



# Framing of the news of sexual harassment cases that occurred in higher education in CNN Indonesia Online Media

**Sheisa Ayu Saras Tungga**

Faculty of Communication Sciences, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

This research examines the reporting of cases of sexual harassment in tertiary institutions that occurred throughout 2021–2022. According to the 2022 Komnas Perempuan CATAHU, tertiary institutions occupy the first number of cases of violence in the educational environment based on education level, with a percentage of 35%. Using the Gamson and Modigliani framing analysis with the framing device and reasoning device, the results show that, first, CNN uses sentences that imply that students as victims of sexual harassment have difficulty seeking justice because of unequal power relations. Second, CNN is more on the victim's side and legitimizes that sexual harassment can be carried out verbally and physically by lecturers in various modes or by using their authority as teaching staff. Third, CNN has also added visual images in the form of infographics that explain sexual harassment and its types to make anyone aware that sexual harassment can happen anywhere and to anyone, including even in universities, and this needs to be watched out for. Overall, CNN uses a fair gender perspective in reporting sexual harassment in tertiary institutions by not cornering students as victims.

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### Corresponding Author:

Sheisa Ayu Saras Tungga

Faculty of Communication Sciences,

Diponegoro University,

Jl. Prof. Sudarto, Tembalang, Kec. Tembalang, Semarang City, Central Java 50139.

Email: [Sheisaay@gmail.com](mailto:Sheisaay@gmail.com)

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## INTRODUCTION

Komnas Perempuan's 2022 Annual Notes or CATAHU issued a report that within 1 decade there were various cases of violence that occurred against women in the 2012-2021 period and one of them occurred in the educational environment (Muhamad Abib, 2022). There has been an increase in reports of sexual violence on campus, the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) has revealed. The commission attributed the increase in reported cases to the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Permenkes, 2017). Number 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. "After the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Permendikbud Ristek) Number 30 of 2021 was issued, it (the number of reports) has continued to increase," Komnas Perempuan commissioner Maria Ulfah Anshor informed at a webinar, accessed from here on Thursday. (Nursalim, 2017). The success of the ministerial regulation in providing courage to victims of sexual violence to report their experiences shows that the presence of the

regulation is not aimed at legalizing adultery, which became polemic among the community after the regulation was issued, she said. Permendikbud 30/2021 could be a bridge before the Sexual Violence Bill (RUU TPKS) is passed, she added. The implementation of Permendikbud 30/2021 can give an idea of how the community will react if the RUU TPKS is ratified, she pointed out. As the data released by Komnas Perempuan above, BEC in the educational environment occurs at all levels of education, from early childhood to tertiary education. The following is a presentation of violence that occurred in the educational environment based on the level of education in the 2015-2021 period.

Komnas Perempuan reported that during 2015-2020, there were 51 cases of sexual violence in educational institutions. About 27% of cases occur in colleges. 19% took place in Islamic boarding schools or religious-based education. 15% occurred at the SMA level. 7% occurred at the junior high school level. 3% each occurred in kindergarten, elementary school, special school, and Christian-based education (Gultom, 2022). The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) stated that there were 18 cases of sexual violence that occurred in 2021 in educational institutions. Of the 18 cases, 4 cases or 22.22% occurred. Referring to the data above, Higher Education (PT) is in first place with a percentage of 35%. Then, in the last 2 years from 2020-2022 referring to the 2022 Komnas Perempuan CATAHU, BECs that occurred in tertiary institutions were more dominant with 8 cases in 2020 and 6 cases in 2021.

Women do not only experience symbolic violence but they are also victims of physical violence (Al-Surimi et al., 2022). Reporting on sexual violence that has occurred by women in educational settings, especially universities, in the last 2 years, namely 2021 and 2022, is of particular concern to researchers. How the media packages its coverage of cases of sexual harassment or violence in tertiary institutions is an interesting thing to study. Reporting on cases of sexual violence that occurred in Indonesia still has not received a proper place in the mass media to this day. The reported cases are still biased because the media itself is fighting with various existing interests. Moreover, the mass media also has its own ideology and policy in writing news so that events will be presented from a variety of different perspectives (Hikmalia et al., 2022). Research that examines the framing of cases of sexual violence in the media was carried out by (Suharianto et al., 2020), who wanted to know the framing of media coverage by *Jabar.Tribunnews.com* and *Republika.co.id* regarding sexual violence against 12 female students in West Java. As a result, the media uses religious identity to further highlight perpetrators of sexual violence in their reporting narratives. (Riva et al., 2022)

Research (Minanari & Rahayu, 2019) also examines the same matter, wanting to find out how *Tirto.id* frames certain images to represent sexual violence against women. As a result, *Tirto.id* writes news stories to represent that sexual violence that occurs against women is a common enemy because of patriarchy. Then (Mardikantoro, Baehaqie & Siroj, 2022) in previous research also analyzed the textual construction of violence against women in 4 local and national media with discourse analysis. As a result, the construction of media discourse depicts women as weak people who easily become victims. Similar research has also been conducted by (Hikmalia, (Bormasa, 2022) which examines online media coverage of cases of female sexual violence on *suara.com*, *kompas.com*, and *cnnindonesia.com* using framing analysis. As a result, research shows that not all media can provide frames that are appropriate to cases of violence. Finally, there is research (Sukarman Putra, Triono, Rusydi Fauzan, Imam Gozali, Tobari, Asti Febriana, Risma Rasmani, Farida Hanum, Rudy Kesuam Jaya, Dewi MArtha, Rudi Irawan, Yuiius Luturmas, 2022) which examines the reporting of cases of sexual harassment on CNN Indonesia and *Kompas.com*. As a result, the news is not fully written based on the facts that happened.

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matter, wanting to find out how Tirto.id frames certain images to represent sexual violence against women. As a result, Tirto.id writes news stories to represent that sexual violence that occurs against women is a common enemy because of patriarchy. Then (Mardikantoro, Baehaqie & Siroj, 2022) in previous research also analyzed the textual construction of violence against women in 4 local and national media with discourse analysis. As a result, the construction of media discourse depicts women as weak people who easily become victims. Similar research has also been conducted by (Hikmalia, Cangara & Wahid, 2022) which examines online media coverage of cases of female sexual violence on suara.com, kompas.com, and cnnindonesia.com using framing analysis. As a result, research shows that not all media can provide frames that are appropriate to cases of violence. Finally, there is research (Fadhilah & Setiawan, 2021) which examines the reporting of cases of sexual harassment on CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com. As a result, the news is not fully written based on the facts that happened. What distinguishes this research from the previous one is the subject and research object used. Reporting on cases of sexual harassment is interesting to study as a research subject because there are no journal articles that examine reporting on sexual harassment in the academic realm.

Especially in 2020-2021, data on cases of sexual violence in tertiary institutions is also high and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education has even stated that universities are experiencing a sexual violence emergency. Meanwhile, CNN Indonesia was chosen by the researcher because the news that was conveyed was not piecemeal like the online media in general. CNN also reports many cases of sexual violence on campus. This research wants to see how the mass media frames news about cases of violence and sexual harassment in the campus environment.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a constructivist paradigm to examine the framing of the CNN mass media in narrating news about cases of sexual violence in tertiary institutions. The constructivist paradigm is an approach that argues that people construct their own understanding and knowledge of the world through contemplated experiences. It is based on the analogy or basis that people form or construct much of what they learn from experience (Wilson, 1996). Research with a constructivist paradigm begins with a theory to inductively generate or develop theories or patterns of meaning during the research process (Skousen et al., 2009)

The research method used is qualitative (Kurnia & Edwar, 2021) using the Gamson and Modigliani framing analysis approach to see how CNN frames news about the issue of violence and sexual harassment against women that occurs in college environments. The researcher chose to use the Gamson and Modigliani framing model because they felt it was appropriate to analyze how CNN frames and constructs news about sexual harassment of women that occurs in tertiary institutions. The researcher wants to analyze the use of narrated language such as the terms used and existing pictures or illustrations so that they can find out how the process of depicting the issue of sexual harassment in tertiary institutions is packaged by CNN.

Gamson and Modigliani in (Sugara & Sugito, 2022) conceptually define media framing as a central organizing idea or storyline that gives meaning to an ongoing series of events. Framing shows what the controversy is about and the essence of the problem. The framing and presentation of an event as news in the mass media is made systematically so that it influences the way news recipients understand this event (Marwan et al., 2020) Media framing also serves as a routine work for journalists enabling journalists to quickly identify and classify information and package it efficiently for presentation to audiences (Gitlin, 1980).

By using the Gamson and Modiglian model framing analysis, researchers want to examine 2 cases of sexual harassment that occurred at two state universities, namely Riau University (UNRI) and one Sriwijaya University (UNSRI). It is interesting to study the selection of cases covering sexual harassment at the 2 universities because CNN reported on the cases from the beginning of the case until the perpetrators of sexual harassment received their sentences. (Sugiyono Prof., 2011) The

research steps carried out were, first looking for news about sexual harassment on the UNRI and UNSRI campuses on CNN media using existing keywords. Second, the researcher selects all the news that has been found to suit the relevance of the research. topic. Third, the researcher uses the Gamson and Modigliani framing model to analyze each piece of news that has been collected. Fourth, the researcher concludes the results of the analysis to find out how CNN packages news. (Yati Afyanti, 2012)

The news sample was selected by purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that uses certain considerations to determine the amount to be studied (Sugiyono, 2020) In reporting on female student sexual harassment cases at UNRI, CNN published 20 news texts from the beginning of the case, the arrest of the perpetrators of sexual harassment to reporting on the verdicts given. Of the 20 news texts, the researcher took 5 news as the most relevant sample. Meanwhile, for the case of sexual harassment of UNSRI female students, CNN published 25 news texts and researchers took 4 news stories. (Sugiyono, 2018)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Analysis of Framing and Reasoning Devices in the News "Complaints of Sexual Harassment, Unri Students Are Laughed at by the Department"

CNN packed the news about "Complaints of Sexual Harassment, University Students Laughed at by the Department" by framing that sexual harassment experienced by UNRI students was considered a trivial matter by emphasizing the use of the title "Daughter by the Department". In the element of the framing device itself, CNN uses dictionaries which suggest that the actions of lecturers reported by victims of harassment are things that do not need to be exaggerated because it is an oversight. CNN packaged this report by highlighting that the acts of harassment that the victim experienced were things that were considered 'ordinary' and trivial, occurring purely incidentally so that the department laughed at it. CNN made a framing that the campus underestimated the complaint of sexual harassment experienced by the victim. CNN confirmed this with a quote from the victim as a source using depictions "He also said that Mr SH did this not out of habit but because it was incidental or an oversight," to emphasize that the sexual harassment reported by the victim is something that does not need to be exaggerated. These depictions were also reinforced in the exemplar "He threatened me with words like, 'don't let Mr SH divorce his wife because of this case.'" to emphasize that cases of sexual harassment that occurred due to an oversight resulted in the perpetrators divorcing because indeed the department considered that the cases experienced by the victims were trivial matters.

While the results of the analysis for the reasoning device show that CNN is framing if the reporter is a person who is harmed and his actions are considered wrong. CNN made that the reporter was the victim who suffered the most and was cornered because he carried out the thesis guidance without a decree so that the sexual harassment occurred. This was confirmed in the appeals to principle "In front of the Head of the Department, the lecturer then blamed the victim's carelessness for giving guidance without using an SK". CNN deliberately used the diction "careless victim" to emphasize that what the victim did was due to his carelessness.

Table 1. Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
<p>Metaphors: The victim said the lecturer repeatedly tried to knock him down in front of the Head of Department. During that meeting, the victim admitted that she felt very pressured and intimidated.</p> <p>The lecturer, he said, stated that the action was not SH's habit but a form of oversight.</p>	<p>Roots: A student of International Relations at the University of Riau (Unri) who was suspected of being a victim of sexual harassment while conducting guidance for a thesis proposal admitted to being intimidated and ridiculed by her department.</p> <p>This incident occurred when the victim asked for help from one of the lecturers in her department to complain about the alleged sexual harassment she was</p>

"They both laughed about it in front of me who had experienced sexual harassment that they themselves did not feel how painful it was, how painful it was to feel their pride being trampled by this treatment,"	experiencing to the Head of the Department and asked for a replacement supervisor for the proposal.
Catchphrases: The lecturer even threatened the victim while telling him to be patient and steadfast over the incident.	Appeals to Principle: "He tried to prevent me from getting justice for the inappropriate treatment Mr. SH gave me,"  In front of the Head of the Department, the lecturer then blamed the victim's carelessness for giving guidance without using an SK.
exemplars : "He threatened me with words like, 'don't let Mr SH divorce his wife because of this case'."	Consequences: "They said I couldn't speak up... That's what I received after I tried to get protection and complained to the department,"
Depiction: "He also said that Mr SH did this not out of habit but because it was incidental or just an oversight," he said.	
Visual images: Illustration of a woman sitting and being depressed holding her head in monochrome to make the atmosphere look gloomy.	

### Analysis of Framing and Reasoning Devices in the News "Denying Harassing Student, Dean of Social Sciences Unri Demands IDR 10 Billion"

In this second piece of news, CNN packed the news that the UNRI Dean of Social Sciences, who was accused of sexual harassment, firmly denied his actions. To confirm that he did not do what was alleged, the perpetrator with the initials SH and who was the Dean of FISIP UNRI took an oath and also sued those who harmed him. This was confirmed in the catchphrases used by CNN "Unmitigated, Syafri admits that he will sue the parties who have defamed him with demands of up to Rp. 10 billion." which shows that SH is serious with what he said. SH felt that his good name was tarnished because of the sexual harassment case. The exemplar used by CNN also supports the catchphrases in the sentence "This is my good name, my family certainly doesn't accept it." affect his good name as Dean of FISIP UNRI.

Meanwhile, in this news reasoning device, CNN directs readers to see cases of sexual harassment at UNRI from two sides. In the first 6 paragraphs of the news, CNN indeed emphasizes that SH is serious about allegations of sexual harassment which defames his name, but in the last 6 paragraphs, CNN invites readers to know the chronology of why this SH has filed counterclaims against those who defamed his reputation. In this news, Roots wrote, "As previously reported, one of the students from the Department of International Relations at the Indonesian University of Indonesia class of 2018, LM, admitted that she was kissed and hugged by Syafri." Furthermore, in the last 6 paragraphs, CNN writes how the case of sexual harassment that was alleged against SH began. Readers are invited to think about whether SH is serious about demanding retaliation because he feels he is right or SH is actually the perpetrator who was clearly wrong in using his authority as a supervising lecturer so as to harass his students.

**Table 2.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
Metaphors: "I swear I didn't do what LM said. Like what the @komahi_ur account went viral," said Syafri accompanied by his wife in Pekanbaru.	Roots: One of the 2018 class of LM students from the Department of International Relations, LM, admitted that she was kissed and hugged by Syafri.

<p>Catchphrases: Unmitigated, Syafri admitted that he would sue the parties who had defamed him with demands of up to Rp. 10 billion.</p> <p>"I will sue the IG admin back. Second, I sue this student. Third, I will look for intellectual actors and I will also sue for Rp. 10 billion each," he said.</p>	<p>Appeals to Principle: "He sent me a message and said, 'Why was your phone rejected ? ' What made me very terrorized, felt very afraid of the actions that were carried out by Mr. SH,"</p>
<p>Exemplar: "I will immediately report it to the police. This is my good name, of course my family doesn't accept it," he said.</p>	<p>Consequencess: The victim also claimed to have been contacted several times by the perpetrator using a new telephone number.</p> <p>The demand will be carried out after Syafri reports it to the police. In the near future, Syafri admits that he will report the matter of defamation.</p>
<p>Depiction:-</p>	
<p>Visual images: Illustration of a woman covering her face with her hands as if to symbolize that she is experiencing something.</p>	

### Analysis of Framing and Reasoning Devices in the News "Dean of FISIP Unri Becomes a Suspect in Alleged Student Obscenity"

In this third report, the framing device that CNN has clearly stated that SH, who is the Dean of FISIP UNRI, was officially a suspect in alleged student abuse, but the findings to corroborate the alleged case have not been submitted because they are still scheduling an agenda to summon SH as a suspect. SH is described as someone who is wrong as the depiction that CNN uses with the diction 'Syafri's action' in the sentence "The victim said that he was a victim of Syafri's action while carrying out guidance for his final assignment". At the end of the news, CNN has also added an infographic. The infographic displayed is an introduction to various types of sexual harassment with male and female symbols accompanied by characters. Under the male and female characters, the infographic writes about cases of sexual harassment that have been recently revealed in the public and can happen anywhere and happen to anyone. Then, the infographic explains the definition of explanation of 'What is Sexual Harassment' and 'Types of Sexual Harassment' consisting of verbal, nonverbal and physical with details accompanied by picture illustrations along with explanations. Through the accompanying news and infographics, CNN invites readers to be aware of sexual harassment that can happen to anyone and anywhere. Meanwhile, the reasoning device in this report clearly narrates that SH was named a suspect in sexual abuse because his actions were widely discussed on social media after the victim made a video confession and went viral on social media.

**Table 3.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
<p>Metaphors:-</p>	<p>Roots: The police have named the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) at the University of Riau (Unri), Syafri Harto, as a suspect in a case of alleged sexual abuse of his student.</p> <p>For information, this case emerged after a student suspected of being a victim of sexual harassment made a video confession and went viral on social media.</p>
<p>Catchphrases: Sunarto has not yet explained in detail the investigator's findings that led his party to name Syafri as a suspect.</p>	<p>Appeals to Principle: He said investigators were scheduled to summon the suspect to undergo examination. As for the date of his summons, Sunarto has yet to provide an answer.</p>

Exemplars: -	Consequence: The Dean of FISIP UNRI said he would report back the student who claimed to be the victim because her reputation had been tarnished. He also threatened to demand IDR 10 billion from the student.
Depiction: The victim said that he was a victim of Syafri's action while conducting guidance for his final project. He also reported the incident to the police.	
Visual images: Display illustrations and infographics to strengthen the content of the news. The illustration shown is of a man with a monochrome background without the appearance of his face. The news also added infographics regarding explanations about sexual harassment and the types to watch out for.	

**Framing and Reasoning Device Analysis on the News "So the Suspect of Student Harassment, the Dean of FISIP Unri Was Not Arrested"**

In this fourth report, CNN packed news about SH, who had become a suspect but was not detained. Some of the metaphors used in this news are '70 questions were searched', 'marathon examination', 'the suspect will maneuver' to highlight that SH has been named a suspect and should have been detained, but was not detained after carrying out an examination. This was also emphasized in the catchphrases in which CNN used the sentence "the person concerned was considered quite cooperative,". Being cooperative during the interrogation seemed to be normal for not detaining SH despite his status as a suspect. To strengthen CNN's framing which questioned the Riau Police's decision because did not detain SH even though he was a suspect, CNN also added a Pekanbaru LBH representative as an informant to be interviewed about SH's status. The depiction that emerged was "The crime scene (incident) and its location is on campus, even though it has been sealed but the campus is under his control, so he can I just destroyed the evidence." The use of the word 'power' shown shows that SH has power relations on campus so that in relation to not being detained even though his status as a suspect could be detrimental to the victim. Then the reasoning device displayed by CNN itself also clearly states that SH was not detained because he was considered cooperative in underwent a legal process so that he was only subject to a mandatory report. SH also received guarantees from his attorney so that he did not have to be detained. From the Riau Police decision, the consequence that CNN came up with was that SH's status not being detained could of course make SH, who was previously a suspect, become victim.

**Table 4.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
<p>Metaphors: Dean of FISIP, University of Riau (Unri) Syafri Harto was asked 70 questions by investigators from the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation (Ditreskrim) of the Riau Police on allegations of sexual harassment of female students.</p> <p>He who has been named as a suspect was examined in a marathon.</p> <p>LBH Pekanbaru is also worried that the suspect will maneuver as if he were a victim. Likewise, efforts to corner and intimidate victims are prone to occur.</p>	<p>Roots: Investigators did not detain Syafri Harto after undergoing questioning for ten hours on the grounds of being cooperative in undergoing the legal process.</p>
<p>Catchphrases: "The suspect SH was not detained. Based on the investigator's considerations, the person concerned was considered quite cooperative," he explained.</p>	<p>Appeals to Principle: During the examination, Syafri Harto was assessed as not complicating the investigation, the suspect also received guarantees from legal counsel so that investigators only imposed a mandatory report on the suspect.</p>

Exemplar: The suspect, said Rian, is currently still an active lecturer who has positions and powers on campus.	Consequences: When a survivor makes a report, he or she will corner the survivor as if the suspect is a victim.
Depiction : "There is another thing that investigators need to pay attention to, namely that there is evidence left on campus, because the TKP (incident) and its location are on campus, even though it has been sealed, the campus is in his control, so he could damage evidence or lose evidence, this our concern," he said.	
Visual images: Syafri Harto, the Dean of Social and Political Sciences, UNRI, wearing a black hat, white shirt and white mask, leaves the examination room.	

### Framing and Reasoning Device in the News "MA Free Verdict of Ex-Dean of FISIP Unri in Sexual Harassment Cases"

The framing device analysis in CNN's fifth news story clearly narrates that the Supreme Court, through its decision, acquitted SH in the case of sexual harassment which he was accused of due to a lack of evidence. The metaphors used are "lips where are your lips" and "I love you" to describe that what the victim was accused of cannot be proven. (Sugara & Sugito, 2022). The Depiction that was raised also wrote "an unequal relationship according to the assembly cannot be used as an excuse" to show that even though SH is an official on campus who has the power, but that cannot be used as a reason to accuse SH of being guilty. In the reasoning device owned by CNN, this media explains in detail the 3 reasons why the Supreme Court acquitted SH in its appeals to principle. First, there is no evidence of violence and threats, no evidence of harassment, and no witnesses. Upon the verdict, CNN added the consequences in the last 3 paragraphs of the news, that the victim went to the Ministry of Education and Culture to ask for justice. CNN could have closed the story with only the MA verdict in accordance with the news headline, but this media added a narrative as to what the consequences of the Supreme Court ruling would affect the victim.

**Table 5.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
Metaphors : There is no evidence that the defendant held the victim's body with both hands and said "lips where are your lips" to the victim. Syafri also denied saying the words "I love you" and kissed the victim's left, right and forehead cheeks.	Roots: The Supreme Court (MA) acquitted former Dean of FISIP, University of Riau (Unri) Syafri Harto in a case of sexual harassment against his student, LM.
Catchphrases: "Reject," said the verdict as quoted from the Supreme Court website, Thursday (11/8).	<p>Appeals to Principle: At that time, the panel of judges of first instance revealed a number of considerations in the acquittal. First, there is no evidence of the violence and threats that the victim LM experienced by Syafri. Since the primary charge was not proven, the indictment cannot be accepted.</p> <p>Second, there is no evidence that the defendant held the victim's body with both hands while saying "lips where are your lips" to the victim. Syafri also denied saying the words "I love you" and kissed the victim's left cheek, right and forehead.</p> <p>Third, the judge assessed that there were no witnesses who could prove that sexual violence occurred. This is because all the witnesses in the case only heard the testimony of LM</p>

<p>Exemplar: Case number: 786 K/Pid/2022 was tried by chairman of the panel Sri Murwahyuni with respective member judges Gazalba Saleh and Prim Haryadi. The verdict was announced on Tuesday, 9 August 2022.</p> <p>The detailed reasons for the Supreme Court rejecting the prosecutor's cassation are not yet known. This verdict strengthens the decision of the Pekanbaru District Court which acquitted Syafri.</p>	<p>Consequencess: Based on this decision, LM visited the Ministry of Education and Culture to meet minister Nadiem Makarim accompanied by Komahi.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Nadiem promised to impose administrative sanctions on Syafri.</p>
<p>Depiction: "Regarding the existence of an unequal relationship according to the assembly cannot be used as an excuse because there was no violence and psychological violence found,"</p>	
<p>Visual images: Illustration showing the gavel showing the verdict from the Supreme Court to acquit SH.</p>	

**Analysis of Framing and Reasoning Devices in the News "Harased When Managing Guidance Files, Unsri Students Report Lecturers"**

The next analysis is the reporting of sexual harassment that occurred at UNSRI. This sixth news item writes in great detail how UNSRI lecturers harassed their students when processing guidance files.(Marryono Jamun, 2018). This online media uses the words after 'hugging, kissing lips, touching body parts, and masturbating' to explain acts of harassment that unscrupulous lecturers commit in front of their students. In the reasoning device, the media wrote down how the lecturer was first reported to the Regional Police.(Ryan et al., 2013). It is known that there were 3 students who apparently experienced harassment by the same lecturer. However, at the end of the news, the consequence that CNN has come up with is to lead readers not to pre-judge reports made by victims of abuse by writing down the response from the Chancellor of UNSRI that the accusations are still one-sided so the campus is still investigating the case.

**Table 6.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
<p>Metaphors: -</p>	<p>Roots: A student at Sriwijaya University (Unsri) reported allegations of sexual harassment by a lecturer to the South Sumatra Police (Sumsel). There were three Unsri students who allegedly experienced sexual harassment by the lecturer.</p>
<p>Catchphrases: In the upload, this student claims to have been harassed by a lecturer while processing files for the supervisor and examiner to sign, Saturday (25/9). The student meeting with the lecturer ended in a conversation about the student's personal problems.</p>	<p>Appeals to Principle: " There were three student victims, only one reported and two more may follow. One person who reported this was physically abused while the other two were verbally abused via telephone and via WA,"</p>
<p>Exemplar: The police will immediately investigate the crime scene and examine related witnesses. In addition, his party will conduct a post mortem test on the victim to complete the investigation.</p>	<p>Consequencess: Meanwhile, the Chancellor of Unsri, Anis Saggaf, said that his party was still studying the alleged sexual harassment case because this accusation was still one-sided.</p> <p>"We must examine the veracity of the news, because this is only a one-sided accusation. We have formed an ethics team which has been formed for two months. It is this team that will investigate (harassment) proportionally,"</p>

Depiction: After telling the story the lecturer is said to have hugged, kissed on the lips, touched body parts, and masturbated in front of the student.	
Visual images: The illustration used is a woman covering her face with her hands as a sign that she is in danger and needs help.	

### Framing and Reasoning Device Analysis on the News "Admits Harassing Student, Head of Department at Unsri Dismissed"

The framing device that CNN displays in this study is actually almost the same as the previous news. Write about how cases of sexual harassment occurred to 3 students with the same lecturer. CNN even uses the phrase 'person lecturer' to name the perpetrators. The embedding of the word 'person' by CNN wants to show that not all lecturers take this action. In the reasoning device, this media explains in detail that because of the actions of the lecturer with the initials A, he must lose his position. A acknowledged the act of harassment and the consequences that emerged were administrative sanctions and academic sanctions given to the lecturer.

**Table 7.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
Metaphors: According to him, the victim admitted that he experienced harassment when facing the lecturer in his room at the Unsri Campus.	Roots: The Chancellor of Sriwijaya University (Unsri) removed the position of a lecturer with the initials A who was dragged into allegations of sexual harassment of female students on campus.
Catchphrases: Apart from DR, Masnoni confirmed that there were two other female students who were victims of sexual harassment from unscrupulous lecturers on the campus. However, the harassment they experienced was not physical, but through WhatsApp telephone lines.	Appeals to Principle: Unsri Deputy Chancellor 1 for Academic Affairs, Zainuddin Nawawi said the decision was an agreement with the rectorate, after the alleged perpetrator admitted correctly that he had committed immoral acts against his student.
exemplars: "He (the victim) had finished his thesis, he only had to ask for the signature of the application for graduation. Yes, the incident was exploited there," he said.	Consequences: Even though he could not explain in detail, Zainuddin Nawawi ensured that the rectorate would also give administrative and academic sanctions to unscrupulous lecturers.
Depiction:-	
Visual images: The illustration used is in the form of a woman from the side view who spreads her arms as if she is reluctant to be spoken to.	

### Analysis of Framing and Reasoning Devices in the News "Increasing Again, Reporters of Sexual Harassment Cases at Unsri Becomes Four"

CNN uses the metaphors in this eighth news sample with the 'iceberg phenomenon' to explain cases of verbal and physical sexual harassment that occurred at UNSRI. If previously the reported lecturer had the initials A and was reported by DR, this time there was a lecturer with the initials R. Catchphrases used were 'modus', 'fishing', 'leads', 'obscene' to reveal acts of sexual harassment committed by R. The exemplars that appeared were 'indecent things such as the size of their sex' to explain how the actions were carried out by R. CNN also used the phrase 'predatory lecturer' to label the actions of unscrupulous teachers at UNSRI who harassed students in various modes. In the reasoning device displayed by CNN, previously there were 3 students who reported sexual harassment and then it increased again. With the increasing number of victims of sexual harassment, the consequence presented in this report is that BEM opens reports and accompanies the victims.

**Table 8.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
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<p>Metaphors: Meanwhile, Head of BEM Unsri Rahmat Riady said cases of physical and verbal sexual harassment on his campus were like an iceberg phenomenon.</p>	<p>Roots: Sriwijaya University students (Unsri) victims of sexual harassment increased to four people. One last victim reported the same lecturer who was complained by the previous reporter to the South Sumatra Regional Police.</p>
<p>Catchphrases: " The mode is through conversations in the preparation of thesis, to the extent that it is related to sexual orientation. In that chat, the offender provoked chatter that led to sex,"</p>	<p>Appeals to Principle: D is a student at the Faculty of Economics, Unsri, like victims F and C who reported last Wednesday (1/12). All three reported the same lecturer with the initials R.</p>
<p>Exemplar: The alleged perpetrator R often talks about indecent things such as the size of his sex.</p>	<p>Consequencess: BEM KM Unsri still opens a reporting unit for students who have been harassed by Unsri educational staff. They said they are ready to ensure that victims get justice.</p>
<p>Depiction: According to him, most of the modes used by the predatory lecturers offered the victims the convenience of writing their thesis, proceeding to discussing personal matters which led to sordid chatter, and finally inviting them to have sex.</p>	
<p>Visual images: The illustration used is the same as the previous news with the title " Admits Harassing Student, Head of Department at Unsri Dismissed" in which a woman from the side view spreads her hand.</p>	

**Analysis of Framing and Reasoning Devices in the News “Unsri Lecturer Charged with 3 Articles in the Case of Student Abuse”**

Being the end of a series of harassment cases that occurred at UNSRI, CNN packaged the news of this sexual harassment case clearly that A was sentenced to 3 articles related to the obscenity he committed.(Haslam, 2011). CNN doesn't even use initials to write down the perpetrators anymore, but with the full name Aditya Rol Asmi. CNN uses the words 'modus' and 'obscene' to describe Aditya's actions. In the reasoning device, the appeals to principle that CNN presents are article 281 of the Criminal Code on sexual harassment, Article 289 of the Criminal Code on sexual violence, and Article 294 of the Criminal Code on obscenity against someone entrusted to him. Concluding the news regarding the article given to Aditya, in the last paragraph of this news, CNN also added that apart from Aditya, there is also another lecturer named Reza Ghazarma who has also been named a suspect. At the end of the news, CNN also uses the same infographic as the news title "Dean of FISIP Unri Becomes a Suspect in Alleged Student Sexual Abuse" to invite readers to be aware of sexual harassment.(Sato, 2020).

**Table 9.** Analysis results

Framing Device	Reasoning Device
<p>Metaphors:-</p>	<p>Roots: Lecturer at Sriwijaya University (Unsri) Aditya Rol Asmi (34) was charged with three articles for sexually assaulting his student.</p>
<p>Catchphrases: The mode used by Aditya was to commit obscene acts or sexual harassment at the FKIP Unsri History Laboratory against DR. Investigators seized several pieces of evidence in the form of the victim's clothes and underwear.</p>	<p>Appeals to Principle: Aditya's attorney, Darmawan, said the public prosecutor at the Palembang District Attorney charged his client with Article 281 of the Criminal Code on sexual harassment, Article 289 on the Criminal Code on sexual violence, and Article 294 on the Criminal Code on obscene acts against someone entrusted to him.</p>

Exemplars: -	<p>Consequences: At present, said Darmawan, Aditya has been deactivated as a lecturer and his position at Unsri but still has the status of a state civil servant.</p> <p>Apart from Aditya, another lecturer who was also involved in a sexual violence case was Reza Ghazarma, a lecturer at the Faculty of Economics, Unsri. Reza was reported by three students who claimed to have been verbally abused with the initials F, D, and C. Reza was named a suspect last Friday (10/12).</p>
Depiction: Regarding the indictment, Darmawan did not submit an exception because Aditya also admitted to this act.	
Visual images: The illustration used is using a trial hammer. At the end of the news, CNN also added an infographic that exactly matched the news title "The Dean of FISIP Unri Becomes a Suspect in Alleged Student Obscene".	

## CONCLUSION

From the results of an overall analysis of 9 news stories regarding cases of sexual harassment that occurred in tertiary institutions using Gamson and Modigliani's framing analysis, it shows that first, CNN uses sentences that imply that students as victims of sexual harassment have difficulty seeking justice because of unequal power relations. Second, CNN is more on the victim's side and legitimizes that sexual harassment can also be carried out verbally and physically by lecturers in various modes or using their authority as teaching staff. (Mulati & Lestari, 2019). Third, CNN has also added infographics as visual images that explain sexual harassment and its types to make anyone aware that sexual harassment can happen anywhere and happen to anyone, including even in universities and this needs to be watched out for. Overall, CNN uses a fair gender perspective in reporting sexual harassment in tertiary institutions by not cornering students as victims. The recommendation for further research is to be able to analyze news framing of cases of sexual harassment in tertiary institutions using the subject of two media so that you know the perspective between one media and another when packaging news on the same issue. This is because in this study there are still limitations. Namely, on research objects and news, only 9 cases were used

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