

# Victims of Sexual Violence on Campus in the News: Between Discrimination and Impartiality

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DOI: 10.24002/jik.v20i2.5816

Submitted: May 2022

Reviewed: November 2022

Accepted: October 2023

**Abstract:** *The sexual assault committed by a Sriwijaya University (Unsri) lecturer on a student resulted in coercion. The lecturer then admitted his guilt to the student. The victim published her experience on the Twitter account @unsrifess until it received mainstream media attention. This research deconstructs the framing of Kompas.com and Detik.com about sexual violence in Unsri. Detik.com presents the victim as someone who has truly faced tragedy and injustice. On the other hand, Kompas.com often depicts the victim as a 'problematic' figure and as if the media is 'punishing' him through their reporting.*

**Keywords:** *campus, Detik.com, Kompas.com, news framing, sexual violence*

**Abstrak:** *Penyerangan seksual yang dilakukan oleh seorang dosen Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) pada seorang mahasiswa berujung pada pemaksaan. Sang dosen pun mengaku bersalah kepada mahasiswa tersebut. Korban memublikasikan pengalamannya di akun Twitter @unsrifess hingga mendapat perhatian media arus utama. Penelitian ini mendekonstruksi framing berita Kompas.com dan Detik.com tentang kekerasan seksual di Unsri. Detik.com menampilkan korban sebagai seseorang yang benar-benar menghadapi tragedi dan ketidakadilan. Sebaliknya, Kompas.com kerap menggambarkan korban sebagai sosok yang 'bermasalah' dan seolah-olah media 'menghukumnya' melalui pemberitaan mereka.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Detik.com, kampus, kekerasan seksual, Kompas.com, pembedaan berita*

Nadiem Makariem, representing the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbud Ristek), asserted at the '16 Days of Activism Against Gender Abuse' program in December 2021 that there were 2500 occurrences of sexual violence in Indonesia between January and July 2021. Komnas Perempuan received 27% of 88% of complaints regarding incidents of sexual violence in universities (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). In Indonesia, violence and sexual

harassment include verbal abuse, groping of body parts, requests for obscene images or recordings, and rape. Some academics, according to Komnas Perempuan, used their authority to engage in sexual harassment of students while providing thesis guidance (Komnas Perempuan, 2021).

Sexual violence cases are equally difficult to act on and to handle for a variety of reasons, including the following: (1) there is no safe space for victims to share their stories

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and report their cases; (2) there is no clear reporting system mechanism or sanctions in the event of sexual violence; and (3) there is no documentation of the cases occurred (Marfu'ah, Rofi'ah, & Maksun, 2021, p. 99). Unfortunately, many victims decide not to disclose and keep quiet about instances of sexual abuse on campus out of fear of being branded as disgusting or pressured by the offenders (Melati, 2019, p. 22). Victims withhold complaints about fear of not being taken seriously, inaction on campus, penalties, monitoring their personal and professional life, and losing their academic or professional identity (Goldhill & Slobin, 2017; Kirkner, Lorenz, & Mazar, 2020, p. 2).

Rape, sexual assault, sexual aggressiveness, and sexual harassment are all examples of sexual violence (Castro, Kintzle, Schuyler, Lucas, & Warner, 2015, p. 53; Jozkowski, 2015, p. 849; Zaleski, Gundersen, Baes, Estupinian, & Vergara, 2016, p. 923). Sexual harassment can affect both men and women; however, several studies have depicted that the majority of offenders are males and most victims are women (Krivkovich et al., 2018; Lonsway, Cortina, & Magley, 2008, p. 599; Pina, Gannon, & Saunders, 2009, p. 128; WHO, 2012, p. 8). Sexual harassment in academia is enabled by five main characteristics: unstable employment, hierarchical structure, normalization of gender-based violence, toxic academic masculinity, a culture of silence, and a lack of aggressive leadership (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020, p. 17).

According to research conducted by Rifki Elindawati, the existence of power

relations prevents the majority of university victims of sexual harassment from coming forward (Elindawati, 2021, p. 182). Sexual harassment is prevalent in the social fabric of Indonesia, but it is rarely reported to authorities (Rusyidi, Bintari, & Wibowo, 2019, p. 76). Educational institutions play a role in preventing and managing sexual violence (Nikmatullah, 2021, p. 38). However, suppose it is not balanced by efficient bureaucracy and sufficient human resources. In that case, demands for justice and protection of victims of sexual violence will be complicated by the political interests of stakeholders and efforts to safeguard the university's reputation.

Due to the lack of legal consequences, abusers can continue their lives as if nothing occurred. Indeed, sexual assault on college campuses is inextricably linked to the permissiveness and normalization of these behaviors (Sitorus, 2019, p. 32). Some women still see sexual harassment as an individual and professional impediment rather than a systematic issue with societal ramifications (McDonald & Charlesworth, 2013, p. 97). Victims of abuse often lose academic confidence and experience a decline in peer esteem and acceptability (Benson & Thomson, 1982, p. 246; Cortina, Swan, Fitzgerald, & Waldo, 1998, p. 420) yet little research has investigated the impact of such victimization on the academic climate. This study examined experiences of sexual harassment and assault among 1,037 female undergraduate and graduate students, with a particular focus on educational outcomes. Multivariate analyses of variance revealed

significant negative effects of harassment and assault on perceptions of academic climate. We also investigated the extent and effects of double victimization (i.e., experiences of both harassment and assault).

In the media, sexual violence is exhibited with two blades. On the one hand, reporting on sexual assault is supposed to deter abusers, ensuring that the same occurrence does not recur. On the other hand, when sexual assault was disclosed in the media, most victims became victims for the second time (Martalena & Yoetadi, 2019, p. 8). This state renders the news no longer objective but rather goes toward the interests that generate bias (Sobur, 2001, p. 90). The news media encourages individuals to develop empathic or sympathetic connections with those labeled as victims and strengthen the framework of accountability for those designated as offenders (Kuhl, Kosloski, Ryon, & Monar, 2018, p. 6).

Reporting about sexual assault on college campuses has ramifications for language usage, regardless of whether men or women publish the news. Research demonstrates that instances of sexual assault against female victims and news articles published by males demonstrate that it is still difficult to write in a fair, honest, and neutral manner (Siefkes-Andrew & Alexopoulos, 2019, p. 13). Women are often presented as victims, which diminishes the effect of sexual abuse and ignores the systematic basis of violence against women. It allows for the perpetuation of gender inequities, promoting the victim-blaming tropes and stereotypical portrayals of female victims persisted in the news media

throughout time (Carll, 2003, p. 1601; Eastal et al. 2015, p. 33; Malamuth & Briere, 1986, p. 75).

Cases of violence in cyberspace have received attention along with the increase in cyber violence against women (Alyatalathaf, 2021, p. 184). In 2021, many instances of sexual abuse in college were the subject of the news, thanks to threads on social media, particularly *Twitter*. After sending multiple harassing texts to a student at the State University of Jakarta (UNJ), a lecturer became a suspect in a sexual assault case against the student. Turning to the University of Riau, a student complained of being assaulted by his lecturer during thesis guidance. After refusing to accept the complaint, the lecturer subsequently filed a report against the student on the grounds of defamation. A lecturer at Kediri's State Islamic Institute of Religion (IAIN) was also designated a suspect for emailing the victim filthy words. The three instances of sexual abuse on campus highlighted above gained widespread attention when the victims published their stories on social media. Additionally, this case was argued by a few students (Istiningtyas, 2021, p. 71).

Another instance of sexual abuse occurred when a lecturer at Sriwijaya University (Unsri) took rather drastic acts against his student while guiding her thesis guidance. The lecturer began his immoral conduct by feigning care for the student, resulting in coercion. Surprisingly, the lecturer apologized and admitted that he had made a mistake after doing so. Additionally, the victim published her heartbreaking experience through the *Twitter* account @unsrifess, garnering widespread attention from netizens.

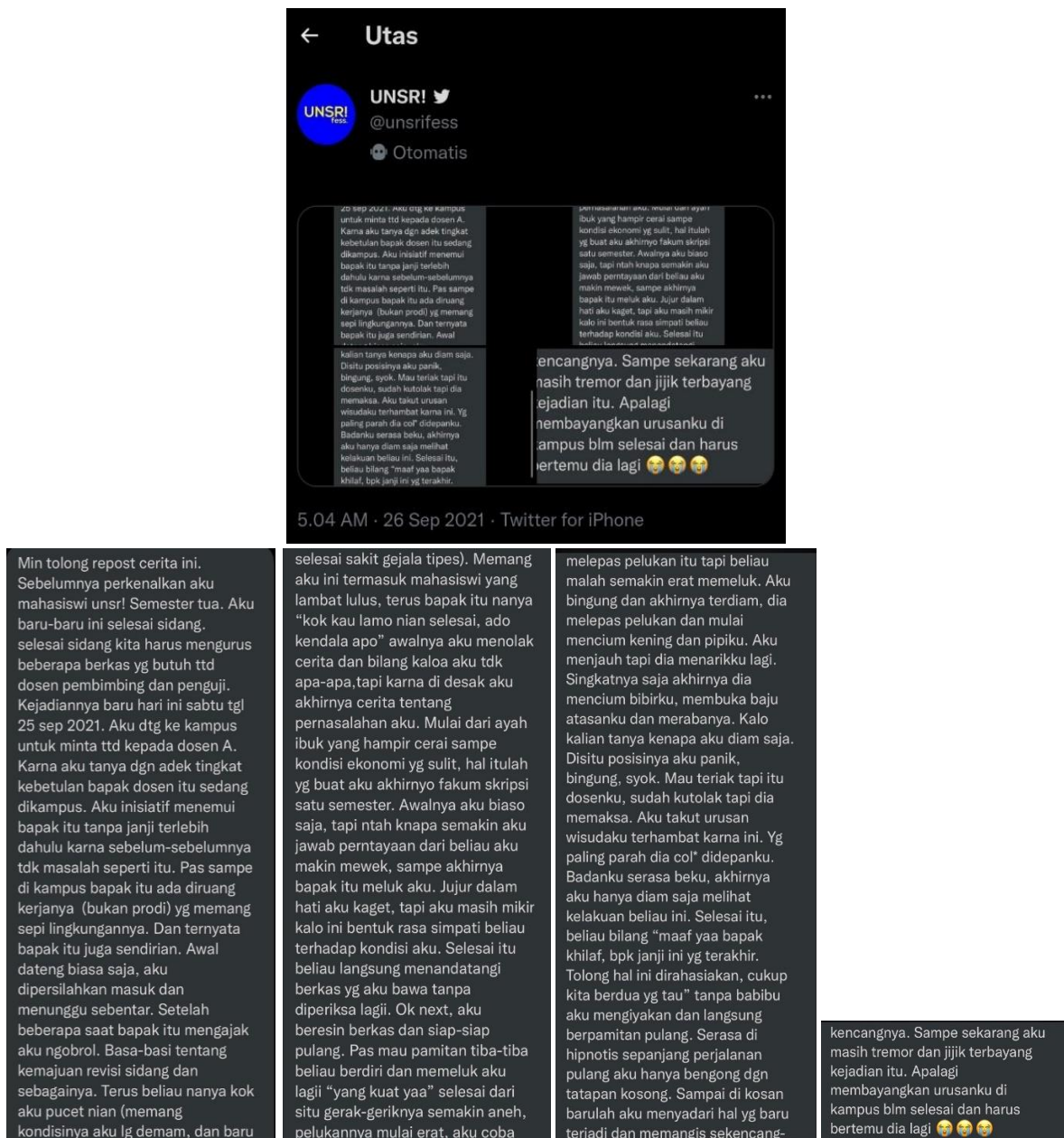


Figure 1 Victim's Threads on Twitter

Source: Processed by the Author from Twitter (2022)

The threads attracted the attention of the news media until they reached the authorities. However, the news media, sadly, fabricated stories of sexual assault perpetrated by lecturers against students to fit the reality of the corresponding media version. Media reality is framed by a fake reality created by social, political, and economic forces, resulting in a unique

framing of news generated and developed by a media outlet (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 48; Hamad, 2004, p. 260). Subsequently, the reality is seen as being reliant on the subjectivity of journalists and their interpretations and meanings. Thus, the reality depicted in the news does not represent what occurs in the actual world (Grimshaw, 1973, p. 52).



Regarding the description above, the researchers have outlined numerous media outlets actively reporting on Indonesia's information growth, two of which are *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* (Rosilawati & Fadilla, 2021, p. 103). These two media outlets often reported on incidences of sexual assault at Unsri. Thus, this essay examined how victims were represented in *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com*'s coverage of sexual abuse incidents at Unsri. Numerous studies have identified a dearth of articles detailing instances of sexual harassment on college campuses, particularly those mentioning victims, and so this page addresses that need. Thus, this study adds to a better understanding of the linguistic structure used by journalists when reporting on instances of sexual assault on college campuses, particularly when framing victims.

## METHOD

The constructivism paradigm was utilized in conjunction with framing analysis to examine how *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* frame reporting on sexual abuse incidents at Unsri. It was founded on the belief that the media is not objective but rather produces interpretations packaged in such a manner that they influence how an audience interprets an event or person. As a result, the authors employed framing analysis to ascertain how journalists pick and write about problems. Additionally, scholars have utilized framing to analyze how the media represent different social phenomena (Kuhl, Kosloski, Ryon, & Monar, 2018, p. 6).

This framing study is based on the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald Kosicki model, which describes framing as a news process creation method. Cognitive gadgets aid in coding information and interpreting events and the processes and conversions connected with news creation (Eriyanto, 2012, p. 20). To begin with, the syntactic element examined how journalists organized data inside the news scheme. Second, the script aspect investigated how journalists conveyed information through the 5W+1H completeness of news. Thirdly, the thematic aspects influenced journalists in writing news in-depth, coherence, and sentence aim. Finally, journalists' emphasis on facts was rhetorical (Pan & Kosicki, 2001, p. 133). These four components were examined in this study.

Media framing refers to the act of structuring news to highlight and contextualize specific themes (Littlejohn & Foss, 2011, p. 78). A news article can affect how a person perceives the message and the news, including headlines, metaphors, and numerous aural and visual components (Rhee, 1997, p. 27). Media framing is a technique for assessing emergent media channels (Hon, 2016, p. 9). Following that, the researchers chose four news pieces from *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* that focused mostly on the victim and reported on incidents of sexual assault at Unsri. Researchers examined news articles from September through December that dealt with identical circumstances to determine how each narrative presented the victim. The researchers selected the following articles based on this.

**Table 1 List of Researched Articles**

No	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
1	<i>Curhat Viral di Medsos, Mahasiswi Unsri Mengaku Alami Pelecehan Seksual oleh Dosen Saat Bimbingan Skripsi</i> (Viral Confession on Social Media, an Unsri Student Claimed to Experience Sexual Harassment by Her Lecturer During Thesis Guidance) 27/09/2021	<i>Unsri Cek Viral Curhat Mahasiswi Dicabuli Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi</i> (Unsri Checks Viral Confession of a Student Abused by Her Thesis Advisor) 27/09/2021
2	<i>Mahasiswi Unsri Korban Pelecehan Seksual Dosen Saat Bimbingan Skripsi Akhirnya Lapor Polisi</i> (An Unsri Student, the Victim of Lecturer Sexual Harassment During Thesis Guidance, Finally Made A Report to The Police) 30/11/2021	<i>Mahasiswi Unsri Ngaku Dipeluk-Dicum Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi Lapor Polisi</i> (An Unsri Student Admitting to Being Hugged and Kissed by Her Thesis Advisor Made A Report to the Police) 30/11/2021
3	<i>Hasil Olah TKP Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswi Unsri, Dosen Paksa Korban Pegang Kemaluan</i> (The Crime Scene Investigation Results of Sexual Harassment of an Unsri Student, Lecturer Forced the Victim to Hold His Genitals) 01/12/2021	<i>Olah TKP Pelecehan di Unsri: Korban Dipaksa Pegang Kemaluan Dosen</i> (The Crime Scene Investigation of Sexual Harassment at Unsri: Victim was Forced to Hold the Lecturer's Genitals) 02/12/2021
4	<i>Duduk Perkara Dugaan Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswa Unsri, Dicoret dari Daftar Yudisium</i> (The Alleged Sexual Harassment of an Unsri Student, Excluded from the Graduation List) 04/12/2021	<i>Unsri Jelaskan Alasan Coret Mahasiswi Pelapor Kasus Dosen Cabul dari Yudisium</i> (Unsri Explained the Reasons for Excluding the Student Reporting the Lewd Lecturer Case from the Graduation) 03/12/2021

Source: Processed by the Authors (2022)

## FINDINGS

The researchers discussed the results of *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* about the framing of sexual assault at Unsri. The researchers have divided their findings and discussion into four sub-sections: (1) The victim in sexual violence chronology framing, (2) The victim in report framing of the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of South Sumatra Regional Police, (3) Crime scene investigation framing: between sexist and pornographic texts, and (4) Graduation delayed victim: discrimination through clickbait. Then, researchers summarized the results and examined in detail each sub-category-related concern. The researchers juxtaposed

the two media texts to demonstrate that the factors evaluated in this news were significantly different. Additionally, the researchers critiqued how the texts of these two media were subjected to in-depth investigation after presenting the table of discrepancies. The following sections include summaries of each pertinent subject.

### The Victim in Sexual Violence Chronology Framing

This sub explains how to frame the chronology of sexual violence that befell the victim. The author dissects the chronological framing on *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* based on syntactic, script, thematic and rhetorical structures.

**Table 2 Kompas.com and Detik.com Text Framing on the Sexual Violence Chronology**

Structure	Kompas.com	Detik.com
Syntax	<p>Headline  <i>“Curhat Viral di Medsos, Mahasiswi Unsri Mengaku Alami Pelecehan Seksual oleh Dosen Saat Bimbingan Skripsi”</i>            (“Viral Confession on Social Media, An Unsri Student Claimed to Experience Sexual Harassment by Her Lecturer During Thesis Guidance”)</p> <p>Lead  <i>“Viral di media sosial, curahan hati seorang mahasiswi yang mengaku jadi korban pelecehan seksual oleh oknum dosen pembimbing skripsinya saat sedang melaksanakan bimbingan skripsi.”</i>            (Viral on social media, the confession of a student who claimed to be a victim of sexual harassment by an unscrupulous thesis advisor during thesis guidance)</p> <p>Source            Student’s threads on <i>Twitter</i>.</p>	<p>Headline  <i>“Unsri Cek Viral Curhat Mahasiswi Dicabuli Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi”</i>            (“Unsri Checked Viral Confession of A Student Abused by Her Thesis Advisor”)</p> <p>Lead  <i>“Postingan berisi curhat mahasiswi yang menjadi korban pelecehan seksual oleh dosen viral. Pihak Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) Palembang turun tangan mengecek kebenaran peristiwa itu.”</i>            (“Posts containing a female student’s confession about being a victim of sexual harassment by a lecturer went viral. The Sriwijaya University (Unsri) Palembang intervened to check the truth of the incident.”)</p> <p>Source            Student’s threads on <i>Twitter</i>.</p>
Script	<p>The 5W+1H elements in the news are reproduced in their entirety. On the other hand, journalists reported the news by summarizing the chronology from <i>Twitter</i> threads, resulting in the chronology’s essential elements not being presented correctly and clearly. It has the potential to sway readers’ perceptions of the victim. Additionally, this item features statements from Iwan Stia Budi, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at Unsri, and Ifeh, a Sriwijaya University Student Executive Board (BEM) member from the Women’s Empowerment Sector, in response to the controversy surrounding the campus’ name.</p>	<p>The 5W+1H components in the news are reproduced in their entirety. Journalists provided information precisely and systematically, making it easy to answer inquiries about why these <i>Twitter</i> threads went viral. Journalists also prioritized straight quotations from <i>Twitter</i> threads to convey facts so that the chronology, including sensitive information, did not sway the readers’ perspective toward items creating prejudice based on the victim’s history. Additionally, this article includes a statement from Iwan Stia Budi, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs at Unsri, in response to the controversy surrounding the campus’ name.</p>
Thematic	<p>The journalist wrote news chronologies based on the plot below.  <i>“Dosen yang diduga menjadi pelaku tersebut sempat menanyakan kepada korban mengenai penyebab ia menunda skripsi satu semester.”</i>  <i>“Setelah mengaku terdesak, mahasiswi ini akhirnya bercerita permasalahannya di rumah hingga dari masalah keluarga sampai ekonomi.”</i>  <i>“Korban pun tak kuasa menahan tangis saat menceritakan itu kepada pelaku.”</i>  <i>“Tanpa diduga pelaku lalu memeluk korban dengan dalih ikut bersimpati. ... peristiwa pencabulan itu berlangsung.”</i>            (“The lecturer suspected of being the perpetrator had asked the victim about the reason for delaying her thesis one semester.”            “After admitting to being pressed, this student finally talked about her problems at home, from family problems to the economy.”            “The victim could not hold back tears when she told her problems to the perpetrator.”            “Unexpectedly, the perpetrator then hugged the victim under the pretext of sympathizing.... and the obscenity took place.”)</p>	<p>The journalist wrote news chronologies based on the plot below.  <i>“Dia sempat menanyakan kondisiku yang terlihat memang tampak pucat karena saat itu kondisi ku memang sakit,” demikian cerita wanita yang mengaku mahasiswi Universitas Sriwijaya tersebut.”</i>  <i>“Dia mengaku bercerita bahwa dia sedang menghadapi masalah keluarga. Dia mengaku kemudian dipeluk si dosen.”</i>  <i>“Saat bercerita dengannya, aku merasa makin sedih sampai akhirnya, aku dipeluk oleh dosen tersebut. Setelah memeluk, dia itu akhirnya menandatangani berkas sidang tersebut. Aku kaget dan aku pikir itu hanya bentuk empati atas masalah yang ku alami,” katanya.”</i>  <i>“Saat berpamitan, katanya, dosen A disebut mengulangi tindakan tersebut. Dia menyebut dosen itu juga menciumnya dan meraba tubuhnya. Dia mengaku syok dan takut berteriak karena takut urusannya dipersulit. Dia juga mengaku dosen itu pernah melakukan onani di hadapannya.”</i>            (“He had asked about my condition, as I looked so pale because at that time I was so sick,” said the woman who claimed to be a Sriwijaya University student.</p>

Structure	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
		<p>“She admitted to telling him that she was facing family problems. She admitted that the lecturer then hugged her.”</p> <p>“When I talked to him, I felt sadder and sadder until finally, he hugged me. After hugging, he finally signed the trial file. I was shocked, and I thought it was just a form of empathy for the problems I was experiencing,” the victim said.</p> <p>“When she said goodbye, she said, lecturer A was said to have repeated the action. She said the lecturer also kissed her and touched her body. She admitted that she was shocked and afraid to scream because she was afraid that her business would be complicated. She also admitted that the lecturer had masturbated in front of her.”)</p>
Rhetorical	<p>“... curhat si mahasiswa itu viral dan mengebuhkan warga.”</p> <p>(“... the student’s confession went viral and shocked the public.”)</p>	<p>“... curhat mahasiswa yang menjadi korban pelecehan seksual oleh dosen viral.”</p> <p>(“...The confession of a student being a victim of sexual harassment by a lecturer went viral.”)</p>

Source: Processed by the Authors (2022)

### The Victim in Report Framing of the Criminal Investigation Directorate of Regional Police

This sub explains how the victim is framed in the general criminal investigation directorate of South

Sumatera report regional police. The author dissects the chronological framing on *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* based on syntactic, script, thematic and rhetorical structures.

**Table 3 *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* Framing of Victim Reports to the Crime Investigation Directorate of the Regional Police**

Structure	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
Syntax	<p><b>Headline</b></p> <p>“Mahasiswi Unsri Korban Pelecehan Seksual Dosen Saat Bimbingan Skripsi Akhirnya Lapor Polisi”</p> <p>(“An Unsri Student, the Victim of Lecturer Sexual Harassment During Thesis Guidance, Finally Made A Report to The Police”)</p> <p><b>Lead</b></p> <p>“Polemik dugaan pelecehan seksual yang menimpa seorang mahasiswi Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) akhirnya masuk ke ranah hukum. Hal itu terkuak, setelah korban inisial DR membuat laporan ke Unit Remaja, Anak dan Wanita (Renakta) Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum (Ditreskrimum) Polda Sumatera Selatan, Selasa (30/11/2021).”</p> <p>(“The polemic of alleged sexual harassment that befell a student at Sriwijaya University (Unsri) has finally entered the realm of law. It was revealed after the victim’s initials DR made a report to the Youth, Children and Women Unit (Renakta) of the General Criminal Investigation Directorate (Ditreskrimum) of the South Sumatra Regional Police, Tuesday (30/11/2021).”)</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>Masnoni, Head of Sub-Directorate of PPA, Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the South Sumatra Regional Police, Commissioner of Police</p>	<p><b>Headline</b></p> <p>“Mahasiswi Unsri Ngaku Dipeluk-Dicium Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi Lapor Polisi”</p> <p>(“An Unsri Student Admitting to Being Hugged and Kissed by Her Thesis Advisor Made A Report to the Police”)</p> <p><b>Lead</b></p> <p>“Mahasiswi Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) yang diduga menjadi korban pelecehan seksual oleh dosennya melapor ke polisi. Mahasiswi itu mengaku dipeluk dan dicium dosen pembimbingnya saat pengajuan skripsi.”</p> <p>(“A Sriwijaya University (Unsri) student suspected of being a victim of sexual harassment by her lecturer made a report to the police. The student admitted to being hugged and kissed by her advisor when submitting her thesis.”)</p> <p><b>Source</b></p> <p>Masnoni, Head of Sub-Directorate of PPA, Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the South Sumatra Regional Police, Commissioner of Police</p>



Structure	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
Script	Journalists have narrated the 5W+1H information with an unstructured flow. However, the 'why' element has a discontinuous statement between the sentence and the news theme. Likewise, 'how' is not explained in depth.	Hisar Siallagan, Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the South Sumatra Regional Police, Chief Commissioner  Journalists recounted in detail the victim's report received by the Head of Sub-Directorate of PPA, Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the South Sumatra Regional Police, Commissioner of Police Masnoni. Journalists utilized a structured 5W+1H flow, allowing news information to be well received. The advantage of this news is that it contains the element in depth by containing many quotes from Masnoni.
Thematic	Information about the victim who reported to the police contained quite dramatic conjunctions. It can be seen from the use of the word ' <i>terkuak</i> (revealed)' to explain to the public that the victim has reported this case to the authorities.	The information contained in this news is structured simply and clearly. It can be seen from the expression ' <i>melapor ke polisi</i> (made a report to the police)'.

Source: Processed by the Authors (2022)

### Crime Scene Investigation Framing: Between Sexist and Pornographic Texts

This sub explains how the crime scene investigation framing which has a message direction between sexism or pornography.

The author dissects the chronological framing on *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* based on syntactic, script, thematic and rhetorical structures.

**Table 4** *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* Text Framing of Crime Scene Investigation

Structure	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
Syntax	<p>Headline  <i>"Hasil Olah TKP Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswi Unsri, Dosen Paksa Korban Pegang Kemaluan"</i>            ("The Crime Scene Investigation Results of Sexual Harassment of an Unsri Student, Lecturer Forced the Victim to Hold His Genitals")</p> <p>Lead  <i>"Polisi dari Subdit IV Ditreskrim Polda Sumsel pada Rabu (1/12/2021) melakukan olah Tempat Kejadian Perkara (TKP) langsung di lokasi dugaan pelecehan itu terjadi yaitu di Ruang Laboratorium Pendidikan Sejarah FKIP Unsri yang berada di sisi samping kiri gedung utama FKIP Unsri."</i>            ("Police from Sub-Directorate IV of the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of the South Sumatra Regional Police on Wednesday (1/12/2021) conducted a crime scene investigation (TKP) directly at the location where the alleged abuse occurred, namely in the History Education Laboratory Room of FKIP Unsri, on the left side of the main FKIP building")</p> <p>Statement  <i>"Korban juga dipeluk dan dicium sampai akhirnya pelaku A memaksa korban <b>memegang kemaluannya</b> dan melakukan <b>masturbasi</b> sampai pelaku mengalami <b>orgasme</b>. "Diduga perbuatan oknum dosen itulah yang membuat korban trauma dan menulis di media sosial sampai menjadi viral," kata Masnoni di lokasi."</i></p>	<p>Headline  <i>"Olah TKP Pelecehan di Unsri: Korban Dipaksa Pegang Kemaluan Dosen"</i>            ("The Crime Scene Investigation of Sexual Harassment at Unsri: Victim was Forced to Hold the Lecturer's Genitals")</p> <p>Lead  <i>"Polda Sumatera Selatan menggelar olah TKP kasus dugaan pelecehan seksual oleh oknum dosen di kampus Unsri, Ogan Ilir, Sumatera Selatan. Korban menunjukkan reka ulang cara pelaku oknum dosen berinisial A saat melakukan pelecehan seksual."</i>            ("The South Sumatra Regional Police held a crime scene investigation in a case of alleged sexual harassment by an unscrupulous lecturer at the Unsri campus, Ogan Ilir, South Sumatra. The victim shows a re-enactment of the way the perpetrator of the lecturer with the initial A when sexually harassed him.")</p> <p>Statement  <i>"Jadi ada upaya korban diminta untuk <b>memegang alat kelamin</b> pelaku?" tanya jurnalis.            "Iya betul... tidak ada sampai melakukan persetubuhan, hanya <b>memeluk, mencium</b> dari pada korban," jawab Masnoni.            ("So, there was an attempt for the victim to be asked to <b>hold the genitals</b> of the perpetrator?" asked the journalist.</i></p>

Structure	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
	<p>(“The victim was also hugged and kissed until finally, perpetrator A forced the victim to <b>hold his genitals</b> and <b>masturbate</b> until the perpetrator <b>had an orgasm</b>. “It is suspected that the actions of the lecturer caused the victim to be traumatized and wrote on social media until it went viral,” said Masnoni at the location.”)</p> <p>Source Masnoni, Head of Sub-Directorate of PPA, Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the Regional Police of South Sumatra, Commissioner of Police</p>	<p>“Yes, that’s right ... there was no sexual intercourse, only <b>hugged</b> and <b>kissed</b> the victim,” answered Masnoni.)</p> <p>Source Masnoni, Head of Sub-Directorate of PPA, Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the Regional Police of South Sumatra, Commissioner of Police</p>
Script	News contains elements of 5W+1H completely but tells the ‘why’ and ‘how’ elements in an unsustainable manner. The two elements discussed the crime scene was delayed because the room was locked.	News contains elements of 5W+1H completely.
Thematic	The information contained in the news has an unfocused focus. If a journalist wants to tell a story about a delay in a crime scene investigation, it should not reduce other elements to explain information. Then, the news also still contains information on the previous framing, which should have been updated. Furthermore, the journalist framed the events and excerpts of this crime scene focusing on erotic things and led to pornographic texts.	The information contained in this news answers how the crime scene took place.
Rhetorical	The journalist emphasized facts by presenting pictures taken during the crime scene investigation. The pictures illustrate the atmosphere at the scene, some of the parties involved, including the victim. Unfortunately, the victim was being presented closely, even though covered with a face covering and a black cloak. However, the journalist made it clear that the person wearing a face covering and a black robe was the victim. It is evidenced by a sentence published by the journalist in this news, namely, ‘ <i>Pelaksanaan olah TKP sendiri dihadiri langsung oleh korban yang memakai penutup wajah</i> . (The crime scene investigation was attended by the victim wearing a face-covering.).	The journalist emphasized facts by presenting pictures taken during the crime scene investigation. The pictures display the atmosphere at the scene, several parties who handled it, the flow of sexual violence that occurred, and the explanation of the victim. <i>Detik.com</i> focused on retrieving the location and how the event occurred. The journalist also included the sentence ‘ <i>Pelaksanaan olah TKP sendiri dihadiri langsung oleh korban</i> (The crime scene was attended by the victim)’ without specifying the characteristics of the victim in highlighting the image.

Source: Processed by the Authors (2022)

### Graduation Delayed Victim: Discrimination through Clickbait

This sub discusses the further impact of the act of sexual violence that befell the victim, which resulted in the postponement of graduation and the

news circulating in the form of clickbait containing discrimination. The author dissects the chronological framing on *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* based on syntactic, script, thematic and rhetorical structures.

**Table 5 *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com* Text Framing of Graduation Delayed Victim**

Structure	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Detik.com</i>
Syntax	<p>Headline “<i>Duduk Perkara Dugaan Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswa Unsri, Dicoret dari Daftar Yudisium</i>”  (“The Alleged Sexual Harassment of an Unsri Student, Excluded from the Graduation List”)</p>	<p>Headline “<i>Unsri Jelaskan Alasan Coret Mahasiswi Pelapor Kasus Dosen Cabul dari Yudisium</i>”  (“Unsri Explained the Reasons for Excluding the Student Reporting the Lewd Lecturer Case from the Graduation”)</p>

Structure	Kompas.com	Detik.com
Lead	<p>“Seorang mahasiswi Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) Sumatera Selatan diduga dicoret dari daftar yudisium, Jumat (3/12/2021).”</p> <p>(“A student from Sriwijaya University (Unsri) South Sumatra was allegedly removed from the graduation list, Friday (12/3/2021).”)</p>	<p>Lead</p> <p>“BEM KM Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) mengatakan salah satu mahasiswi pelapor kasus dugaan pencabulan oleh dosen sempat dicoret dari Yudisium Fakultas Ekonomi. Rektorat Unsri menjelaskan penyebabnya.”</p> <p>(“BEM KM Sriwijaya University (Unsri) said that one of the students reporting the case of alleged molestation by a lecturer was once excluded from the Graduation of the Faculty of Economics. Unsri Chancellor explained the cause.”)</p>
Source	<p>Iwan Setia Budi, Vice-Chancellor 3 of Unsri</p>	<p>Source</p> <p>Zainuddin, Vice-Chancellor 1 of Unsri</p> <p>Dwiky Sandy, President of BEM KM of Unsri</p>
Statement	<p>Statement</p> <p>“Iwan mengatakan, karena kondisi masih dalam suasana pandemi, maka mahasiswi tersebut diikutkan dalam sesi kedua yudisium. “Kita harus patuh pada protokol Covid-19, dan peserta yudisium ini cukup banyak sehingga tidak mungkin (mahasiswi) itu diikutkan di sesi pertama, jadi diikutkan di sesi kedua,” terang Iwan.”</p> <p>(“Iwan said that due to the pandemic, the student was included in the second session of the graduation. “We have to comply with the Covid-19 protocol, and there are quite a lot of participants in this graduation, so it is impossible for (the student) to be included in the first session, so she is included in the second session,” explained Iwan.)</p>	<p>Statement</p> <p>“Penyebabnya karena mahasiswi tersebut masih memiliki masalah administratif yang wajib dia diselesaikan dengan Dekanat,” kata Wakil Rektor 1 Unsri Zainuddin saat dimintai konfirmasi, Jumat (3/1/2021).”</p> <p>“Sudah menjadi wewenang dari seorang dekan untuk menunda yudisium apabila mahasiswa atau mahasiswi tersebut belum menyelesaikan kewajibannya,” ungkapanya.”</p> <p>(“The reason is that the student still has administrative problems that she must resolve with the Dean,” said the Vice-Chancellor 1 of Unsri Zainuddin when asked for confirmation, Friday (3/1/2021).”</p> <p>“It is the authority of a dean to postpone the graduation if the student has not completed her/his obligations,” he said.”)</p>
Script	<p>News contains complete 5W+1H elements but does not have continuity between ‘why’ and ‘how’. It gives rise to sway of opinion that can justify the victim that the impact of her viral confession on <i>Twitter</i> made her expelled from the graduation.</p>	<p>This news contains elements of 5W+1H completely. The information contained in the news also explains ‘how’ in detail to answer the issue of the victim’s graduation.</p>
Thematic	<p>This news contains information about a student being ‘excluded’ from graduation. Then, this news still combines pieces of old news, so it does not focus on telling the plot representing the title. In this news, the journalist did not inform the sustainability of the victim’s graduation process.</p>	<p>This news contains information on ‘why’ a student being a victim was once ‘excluded’ from graduation. The journalist also explained in detail and ended with the solution provided by Unsri for the incident.</p>

Source: Processed by the Authors (2022)

## DISCUSSION

### The Victim in Sexual Violence Chronology Framing

In terms of grammatical structure, the two media journalists applied almost identical language yet conveyed a highly different message in the headline. *Kompas.com* began the title with ‘*Curhat Viral di Medsos* (Viral Confession on Social

Media).’ implying that the thread writer intended to stir up *Twitter*. Additionally, the title causes cognition to wonder, ‘Did the student endure harassment?’ Then, with the ‘student’ before ‘lecturer,’ the word structure creates the idea that the victim is more prominent than the offender, little concealed. Subsequently, *Detik.com* began the article with ‘*Unsri Cek Viral* (Unsri

Checked Viral)...,' implying that Unsri wanted to establish the truth of the matter as the major party concerned. The word structure in the headline is not unusual, and there is no prejudice against the sufferer.

There are significant differences in the thematic structure between the two media texts. *Kompas.com* began with the offender inquiring why her thesis had been delayed by a semester, while *Detik.com* began with a passage from the victim's account, who looked pale throughout the guidance. This historical examination demonstrates that *Kompas.com* seems to be interfering with the victim's ability to complete the thesis on time. The choice of language emphasizes another aspect of the victim that should not be included in a report on sexual abuse. Additionally, the statement '*Korban pun tak kuasa menahan tangis saat menceritakan itu kepada pelaku* (The victim could not hold back tears when she told her problems to the perpetrator)' on *Kompas.com* and the exact quotation '*aku merasa makin sedih akhirnya aku dipeluk oleh dosen tersebut* (I felt sadder and sadder until finally, he hugged me)' on *Detik.com* have varying interpretations. Journalists at *Kompas.com* have actively weakened the victim with their writings, while *Detik.com* has encouraged readers to sympathize with the victim.

Finally, the rhetorical structure was employed in the sub-framing of the sexual violence timeline. The researchers are particularly interested in the lexicon components of these two media texts. Both have their methods for framing student

threads on *Twitter* in order for them to go viral. *Kompas.com* noted that '*curhat si mahasiswa itu viral dan menghebohkan warga* (the student's confession went viral and shocked the public)', while *Detik.com* described it as '*curhat mahasiswa yang menjadi korban pelecehan seksual oleh dosen viral* (The confession of a student being a victim of sexual harassment by a lecturer went viral)'. The researchers observed a striking distinction between the diction and sentence structure of the two works. *Kompas.com* seemed to absolve itself of responsibility for the viral student discussion and instead elicited excitement. The phrase seems to include a causal link, and anybody who questions things outside the student's context has become a victim. Then, *Detik.com* mentioned unequivocally that the student was a victim of sexual assault by her lecturer. There is no diction in this statement that depicts bigotry toward the sufferer.

#### **The Victim in Report Framing of the Criminal Investigation Directorate of Regional Police**

The researchers studied the grammatical structure of headlines and determined that diction and information were highly troublesome in the news-producing process. To begin, *Kompas.com* has the statement, '*Polemik dugaan pelecehan seksual yang menimpa seorang mahasiswi Universitas Sriwijaya (Unsri) akhirnya masuk ke ranah hukum* (The polemic of alleged sexual harassment that befell a student at Sriwijaya University (Unsri) has finally entered the realm of

law).’ Journalists’ rich and dramatic diction enables the cognition to arise that the issue is the instance of sexual assault, not the offender. The inclusion of the phrase ‘has finally entered the realm of law’ after the sentence demonstrates that the case, whether it exists or not, must be reported. The issue is with the victim’s report, not with the comprehensive investigation of this case. Additionally, *Kompas.com* has carried victim information; for example, ‘korban inisial DR (the victim’s initials DR)’ does not safeguard the victim’s privacy. Mentioning sexual abuse victims in the press is an ethical breach.

Moving on to *Detik.com*, this media outlet is rather verbose in presenting information via its headlines and leads. This media outlet regularly refers to the ‘being hugged and kissed by a lecturer’. When some forms of sexual harassment are revealed, it might evoke negative emotions in the victim. The researchers believe that diction is improper when reporting sexual abuse, particularly when involved victims. Journalists should have been well aware that these instances constituted sexual assault. There is a lingering concern of why journalists go so far as to report sexual assault in such detail. According to the study, these journalists and media outlets have attempted to broadcast more sellable news to the public due to sexy language.

Each journalist’s account of the victim’s confession to the police has its level of inappropriateness. Unfortunately, the researchers discovered that *Kompas.com* disclosed the background, namely

the victim’s initials. Additionally, *Detik.com* lacked the courage to mention sexual assault’ and instead opts for language that seems to generate more selling news. Essentially, these two things are terrible and tragic, particularly the instance at hand, which involves sexual assault, which has the potential to expose the trauma scars of victims and other victims of sexual violence.

### **Crime Scene Investigation Framing: Between Sexist and Pornographic Texts**

The researchers noticed something difficult in assembling the facts of a crime scene in the syntax part. The journalist from *Kompas.com* highlighted many kinds of sexual abuse encountered by the victim. ‘Hold his genitals’, ‘masturbate’, and ‘had an orgasm’ are all terms found in this medium. Additionally, *Detik.com* defined sexual assault as ‘hold the genitals’, ‘there was no sexual intercourse’, ‘hugged’, and ‘kissed’. In general, the diction of both media is similarly vulgar, but the researchers discovered that *Kompas.com* is more vulgar in its compilation of diction.

In terms of vocabulary, both frame the incident’s location and the individuals who handled the crime scene. Additionally, the two media outlets said that the victim was present at the crime site and described how the event occurred. *Kompas.com*, on the other hand, offered photographs that emphasize and show the victim’s details, allowing users to identify the individual in the issue. *Kompas.com* seems to be attempting to convey the message that ‘this is the victim’s figure’ via photographs.



### **Graduation Delayed Victim: Discrimination through Clickbait**

The researchers discussed the framing of the deferral of graduation for a student who has been a victim of sexual abuse at Unsri in this section. According to *Kompas.com*, the victim was 'excluded' from the graduation list owing to health procedure violations. Students began in session one and then progressed to session two. The journalist, however, did not specify expressly that the student was sent to session two. According to *Detik.com*, the victim was once 'excluded' from the graduation due to ongoing administrative issues, and she was required to fulfill her commitments first. *Detik.com* used the idiom 'was once excluded,' implying that the graduation was postponed, not canceled entirely. It is shown by the conclusion of this news item, in which the journalist stated unequivocally that 'the student was then included in the afternoon's second batch of graduates.'

Essentially, this revelation has nothing to do with the student's sexual assault. The researchers asserted that these two news pieces merely 'sold' the victim's coincidences as if blaming the college. It has shown that it clouds the environment where the victim should obtain privacy protection and exposes her to even more ambiguous news. The media seems to equate whatever is 'visible' to the victim with the problem of sexual assault. The media seems to be using this news as a kind of retribution against the victim, implying that there is an issue with the health procedure on the one hand and disgrace the victim on the other. In basic

words, academics consider this content clickbait since it focuses on sensationalism above factual accuracy.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the observations and analyses, the researchers were able to dismantle the framing of the victim of sexual abuse at Unsri by *Kompas.com* and *Detik.com*. In essence, the media must have a stake in and an objective when presenting an event. However, whether or not these interests are expressed directly or implicitly should be proportionate. The researchers believed that *Detik.com* portrayed the victim as someone who suffered from tragedy and injustice. *Detik.com* sometimes used terminology that connoted selling grief to elicit empathy from its readers. However, this medium is sympathetic and does not gloss over issues that can cause harm to the sufferer or arouse the audience's emotions. *Detik.com* is completely objective in portraying the victim of sexual abuse at Unsri.

Meanwhile, *Kompas.com* often portrayed the victim as 'problematic,' as if the media were 'punishing' her via their reportage. Based on the observations and analyses, researchers discovered that *Kompas.com* discriminated against the victim through the news. It is shown by *Kompas.com* framing of the victim who tended to complicate thesis work, causing a semester's delay, shocking the public via her threads, and being excluded from the graduation list. Moreover, *Kompas.com* often exposed the victim's history and identity to the public via their reportage.

Subsequently, this media leveraged sexual assault situations to promote products that smell of sexiness via reporting viewed through non-normative language on certain issues.

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