonment and rape is brought at once"* (Kuzminih, 2013a). In this

regard, the police interpretation of rape cases is used as a valid view and create one-dimensional picture. The police are represented in the hero and wise mode for example in the article #4 there was such message with the police's advice for women readers: "*before going for dating with the stranger, they need to think properly*" (Kuzminih, 2013d). Instead of applying their message to the men population not to rape, they recommend women not to go for dating with strangers. Moreover, in the article #10 there is a sentence "*Before sending your daughters, wives, the police consider to think deeply about the consequences. Parents and husbands are responsible for those cases as well*" (Kureneva, 2013). Hence, newspaper send the message to the reader the same, parents and husbands are responsible for daughters and wives. In this concern, women are represented passive and irresponsible that they are the property of husbands and parents. The distraction of appeal of the police makes the guilt to be switches from offender to the victim of "defenders" of the victim. Almost all articles consist of judgmental and critical notes toward the victim whereas offender's actions are perceived as an acceptable fact.

Mechanism of construction of violence in the media (Slavoj Zizek)

The "Ideal Victim" theory with the certain attributes, show the newsworthy victim for the newspaper readers because through the objects everything is measured and understood. In this regard, the principles/attributes, which were found in the content analysis of the rape articles of *Vecherniy Bishek* for the victim portrayals, are objectified criteria for being newsworthy victim. According to Zizek, we live in objectified world where people perceive the certain phenomena through the sight, touch or other externalized feelings. Hence, the issue of rape and its victims are perceived through certain defined criteria, which is connected or associated with the certain objects. In the current research, the victim is objectified to age, gender, behavior, appearance and the rape cases associated with locations, circumstances and relationships.

Slavoj Zizek presents his theory of violence in two forms: subjective and objective violence. As it was mentioned in the literature review section, Zizek mainly discusses about the

objective violence which consists of two aspects: symbolic and systemic violence. By the symbolic violence, he issues such kind of violence, which occurs in language, symbols and signs which surround us in everyday life. In the current research, symbolic violence is the words, symbols, signs, visual illustrations in *Vecherniy Bishkek* newspaper articles on rape cases. The newspaper presents systemic violence in terms of being available and legal for everyone. If the discussion or publication of such topics were closed and illegal in earlier centuries, nowadays, the system by making them legal and accessible for people, produce systemic violence. The reporter is an agent who makes selection process of the victim according to the objectified criteria of the "Ideal Victim". Objective violence is represented through the agents by the system in order to satisfy people with crime expectations since they perceive the world, the violence particularly, in terms of constructed objects, symbols and signs.

Symbolic violence

In the research context, the symbolic violence covered the meanings of words and visual illustrations. Altogether, 19 articles are built around three main actors: the offender, the victim and the police. Since the research covers the analysis of victim's image in newspaper representation, the image of the offender and the police are analyzed in a brief in order to see the whole parts of the rape article. In order to describe the victim, nouns and verbs used for the actors were included into the analysis. During the newspaper review, the continuum of nouns was processed in order to determine the rapid words majorly used for the victim.

The nouns used for description of the victim were classified from positive meaning, sympathizing, neutral, and specific to negative. In the positive column includes optimistic words practiced in everyday life. In terms of the research, the positive words for the victim are: "brave girl", "daughter", and "wife". Sympathizing words include such words as "defenseless", "poor" and other similar words, which show the vulnerability and blamelessness of the victim. Neutral are those words used for description victim's as "student", "passenger", "pensioner", "nurse" and

others. Specific column in the table cover the specific words of police such as “injured”, “citizen”, etc. Negative column reveals prejudicial and stereotypical words (see table #2)

Positive	Sympathizing	Neutral	Specific lexicon	Negative
1) Courageous girl (1) 2) Hostess (3) 3) Guest (1) 4) Daughter (2) 5) Wife (4) 6) Sister (1) 7) Virgin girl (1)	1) Defenseless girl (1) 2) Poor girls (1) 3) Fragile girl (1) 4) Victim (17) 5) The crying girl (2) 6) The kidnapped girl (1) 7) Young girls (1) 8) Captive (1)	1) Girl (40) 2) Woman (9) 3) Passenger (1) 4) Name (17) 5) Girlfriend (2) 6) Young woman (3) 7) Pensioner (4) 8) Elderly person (1) 9) Nurse (1) 10) Student (3) 11) Inhabitant (5) 12) Inhabitant of Bishkek (1) 13) Bishkekchanka (12)	1) Injured (14) 2) Citizen (1) 3) Native (2) 4) Died (2)	1) Rural girls (5)
Total: 12	Total: 25	Total: 99	Total: 19	Total: 5

(Table #2)

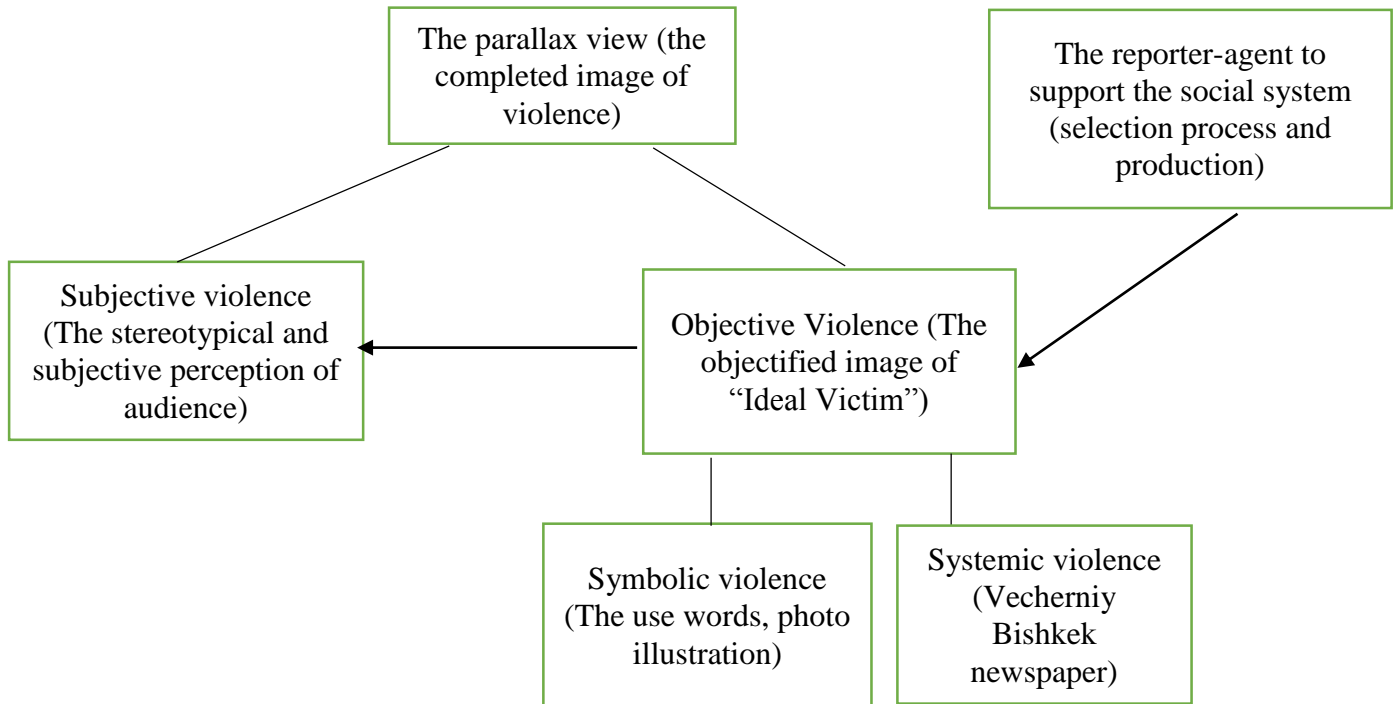
As it is shown in the table #2, overall 160 nouns were used in order to create the portrayal of the victim in the newspaper of “Vecherniy Bishkek”. The using of the above-tabled words causes the symbolic violence because it creates the certain limitations or barriers in the images of the victims. The portrayal of the victim is presented in an expected manner because most of the words are positive, sympathizing, neutral and specific because it increases the readers' involvement into the article. These nouns illustrate the construction of ideal victim with innocent

characteristics. The only negative word used for the victim is “rural girl”, which completely is not feature of personal qualities of the victim. In general, the victims of the rape are not necessarily ‘ideal’ – there are cases, for example, when woman is raped by her friend, as the case mentioned at the very beginning of the paper. Such victims are not “newsworthy” or “ideal victims” for the mass media. By creating such objectified criteria of the victims, the mass media construct or shape one-dimensional image of the victims.

The next element of the symbolic violence is the presentations of the visual illustrations of the rapes. As it was proposed in the “Ideal Victim” description, 11 rape articles from the whole pool contain illustrations. In the picture #8 an abstract picture of women and the actual photo of offender are presented. A scared and screaming woman, who tries to defend herself, was exemplified. However, in the image does not contain any features of her aggressiveness or active behavior. The image rather shows her passiveness and defenselessness whereas the image of the offender confirms socially expected image of aggressive and physically strong men. Moreover, the pictures 7 and 9 demonstrate women’s mouth closed, which also shows her helplessness and offender’s domination over the victim. In addition, the picture 1 show the victim as sitting and crying with her face closed and the shadow of the men behind.

In general, the visual illustrations are applicable for the standard model of the victim and offender. The offender is illustrated as big and physically strong, aggressive with decisive actions whereas the image of the victim is shown as passive, defenseless, blameless and dominated by men. The interesting fact to mention is that in the pictures 1 and 8 there are shadows of the men as offender which emphasizes the image of rapist as stranger and his dominance toward the women. This one-dimensional illustration of offenders and victims of rape attached to the certain criteria which shape the public perceptions of the victims as blameless, helpless and passive, which basically strengthens stereotypical opinions and attitudes toward the issue of rape.

In order to sum up the analysis part the following scheme (#3) was created:



(Scheme #3)

The parallax view shows the completed picture of violence with the subjective and objective parts. In the table, the reporter as the agent of social system produce a certain image of the victims in terms “newsworthiness” and objectified criteria for the “Ideal Victims”. Accordingly, the objectified picture of the victims transferred through the particular symbols: words and visual illustrations in the newspaper pages. Then, the customers or readers of the newspaper are shaped by the completed objective violence or objectified victim’s image. Thus, the shape of the objectified violence with its victims creates the subjective violence. In this regard, the subjective violence produced by the shape of the objectified violence and the personal/subjective view of the people.

Conclusion

The study explores the image of the women in the rape articles of the *Vecherniy Bishkek* newspaper. In addition, it investigates the ways of the newspaper present the portrayals of victims and why they are presented in the way they presented.

The image of women represented as weak and fragile who are dominated by and dependent on men. In the newspaper articles, the clear illustrations of women's defenselessness and helplessness are indicated which are observed through the prism of "Ideal Victim" theory. In general, the research study revealed the one-dimensional or standardized image of the victims created due to the "newsworthiness" and "Ideal Victim" criteria observed. The following characteristics of women were analyzed: age and gender of the victims, location of the rape, relationship of the victim and offender, behavior and appearance of the victims. In the *Vecherniy Bishkek* newspaper victim is represented as typically young or too old women who is unfamiliar to the offender in order to underline the blamelessness and the vulnerability of the victims. Further, the victim's behavior is also described as passive and weak or helpless. Demonstrating them this way the newspaper articles exclude the aggressions and emotions of women as victims. Moreover, the media illustrate the standard rape crime mostly happening in the public places: parks and streets, while excluding the domestic rape cases. The image of victims is demonstrated within the box of "Ideal Victim" through the above mentioned attributes which create the objectified image of women as the victims. Such objectified violence is produced by agent of the system: newspaper with the usage of symbols in the rape articles: words and visual illustrations. Since, the symbols refer the certain criteria for the "newsworthiness" or objectified criteria it creates the limitation and barriers of women's image in shaping the perceptions and views. The ideal image of the victim constructs the subjective and stereotypical opinion of the readers toward the women as typical victims and rape overall. In this regard, the newspaper illustrates the standardized and idealized image of women as victims in the rape cases in order to support and fit the objectified world. The

shape of the objectified image of women produce the subjective opinion, stereotypes and prejudice toward women among population which lead to the gender issues and inequalities.

Recommendations for the further research

The research investigated how the image of women is represented in the rape articles of Vecherniy Bishkek. As it was written above, the image of woman as victim of the rape is represented as weak and vulnerable with innocent characteristics. Since, the research showed that man, as offender, is described more detailed than woman, it would be interesting to compare and analyze the pictures of both women and men in Vecherniy Bishkek. In addition, it is important to explore the rape issue and the images of offender/victim in the articles of other Kyrgyz newspapers and online forums.

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Appendix

Статья №1

Заголовок	Заложница поневоле		
Фото	Нет		
Слов	215		
Колонка	Зона Беды: Шок		
Страница	13		
Число/номер тиража	Число: 15 Январь N (5)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Верхняя часть, справа (чердак)		
Место насилия	Новостройка (дома)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	25	30	
Существительные	Девушка (3) Дочка Жертва (2) Пассажирка Пленница	Похититель Молодой человек Парень Водитель Отморозок Нелюдь Хозяин дома	Ленинское РУВД Сотрудники ГОМ1
Глаголы	Удалось бежать Рассказала Возвращалась (домой) Пыталась (остановить такси) Села	Тормознул Поинтересовался Не проявлял агрессии Изменилось поведение Поехал не в ту сторону Затащил (домой) Насиловал Забрал (одежду)	Задержан и водворен в ИВС

Статья 2

Заголовок	Роковое знакомство
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото размер: 10,3*7,8
Слов	258 (два случая)
Колонка	Зона Беды: По горячим следам

Страница	13
Число/номер тиража	Число: 15 Январь N (5)
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых
Место размещения	Верхняя часть, слева (чердак)
Место насилия	1) Дома (у жертвы) 2) Дома (у знакомого)
Отношение	Знакомый

	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	29	23	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка Девушка (2) Наргиза (4) Жертва (подруга) Пленница Подруга Наргизы	Парень (2) Молодой человек Кавалер Пьяный ухажёр Мерзавец (2) Насильник (2) Отморозок (2) Житель	Оперативники Ленинское РУВД (2) Милиция Стражи порядка
Глаголы	Обратилась Познакомилась Согласилась (достаточно легко) Увидела (совершенно другого человека при пьяном виде) Услышала крики (подруги) Выбежала (на улицу) Позвонила (в милицию)	Проявлял (чудеса галантности) Завалился к ней домой (2) Схватил (нож) (2) Изнасиловал Насиловал Действовал (по плану) Надругался	Задержали Удалось (по горячим следам задержать) Возбудили (уголовное дело)

	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	26	-	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка Подруга Аиды (2) Жертва Девушка	Парень Отморозок Человек Насильник Молодой человек (2)	ГУВД столицы Милиция (2) Столичные сыщики (3) Сотрудники (уголовного розыска) Стражи порядка

Глаголы	Оттолкнула Сообщила (в милицию)	Схватил (жертву за волосы) Затащил (в спальню) Изнасиловал Работает (реализатором) Взял (отгулы) Скрылся Появился (в Бишкеке)	Выехали по указанию Выяснили Задержали
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Статья 3

Заголовок	Прогулка с риском на жизнь		
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото размер: 3,2*4,2см		
Слов	207		
Колонка	Панорама дня- шок		
Страница	2		
Число/номер тиража	Число: 18 Январь N (6)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	верхняя часть по центру (чердак)		
Место насилия	На улице (город)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва (с мужем)	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	-	19, 21	
Существительные	Молодая женщина (2) Жена Женщина (2)	Мерзавцы Отморозки (пьяные) (2) Преступники Нелюди Налетчики Подозреваемые Жители (Сокулукского района) Приезжие	Милицейский патруль Сотрудники ночной патрульной группы столичного ГУВД Сыщики Оперативники
Глаголы	-----	Пригласил Предложил уйти (мужу) Пообещали (забрать ее силой)	Услышали (крики о помощи) Доставили Установили

		Накинулись (на мужа) Избили (мужа) (2) Забрал (сотку) Избили (жену) (2) Изнасиловали (2) Приехали Напали Затащили	Задержали
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Статья 4

Заголовок	В сетях всемирной паутины		
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото размер: 11,4*5,3 см		
Слов	367		
Колонка	Зона Беды: в кутузку!		
Страница	13		
Число/номер тиража	Число: 22 Январь N (7)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Верхняя часть, справа (чердак)		
Место насилия	Гостиница (город)		
Отношение	Знакомый (малознакомый)		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	19	31	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка Анара (4) Девушка (4) Заплаканная девчонка Пострадавшая Жертва (2)	Подозреваемый (2) Незнакомый парень Молодой человек (5) Нурлан (4) Кавалер (2) Насильник (3) Отморозок Клиент Посетитель Уроженец (Ошской области)	Сыщики свердловского района Оперативники (3) Сыщики (2)
Глаголы	Познакомилась Поддалась (уговорам) Не задумываясь согласилась Вошла Попыталась выскочить Написала (заявление) Рассказала	Зашел (на сайт) Предложил (дружбу) Предложил (встретиться) Предложил (зайти в кафе) Не проявлял агрессии Предложил (проводить) Попросил (зайти к знакомому)	Выяснили Советуют (прежде чем идти на свидание с незнакомым человеком, хорошенько подумать!!!)

	Ничего не знала (о преступнике)	Снял (гостиницу) Закрыл (дверь) Затащил (спальню) Проводил Удалил (свои данные) Совершал преступления Знакомился д	С большим трудом удалось составить фоторобот Нашли фотографию (подозреваемого) Вышли на след
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Статья 5

Заголовок	По-волчьи		
Фото	Фото место происшествия (остановка Цирк) размер: 10,1*8,7 см		
Слов	438		
Колонка	Зона Беды-жуть		
Страница	13		
Число/номер тиража	Число: 29 Январь N (10)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Половина страницы, слева (стояк)		
Место насилия	На остановке (город)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва (с парнем)	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст		19, 21	
Существительные	Девушка Алия (3) Спутница Девушка (2) Жертва	Жители Молодые люди Отморозки (3) Атлетически сложенные молодые люди Подозреваемые (2) Профессиональные спортсмены Преступники Парни (2) Беглецы Насильники Жители (Сокулукского района)	Следователи Свердловского РУВД Стражи порядка (2) Сотрудники милиции Патрулирующая группа столичного ГУВД Сотрудники правоохранительных органов
Глаголы	Работает (в кафе) Гуляла (с парнем) Присели на лавочке остановки	Изнасиловали (2) Вышли (из машины) Ударил (парня) Набросился	Предъявили объединение Восстановили (полную хронологию преступления)

	Не успели сообразить	Добились (высоких результатов) Вытащили (из кармана парня моб.) Схватили (за волосы) Потащили Избили Попытались скрыться Выпили Отправились в город (по делам) Заметили (парочку)	Установили личность Поспешили (на помощь) Бросились в погоню Заставили (сдаться)
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Статья 6

Заголовок	Похотливый Кавалер		
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото размер: 15,56*9,8см		
Слов	248		
Колонка	Зона Беды-за гранью		
Страница	21		
Число/номер тиража	Число: 22 Февраль N (21)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Нижняя часть (подвал)		
Место насилия	В общежитии (город)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	-	-	
Существительные	Гражданка Казахстана Плачущая девушка Девушка (2) Студентка Потерпевшая (2)	Преступник (2) Насильник (2) Нурбек Парень Студент	Первомайский РУВД Стражи порядка (2) Оперативники Сотрудники
Глаголы	Осталась (одна в комнате) Рассказала Легла спать (закрыв двери) Проснулась	Открыл (шпингалет) Избил Начал срывать (нижнее белье) Был одет (красную спортивную одежду)	Застали Вызвали (на допрос) Попросили (список студентов) Начали проверять (алиби)

		Дал признательные показания Нравилась (девушка) Не решался познакомиться Решил действовать по другому	Обратили внимание Задержали
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Статья 7

Заголовок	Интернет Насильник		
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото размер: 13,4*2,7см		
Слов	333		
Колонка	Зона Беды-в кутузку		
Страница	13		
Число/номер тиража	26 Февраль N (22)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	верхняя часть слева (разворот)		
Место насилия	В гостинице (город, Ош базар)		
Отношение	Знакомый (малознакомый)		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	18	-	
Существительные	Жертва Студентка Девушка Жертва	Насильник Клиент Посетитель Парень (4) Молодой человек (2) Галантный кавалер Отморозок Подозреваемый (2) Человек (не местный)	Начальник Первомайский РУВД (Нурлан Давлетов) Оперативники (3) Сотрудники Сыщики (4) Опера
Глаголы	Познакомилась Не задумываясь согласилась	Снял (номер) Пригласил (в част, гостиницу) Стал проявлять признаки агрессии Избил Изнасиловал Забрал (деньги/моб.) Убрал (данные с сайта) Выходил (в сеть)	Рассказывают (2) Расценили (действия) Пытались (выйти на след) Выяснили Выехали Поговорили Взяли под заметку (базары, СТО, автомойки)

		Работает (в автомойке)	Убедились Задержали
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Статья 8

Заголовок	Нападение на конечной остановке		
Фото	Нет		
Слов	152		
Колонка	Громкое дело- в кутузку!		
Страница	8		
Число/номер тиража	29 Март N (36)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Нижняя часть, слева (подвал)		
Место насилия	Остановка (не указана, город?)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	26	-	
Существительные	Жертва (2) Бишкекчанка Назира (2) Пострадавшая Девушка (2)	Насильник (2) Нападавший Незнакомец Пьяный парень Назойливый кавалер Отморозок (2)	Инспекторы Первомайской РУВД Ночной патрульный экипаж Стражи порядка
Глаголы	Возвращалась (поздно вечером с работы) Вышла (на конечной остановке) Пыталась отделаться Звала (на помощь)	Увязался Пытался познакомиться Накинулся Схватил (за волосы) Потащил (в пустырь) Начал срывать (одежду) Бросил Спасался (бегством)	Удалось задержать Прочесали (всю округу) Задержали

Статья 9

Заголовок	Осторожно, «Борцы»
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото девушки и место пришествия (Ата-Тюрк Парк), размер: 13,8*6 см
Слов	379

Колонка	Женская месть: За гранью		
Страница	17		
Число/номер тиража	Число: 3 Май N (51)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Нижняя часть (подвал)		
Место насилия	В парке (город)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва (с парнем)	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст		17,	
Существительные	Девушка (3) Студентка Спутница Айша Беззащитная девушка	Отморозки (2) Задержанные Несовершеннолетние Главарь (банды) (3) Уроженец (Таласской обл.) Пятерка Молодчики Молодой человек «Борец» Фигурант Задержанный Насильник Поддельники	Сыщики Октябрьского РУВД Следователи районного управления внутренних дел Начальник Окт. РУВД (Улан Айтбаев) Оперативники
Глаголы	Присели на лавочке (с парнем) Умоляла не трогать ее Пыталась договориться Запомнила	Изнасиловали Не отсидел (срок) Собралась (в парке) Сообщил что будут развратничать и насиловать Приметили (парочку) Подошли Поросили (закурить) Поволокли Ударили Общарили Забрали (мелочь, моб.) Приставали Накинулись Закрыли рот Срывали (одежду) Занимался борьбой Работал поваром Дал признательные показания Сознались в содеянном Молчал	Возбудили уголовное дело Дежурили в парке Доставили Устроили очную ставку

		Написал чистосердечное признание	
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Статья 10

Заголовок	Лжеработодатель насильничал и грабил провинциалок		
Фото	Фоторобот насильника и иллюстрационное фото жертвы размер: 25,5*16,3см		
Слов	1105 (два случая)		
Колонка	Беспредел		
Страница	8		
Число/номер тиража	23 Июль N (85)		
Автор	Виктория Куренева		
Место размещения	Вся страница		
Место насилия	Карагачевая роща (загород)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Полиция
Возраст	23-19	29	
Существительные	Сельские девушки Юные девочки Жертвы (2) #1 Жылдыз (8) Потерпевшие Бедные девочки Молодая женщина(2) Девушка (5) #2 Айнура (5) Уроженка (Ы-К.) Девственница Хрупкая девочка Провинциалка	Ублюдок Житель (Ош обл.) Умидбек Пирназаров (4) Насильник (6) Молодой человек (2) Мужчина Незнакомец (3) «Работодатель» (2) Мерзавец Негодяй Грабитель Преступник Подозреваемый	Следователи следственного отдела УВД Свердловского района Бишкека (Гульмира Мукамбетова) (2) Сыщики Опера свердловского РУВД Сотрудники милиции
Глаголы	Оказались (жертвами) Рассказала Приехала (В Бишкек) Начала изучать вакансии Подумала (ей повезло) Не смутил (факт) Шла (за мужчиной) Остолбенела Кричала Отбивалась	Обратился Предложил Ударил Завелся Рвал (одежду) Изнасиловал (4) Сказал Исчез Избил (2) Не ожидал (ярости) Повалил на землю	Держит (дело об изнасиловании) Просит (не называть имен пострадавших) Рекомендует (опубликовать фото насильника) Не могут добиться подробностей (жертвы) Быстро удалось вычислить

	Поняла Встала (на колени) Клялась (что никто не узнает) Рухнула (на землю) Плутала (по Карагачаевской роще) Вступила в борьбу Молотила Кричала Звала (на помощь) Потеряла сознание Подавлена Испугана Получила (психологическую травму) Опознали	Приезжал из села (Ош) Проживал (с родителями) Знакомился Не отрицал (о преступлении) Ранее судим Находится в сизо Грозит (18 лет)	Пришлось проделать долгий путь Уверены (это не единственные жертвы) Просят
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Статья 11

Заголовок	Жертвы насилия		
Фото	Нет		
Слов	113 (2 случая)		
Колонка	Зона беды-в кутузку		
Страница	13		
Число/номер тиража	23 Июль N (85)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	нижняя часть, по центру (подвал)		
Место насилия	Новостройка		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	30, 20	39, 25	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка (2) Молодая женщина Смелая девушка Жертва Девушка	Насильник Парня Преступник Незнакомец Житель (Бишкека)	Сыщики Сотрудники Свердловского РУВД

Глаголы	Сообщила Пнула Вырвалась	Напал (2) Скрылся	Не дали сбежать Задержали
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Статья 12

Заголовок	Убийство По объявлению		
Фото	Нет		
Слов	166		
Колонка	Панорама дня		
Страница	Главная страница		
Число/номер тиража	27 Август N (100)		
Автор	Vb.kg		
Место размещения	нижняя часть, по центру (подвал)		
Место насилия	Новостройка (Келечек)		
Отношение	Знакомый (малознакомый)		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	23	23	
Существительные	Девушка (3) Женщина (2) Погибшая (2) Уроженка (Баткенской обл.)	Мужчина (2) Уроженец (Ошской обл.) Арестованный Задержанный Изнасиловал	Милиция Сотрудники уголовного розыска
Глаголы	Сообщила Пнула Вырвалась	Проживал (Ак орго) Рассказал Познакомился Изнасиловал Избил Задушил	Задержали Возбудили уголовное дело

Статья 13

Заголовок	Место ЧП – Восток 5
Фото	Иллюстрационное фото
Слов	179 (3 случая)
Колонка	Зона беды: за гранью
Страница	13

Число/номер тиража	27 Август N (100)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	По центру (разворот)		
Место насилия	Город (центр)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	29	23	
Существительные	Жительница (Бишкека) Женщина	Двое молодых людей Насильники	Участковые инспекторы Свердловского УВД
Глаголы	Обратилась Возвращалась (домой, вечером)	Изнасиловали	Задержали Начали расследование
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	25	29	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка	Азамат Житель (жилмасив Ала-Тоо)	Сотрудники Ленинского УВД
Глаголы	Обратилась	Избил Изнасиловал	Задержали
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	25	49	
Существительные	Жительница (Ак-орго) Женщина	Неизвестный мужчина	Сотрудники Ленинского РУВД
Глаголы	Прибежала Рассказала	Пытался изнасиловать	Задержали Возбудили уголовное дело Начали расследование

Статья 14

Заголовок	Горе-постоялец
Фото	Нет
Слов	230
Колонка	Зона беды: за гранью
Страница	13

Число/номер тиража	6 сентябрь N (105)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Снизу (подвал)		
Место насилия	Город		
Отношение	Знакомый (квартирант)		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	70		
Существительные	Пенсионерка (4) Женщина (2) Пожилой человек (2) Пострадавшая (2) Хозяйка (2)	Пьяный мерзавец Преступник (2) Мужчина (2) Бывший квартирант Гость (2) Незнакомец Негодяй	Сыщики Окт. РУВД (2) Оперативники
Глаголы	Была в состоянии шока Рассказал Возвращалась (домой, вечером) Пустила Отказалась Попросила Объяснила	Изнасиловал (3) Снимал (жилплощадь) Решил (зайти в гости) Был пьян Достал (водку) Попросил (накрыть стол) Предложил Избил Живет (в общежитии в окраинах Бишкека) Приехал (Ы.К.) Побирался покинуть (город)	Понадобилась (неск. Дней для задержания) Опросили Знали (имя преступника) Удалось выяснить Арестовали

Статья 15

Заголовок	Насильники
Фото	Нет
Слов	170 (3 случая)
Колонка	Зона беды: за гранью
Страница	14
Число/номер тиража	10 Сентябрь N (106)
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых
Место размещения	Снизу, слева(подвал)
Место насилия	Город

Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст		24, 43, 22	
Существительные	Молодые девушки Потерпевшие Жертвы Бишкекчанка Пострадавшая Девушка (2)	Насильник (2) Незнакомец Столичный житель Молодой человек	Патруль ночной милиции (2) Стражи порядка Сотрудники патрульно-постовой службы столичного ГУВД
Глаголы	Возвращались (в ночное время) Не знала (криминогенную зону) Получила (телесные повреждения) Была изнасилована	Подкараулил Избил Изнасиловал Напал (2)	Не дали сбежать Арестовали Задержали

Статья 16

Заголовок	Насильник-таксист		
Фото	Нет		
Слов	90 слов		
Колонка	Зона беды: Беспредел		
Страница	9		
Число/номер тиража	17 Сентябрь N (109)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Снизу, справа (подвал)		
Место насилия	Загород (Токмок)		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	38	29	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка Женщина Жертва Пассажирка	Насильник Перень Водитель Отморозок Местный житель	Оперативники Сыщики Токмакского ГРОВД
Глаголы	Обратилась Ждала (автобус) Не задумываясь села Сообщила	Предложил (подвезти) Нажал на газ Затащил Избил Изнасиловал	Задержали

Статья 17

Заголовок	Всплеск насилия		
Фото	и.ф. размер: 13,2*4,9см		
Слов	328 (3 случая)		
Колонка	Зона беды: Беспредел		
Страница	10		
Число/номер тиража	22 Октябрь N (124)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	Верхняя часть, справа (чердак)		
Место насилия	Загород		
Отношение	Незнакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	25	32	
Существительные	Жительница (Новопокровка) Хозяйка (2) Девушка (2) Пострадавшая	Незнакомец Преступник (2) Отморозок Незванный гость Нелюдь	Милиционеры Стражи порядка
Глаголы	Проснулась Отдала (все сбережения)	Ворвался Знал Перелез (забор) Наклонился (над ней) Потребовал Пообещал (перерезать горло) Изнасиловал Избил	Задержали (2) Удалось выйти на след
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	31	30	
Существительные	Бишкекчанка Жертва Потерпевшая Молодая женщина	Насильник Мужчина Местный житель (Аламыдин район)	
Глаголы	Была (в гостях) Проигнорировала	Оказал знаки внимания Затащил Изнасиловал	Задержали

	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	25	-	
Существительные	Жительница (Озерное) Девушка Хозяйка Сельчанка	Незнакомец Преступник	Милиционеры
Глаголы	Обратилась Сообщила Вырвалась Позвала на помощь	Ворвался Избил Скрылся	Задержали

Статья 18

Заголовок	Скрыть следы не удалось		
Фото	Нет		
Слов	207 слов		
Колонка	Зона Беды- насилие		
Страница	11		
Число/номер тиража	10 Декабрь N (145)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	По середине верней части (чердак)		
Место насилия	Загород		
Отношение	Знакомый (малознакомый)		

	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	28	34	
Существительные	Медсестра Пассажира Пострадавшая (2) Девушка	Насильник Парень Кавалер (2) Молодой человек Новый знакомый Хозяин Задержанный	Оперативники Окт. РУВД Стражи порядка (2)
Глаголы	Познакомилась Хотела (выпрыгнуть) Ничего не запомнила	Предложил (встретиться) Приехал (на машине) Повез (домой) Вывез из города Изнасиловал	Приложили не мало усилий Задержали Вышли на след Возбуждено уголовное дело

Статья 19

Заголовок	Таким место за колючкой
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Фото	и.ф. размер: 13,2*4,9см		
Слов	193(3 случая)		
Колонка	Зона беды: Беспредел		
Страница	11		
Число/номер тиража	17 Декабрь N (148)		
Автор	Юрий Кузьминых		
Место размещения	По центру страницы (стояк)		
Место насилия	Загород		
Отношение	Знакомый		
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	39	51	
Существительные	Сельчанка Женщина Жертва Сестра	Мужчина Насильник Брат	Оперативники Стражи порядка
Глаголы	Обратилась Была напугана Рассказала	Зашел Избил Пытался изнасиловать	Не поверили Задержали Возбудили уголовное дело
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	24	21	
Существительные	Жертва Бишкекчанка Пострадавшая Столичная гостья	Насильник Местный парень Молодой человек Джигит	Сыщики местной милиции
Глаголы	Была (в гостях)	Обратил внимание Решил (перейти к активным действиям) Затащил Изнасиловал	Задержали Выдворили
	Жертва	Насильник	УВД Милиция
Возраст	19	24	
Существительные	Девушка (3)	Молодой человек Кавалер Подозреваемый	Дежурная часть столичного ГУВД
Глаголы		Познакомился Предложил сходить к нему Изнасиловал	Установили Возбуждено уголовное дело

