JURNAL KOMUNIKASI

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The Dualism of Media Faces in Indonesia in the Coverage of the Sexual Violence Bill

CATATAN PERBAIKAN

No.	Hal	Catatan Reviewer 1	Sebelum	Sesudah
1	1	**Abstract** This research does not explain what kind of alternative media, the subject should be strengthened by the extent of public trust in the media so that alternative media can refer to the information presented.	First, the emergence of alternative news media can be seen as a counter-media to the professional news media with their various tendencies	First is the emergence of alternative news media, which is a counter-media that tends to feature minority voices compared to professional news media.
2	1	**Introduction** The background of the problem should start with the phenomenon that occurs, not the existing literature. this is a type of framing research, it should present a social discourse on the phenomenon.	The advent of social media, user engagement, and news-sharing trends has not only brought about changes in the journalism profession. Still, it has also resulted in a shift in news creation. That is why digital forms of news should be an essential focus in journalism studies (Bebić & Volarević, 2016). This research stems from this, which shows the phenomenon of changes in journalism related to the development of digital technology. In addition to social media, technological developments have created a proliferation of alternative online media (managed by non-professional media organizations).	Twelve years ago, on February 3, 2011, the media in Indonesia was shocked by the news that a woman from Indonesia, Imanda Amalia, was killed amid political struggles in Egypt. Several media outlets displayed photo of women wearing white headscarves, whether Imanda or not. Some media even used the diction "*gugur*", which placed Imanda heroically with the narrative of witnessing the "*keajaiban jihad*". Then, out of nowhere, media reports said that Imanda was a UGM student in Yogyakarta and in good health. So, who exactly is the Imanda in question? All online media that reported Imanda's death referred to information in the Science of Universe Facebook group. This page contains photos, comments from someone claiming to be Imanda's friend and Imanda's last message, "*Doakan Manda, kami terjebak dalam*

				baku tembak", which almost all online media quoted. Later it was discovered that the photo of the woman in the white hijab was Farina, not Imanda. Who exactly is Imanda? It is not clear. The media coverage also disappeared (Margianto & Syaefullah, 2012). This phenomenon continued seven years after Imanda's case in 2018; Jawapos.com had to clarify false reporting related to the Muslim Cyber Army, whose source was only based on popular topics on social media (Putranto, 2018). The story of Imanda and Jawapos.com shows that social media has become a news-breaking tool that makes the news verification process instead of the news content the end of the journalistic verification discipline. This phenomenon is also an affirmation that discourse in online media reflects social media discourse and can be a dominant frame that describes the interpretation of social issues in digital society (Ahmed, Cho, & Jaidka, 2019). This statement is in line with Bebić & Volarević's opinion that the presence of social media, user engagement, and news-sharing trends has not only brought changes to the journalism profession but also has an impact on shifts

				in news creation. That is why digital forms of news should be an important focus in journalism studies (Bebić & Volarević, 2016). This research stems from this, which shows the phenomenon of changes in the journalism profession related to the development of digital technology. In addition to social media, technological developments have created a proliferation of alternative online media (managed by non-professional media organizations) organization.
3	2	**<u>Introduction</u>** Not seen in the background of the problem questioning the confusion of information flows but already giving an opinion	The scramble for social media engagement has the consequence of renegotiating journalism by introducing a standardized viral form of news. However, viral logic is related to technology and its implications for new construction. Ideally, the media communicates between individuals, groups, communities, institutions, and social actors. In practice, the media constructs social reality in such a way as to add and remove facts or information, thus shaping the news that suits the needs and even expectations of power centers and other interest groups (Nišić & Plavšić, 2017).	Several previous studies have shown that when professional media choose not to reveal important aspects of social and political reality, alternative media take a position to represent realities that are often ignored to represent marginalized individuals and groups. At this point, the construction of alternative media frames tends to criticize the interests of dominant groups, such as issues of capitalism and patriarchy. In contrast, professional media frames tend to be trapped in entrenched norms and values (Doğu, 2015; Kenix & Jean, 2011). This difference in frames is evident in the coverage of the viral staycation case as a condition of the employment

				contract. Instead of focusing on the sexual harassment experienced by female workers, several professional media highlight titles such as *Karyawati yang Diajak Staycation Bos Suka Pamer Gaya Hedon di Medsos*", *Gaya Hidup AD Karyawati yang Diajak Staycation Bos di Cikarang Terbongkar, Ternyata Sering ke Hotel*", and "*Terjawab, Barang Mahal Karyawati yang Diajak Ngamar Bos Dibelikan Sosok Ini, Diner Romantis di Hotel*". These headlines also tend to be sourced from social media and victim-blaming comments from netizens who consider ADs to be "players" or "pro players" and therefore deserve to be victims of harassment (Bhenageerushtia, 2023). In contrast, alternative media such as *Konde.co*, through the title "*Buruh Perempuan Dipaksa 'Staycation': Kontrak Kerja Jadi Celah Eksploitasi*", focuses on the construction of sexual violence and exploitation of AD as a female labourer rather than on AD's lifestyle or physique (Ika, 2023). The difference between mainstream and alternative media frames on viral issues, such as AD's case, shows that there is a struggle in the involvement of construction in social media. This struggle has consequences for

				renegotiating journalism by introducing a standardized form of viral news. However, viral logic is linked to technology and its implications for new constructions. Ideally, the media communicates between individuals, groups, communities, institutions and social actors. In practice, the media constructs social reality in such a way as to add and subtract facts or information, thus shaping news that suits the needs and even expectations of power centers and other interest groups (Nišić & Plavšić, 2017).
4	3	**Introduction** This issue of information should be highlighted and focused on. This research is that framing should be very focused on the reporting of	When fighting for engagement on social media, the question that needs to be asked is how professional news media and alternative online media's tendency to report sexual violence is primarily related to the Draft Law on Sexual Violence (RUU TPKS). What kind of frame is dominant? The media's perspective in creating viral standard news can influence audience understanding. So in this framework, it is essential to conduct a study of media coverage related to the issue of sexual violence. Since the plan to pass the TPKS Bill was rolled out by the House of Representatives (DPR) in early 2022, the news trend has increased. From Buzzsumo's competitor	When fighting for engagement on social media, the question that needs to be asked is how professional news media and alternative online media's tendency to report sexual violence is primarily related to the Draft Law on Sexual Violence (RUU TPKS). What kind of frame is dominant? The media's perspective in creating viral standard news can influence audience understanding. So in this framework, it is essential to conduct a study of media coverage related to the issue of sexual violence. Since the plan to pass the TPKS Bill was rolled out by the House of Representatives (DPR) in early 2022, the news trend has increased.

			content analysis, there were 1,839 news articles with a total of 47,485 engagements related to the keyword "RUU TPKS." It should be underlined that this number is too small when compared to the Covid-19 vaccine issue, which penetrated 1,685,782 engagements with 7,822 news articles in February 2021.	From Buzzsumo's competitor content analysis, there were 1,839 news articles with a total of 47,485 engagements related to the keyword "RUU TPKS." It should be underlined that this number is too small when compared to the Covid-19 vaccine issue, which penetrated 1,685,782 engagements with 7,822 news articles in February 2021. A gender-perspective news frame also does not follow the number of news reports. Based on *Konde.co* research on the content of professional media coverage, it was found that the media was inconsistent in reporting on the issue of sexual violence with a justice perspective for victims and dominated sensationalism in diction or sentences. Sentences that invite sensation, such as "*disetubuhi*", "*pelaku punya ilmu hitam*", "*dicabuli*", and "*digilir*", are dominantly written in the news content. The sources used by professional media are not yet diverse and are still dominated by authoritative sources (Tan, 2020).
5	17	**<u>Conclusion</u>** Problem-solving and analysis must be improved, the lack of criticality of the problem becomes a problem. we see it as systematic literature data,	The findings of this study show sharp differences in the news frames of the TPKS Bill between professional news media and alternative media. This difference is related to the degree to which the two media create dominant and marginal frames in highlighting or	This study's findings show sharp differences in the framing of the TPKS Bill news between professional and alternative media. This difference relates to how the two media make dominant and marginal frames in emphasizing or obscuring

		rather than focusing on the phenomenon.	obscuring specific issues/actors in their news frames. When placed in Entman's analysis scheme, the news texts of the two media types tend to emphasize or highlight diametrically different issues/actors. On the one hand, professional media presented the DPR as the leading actor who dominantly framed the discussion of the TPKS Bill. As a result, the frames developed tend to excuse the delay in discussing the TPKS Bill. This delay is even interpreted as the DPR's commitment to protecting victims of sexual violence. The straight news format that lacks in-depth coverage is also the reason for the closed space for a comprehensive discussion. As a result, the substance of the information presented needs to be completed and biased toward the dominant group. On the other hand, alternative media creates a counter-frame by presenting activists and academics as the main actors who dominantly frame the journey of the TPKS Bill. Consequently, the DPR is the guilty party regarding the slow discussion of the TPKS Bill in Senayan. This accusation is ultimately interpreted as a systematic failure of the DPR to protect victims of sexual violence. In addition, alternative media tend to frame	specific issues/actors in their news frames. If placed in Entman's analysis scheme, the news texts of the two media types tend to emphasize or accentuate diametrically different issues/actors. Overall, the research findings on professional news media frames show that the dominant media frames focus on legislative discourse, bureaucracy, and political parties. Of the 55 news articles analyzed 34 sources from the political elite, especially the DPR, and as many as 27 elites appeared as the primary source. Meanwhile, 22 sources from non-elite circles are only used as complements and tend to be placed in the final two paragraphs. This fact explains why the issue of the TPKS Bill is still considered a narrow issue and has not become a common urgency. The reason is that the DPR elite has made the professional news media frame more focused on skinning the problems in the TPKS Bill rather than positioning the legislative product as an urgent proposal to be passed. This is reflected in 17 news articles highlighting the rejection of the PKS faction, which considers this bill to legalize adultery and same-sex relationships. In addition, 45

			criticizing formal power that provides alternative resistance space for marginalized groups. However, investigations related to the construction of alternative media frames that often criticize the dominant discourse have not been widely carried out. This study argues that critical discourse-based research that looks at journalistic practices not only on news content but also the complexity of alternative media newsrooms needs to be done. To understand how the power relations of these media actors are against the dominant power structure.	news articles focused on constructing the dynamics of the TPKS Bill in the DPR plenary session. At the same time, the rest featured the government's version of construction and the press statement of DPR Deputy Speaker Muhaimin Iskandar. Thus, the news frame of the TPKS Bill in the professional news media shows how the issue of sexuality is so dominantly exploited politically by the elite. Consequently, criticism of the DPR's performance tends to be overlooked by professional mass media coverage. The straight news format lacks depth, and this is also why comprehensive discussion is closed. As a result, the substance of the information presented is incomplete and biased towards the dominant group. In contrast, the overall findings of alternative media frames show that *Nu.or.id* and *Konde.co* dominantly take the victim's perspective frame position. As a result, the frames of these two media focus on advocating for the TPKS Bill, which is considered abandoned in the DPR. This fact brings an important note that *Nu.or.id*, as a religion-based media, goes against the flow of religious discourse, which opposes these legislative products' existence. Of the 16 news reports, 12 NU

				figures appeared as the primary source, with narratives supporting and straightening various religious misunderstandings associated with the TPKS Bill. These figures have a uniform narrative, criticizing the performance of the DPR, which is considered indifferent to victims of sexual violence. As for *Konde.co*, despite appearing with only one news story, the construction depicted always places victims of sexual violence as the main subject in the news frame. With this construction, the frame displayed by *Konde.co* dominantly questions and sues the DPR, which is considered to protect perpetrators of sexual violence and does not play a role in representing the interests of victims. Featuring two female activists as the primary sources who narrate the injustices received by victims, *Konde.co* frame generally sees the failure of the TPKS Bill to be passed in 2021 as a state deadlock and the systematic sterility of the DPR to protect vulnerable groups. The frames of *Nu.or.id* and *Konde.co* show that alternative media tend to frame criticism of formal power that provides alternative resistance space for marginalised groups.

				However, there has not been much investigation into the construction of alternative media frames that often criticize dominant discourses. This study argues that critical discourse-based research that looks at journalistic practices on news content and the complexity of alternative media newsrooms needs to be done. To understand how the power relations of these media actors are against the dominant power structure.

REVIEWER 1

Keterangan	Pertanyaan	Catatan Reviewer	Jawaban
Originalitas	Apakah naskah mengandung nilai kebaruan dan signifikansi sehingga layak dipublikasikan dalam jurnal? Apakah penulis telah menyatakan adanya kebaruan artikel?	Belum	No previous research has juxtaposed professional news media coverage of sexual violence with alternative news media based on social media engagement. To borrow an argument from (Baresch et al., 2012), much framing research still needs to pay attention to the comprehensiveness of information in a networked digital society. Audiences now monitoring news from social networks in cyberspace mean that news framing cannot be limited to professional media texts. This is because news now comes not

			only from professional newsrooms. But also alternative media that become a counterpoint to professional media discourse.
Metode	Apakah metode telah memaparkan dengan jelas langkah-langkah penelitian? Apakah metode yang digunakan sesuai dengan objek/subjek kajian dan masalah yang dikaji dalam penelitian?	Terlalu teknis lupa pada kajian kritisnya sehinga terlihat malah seperti penelitian positivistik	In Entman's conception, framing plays a significant role in showing the socio-political power of dominant actors or groups. In the issue of the TPKS Bill, the frames of professional media and alternative media will show 'traces of power' that produce debates between actors or groups. Herein lies the power of media text framing to express the results of unevenly distributed power. This distribution will be seen from the struggle over the discourse of professional media and alternative media that accuse each other of being the cause of the failure of the slow passage of the TPKS Bill and religious discourse that considers it a "sin" if this bill is passed. This discourse struggle illustrates how the media reinforce or counter-

			dominant images that exist in society about specific issues.
Hasil dan Pembahasan	Apakah hasil penelitian telah dipaparkan dengan jelas dan menjawab masalah penelitian?	Belum	Overall, the research findings on professional news media frames show that the dominant media frames focus on legislative discourse, bureaucracy, and political parties. In contrast, the overall findings of alternative media frames show that Nu.or.id and Konde.co dominantly take the victim's perspective frame position. As a result, the frames of these two media focus on advocating for the TPKS Bill, which is considered abandoned in the DPR.
	Apakah ide penulis yang dikaitkan dengan penelitian-penelitian terdahulu?	Belum	For over three decades, several studies have found the structural causes and stereotypes inherent in news reporting of sexual violence rooted in misogyny, patriarchy, and male supremacy (Noetzel et al., 2022a). For example, news framing of domestic violence found that few

			mainstream newspapers discussed the causes of violence stemming from the patriarchal system of society(Bullock, 2007). Other research also shows that the media's primary sources when covering sexual violence come from the police, lawyers, and judges, with little input from academics or mental health professionals who assist victims. As a result, the dominant media framing refers to sexual violence as a legal issue rather than a systematic problem (Thakker & Durrant, 2006; Weatherred, 2015, 2017). Recent research from (Noetzel et al., 2022b) on the framing of sexual violence in media news before and after the Twitter hashtag #metoo still shows that sexual violence tends to be portrayed by the media in a sensationalized manner and focuses on the victim's guilt. This kind of reporting offers more solutions about what victims can and should do to

			avoid sexual violence. As a result, the dominant frame that emerges is to ostracize survivors and minimize acts of sexual violence so that victims choose not to report the crimes they experience. The media focuses too much on sexual violence as an incidental problem that makes people less aware of the need for more significant social change. However, none of the previous studies focused on the frames of professional and alternative media on the issue of sexual violence. In fact, how sexual violence events are constructed in the newsroom can show the ideological tendencies of these two media that shape news frames.
Implikasi	Apakah naskah secara jelas menyebutkan implikasi temuan pada penelitian lanjutan atau pada pengembangan teori atau pada masyarakat? Jika telah menyebutkan implikasi, apakah implikasi naskah sesuai dengan hasil dan kesimpulan?	Belum	No previous research has focused on the frames of professional and alternative media on the issue of sexual violence. In fact, how sexual violence events are constructed in the newsroom can show

			the ideological tendencies of the two media that shape news frames. This is also a contribution of this research to society, which can form reader awareness regarding the media news consumed. This research can provide literacy to the public that reading news needs to be done critically. This is because when the media delivers news, what is conveyed is not only about information but implicitly offers a point of view to understand the information displayed. That is where the importance of media framing analysis research lies.

REVIEWER 2

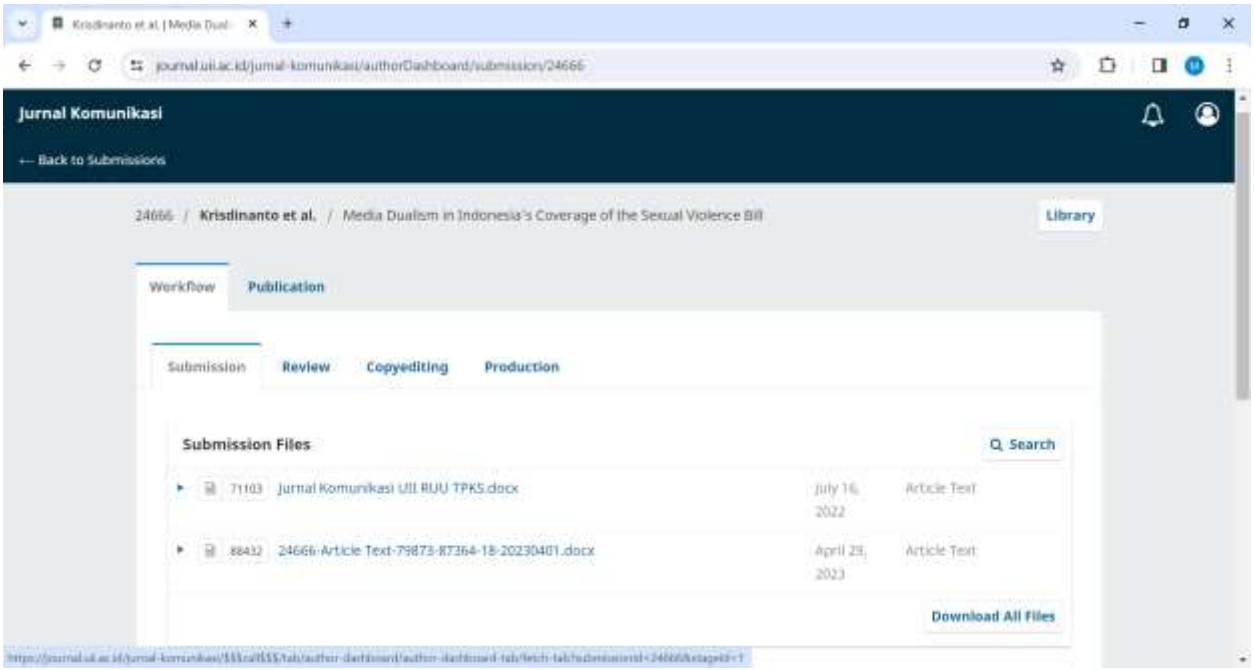
No	CATATAN REVISI	SEBELUM REVISI	SETELAH REVISI
1	<u>Abstrak:</u> It should be alphabetical order	*frame, alternative media, professional media, sexual violence bill*	*alternative media, frame, professional media, sexual violence bill*
2	<u>Pendahuluan:</u> Clarify professional and alternative media concepts based on literature review		Peneliti telah menambahkan studi literatur berupa penelitian terkini untuk memperjelas konsep media profesional dan media alternative
3	<u>Pendahuluan:</u>		Meanwhile, the alternative online media

	Why konde.co and nu.or.id as the object of alternative media? It should have a reasons also		in question are konde.co and nu.or.id. The reason is that the frames of these two media are synonymous with grassroots political movements and political activism that reflect the populist movement of the media (Harcup, 2011; Howard & Hussain, 2013; Leung & Lee, 2014).
4	<u>Pendahuluan:</u> Theory that been used to analysis the problem should be elaborate	Leaning on the constructivist paradigm, this research will use the Entman model of framing analysis. This analysis method offers four analytical tools: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgment, and suggest remedies. These four analytical frameworks will see how media frames accentuate one reality by obscuring another (Entman, 1993).	Based on the constructivist paradigm, this research will use Entman's framing analysis model. This method of analysis offers four analytical tools: problem definition, problem cause diagnosis, moral decision-making, and problem solving. These four analytical frameworks will look at how the media frames one reality by obscuring another (Entman, 1993). The reason is that framing studies remain a strong area of research in political communication, especially as the emergence of social media such as Twitter and Facebook has made media narratives now viral in nature (López-Rabadán, 2021). That is, there are important consequences created by the presence of social media on the framing of media texts (Chadwick, Vaccari, & O'Loughlin, 2018; Entman & Usher, 2018; Knüpfer & Entman, 2018).

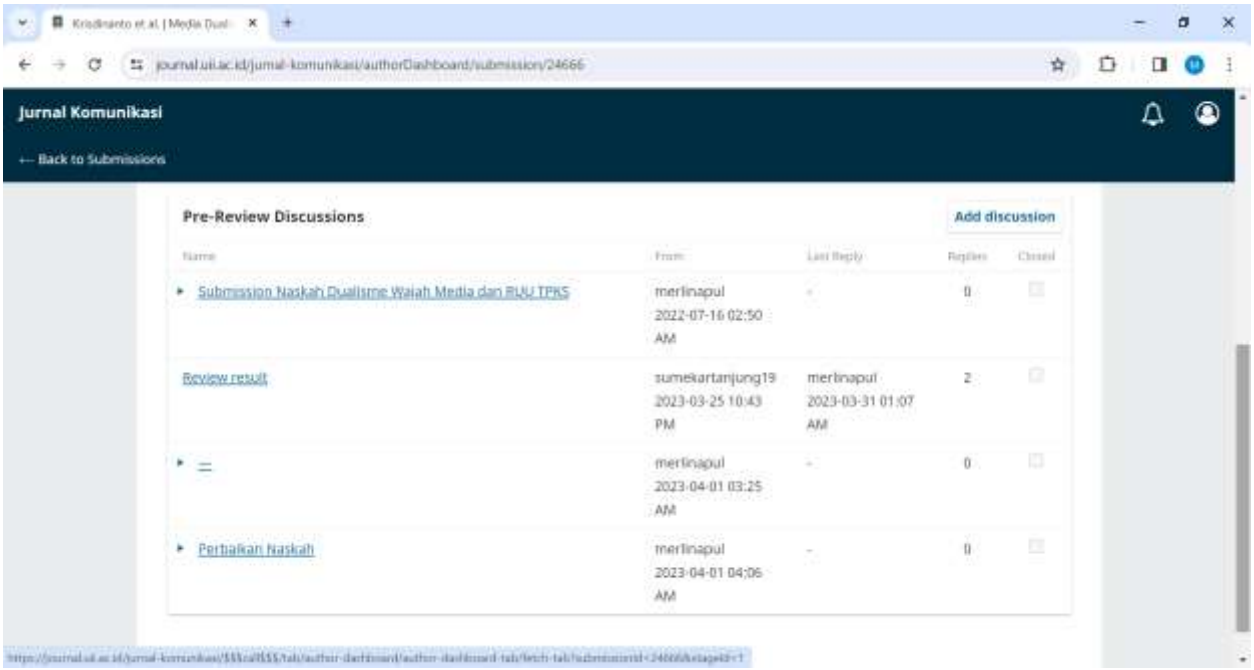
5	<u>Temuan:</u> Is it verified to make judgement that all professional had the same diagnose causes and moral evaluation?		Peneliti telah melakukan verifikasi data dengan menambahkan prosentase untuk menjelaskan kecenderungan yang sama dalam frame diagnose causes dan moral evaluation
6	<u>Diskusi:</u> It should be shown about this fact with data, not just an summary without scientific data	In fact, of the 19 professional news media studies, 16 were full of elitist frames, poor debate, and closed access to the voices of community groups. Professional news media chose to "play it safe" with inconsistent frames when constructing news related to the TPKS Bill. Meanwhile, the construction of three professional news media such as CNNindonesia.com, BBCindonesia.com, and VOA.com, which opened up space for debate by providing a place for community groups in the news text, had to be "drowned" by the frames of the 16 dominant media that gave birth to news on hegemonic political power.	In fact, of the 19 professional news media studies, 16 were full of elitist frames, poor debate, and closed access to the voices of community groups. Professional news media chose to "play it safe" with inconsistent frames when constructing news related to the TPKS Bill. Meanwhile, the construction of three professional news media such as CNNindonesia.com, BBCindonesia.com, and VOA.com, which opened up space for debate by providing a place for community groups in the news text, had to be "drowned" by the frames of the 16 dominant media that gave birth to news on hegemonic political power. The argument is shown by the dominant citation of political elites as news sources, with 84.2% of news texts citing DPR elites.

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI

1. Submission File



2. Pre Review Discussions



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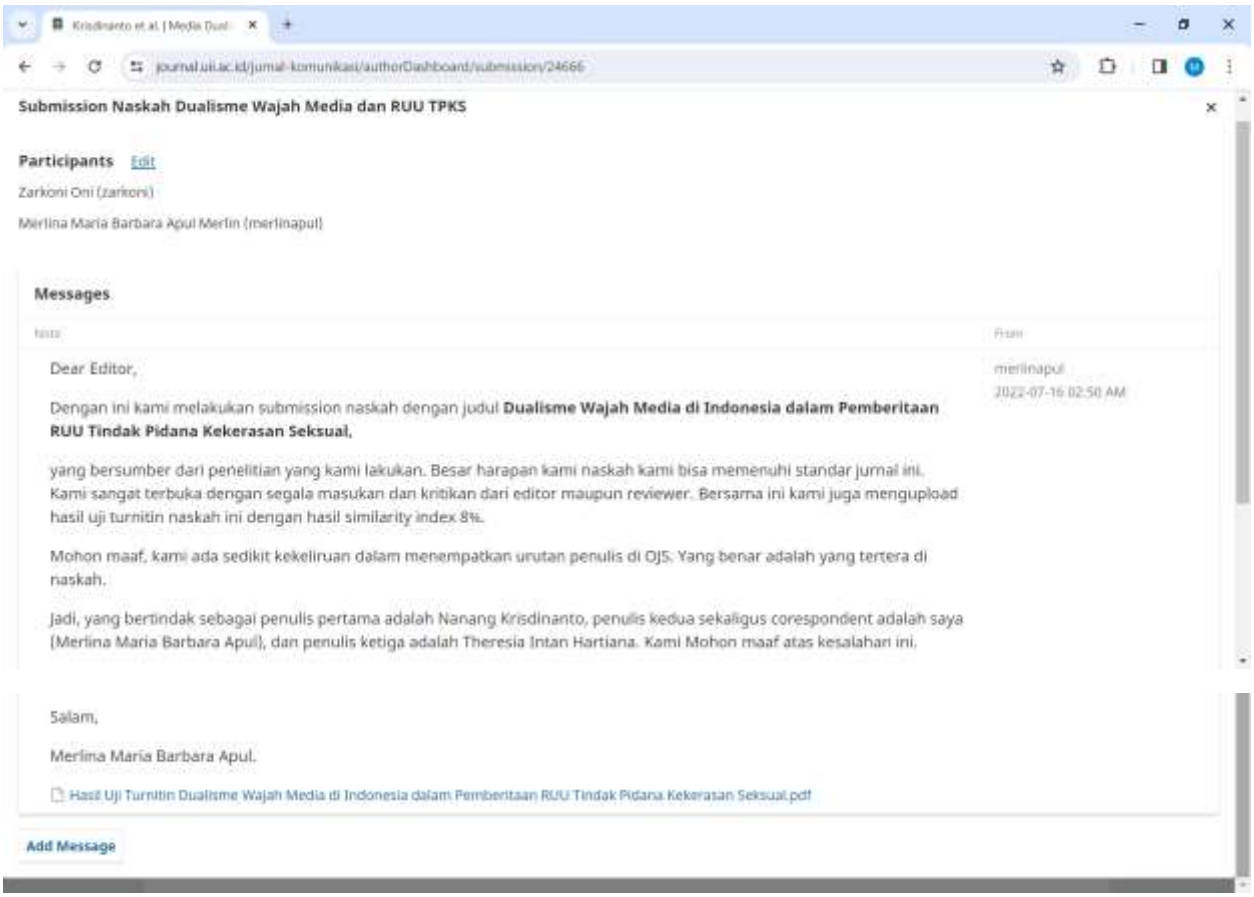
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Submission Naskah Dualisme Wajah Media dan RUU TPKS
Participants Edit
Zarkoni Oni (zarkoni)
Merlina Maria Barbara Apul Merlin (merlinapul)
Messages
Note
From
Dear Editor,
Dengan ini kami melakukan submission naskah dengan judul Dualisme Wajah Media di Indonesia dalam Pemberitaan RUU Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual,
yang bersumber dari penelitian yang kami lakukan. Besar harapan kami naskah kami bisa memenuhi standar jurnal ini. Kami sangat terbuka dengan segala masukan dan kritikan dari editor maupun reviewer. Bersama ini kami juga mengupload hasil uji turnitin naskah ini dengan hasil similarity index 8%.
Mohon maaf, kami ada sedikit kekeliruan dalam menempatkan urutan penulis di OJS. Yang benar adalah yang tertera di naskah.
Jadi, yang bertindak sebagai penulis pertama adalah Nanang Krisdinanto, penulis kedua sekaligus corespondent adalah saya (Merlina Maria Barbara Apul), dan penulis ketiga adalah Theresia Intan Hartiana. Kami Mohon maaf atas kesalahan ini.
merlinapul
2022-07-16 02:50 AM
Salam,
Merlina Maria Barbara Apul.
Hasil Uji Turnitin Dualisme Wajah Media di Indonesia dalam Pemberitaan RUU Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual.pdf
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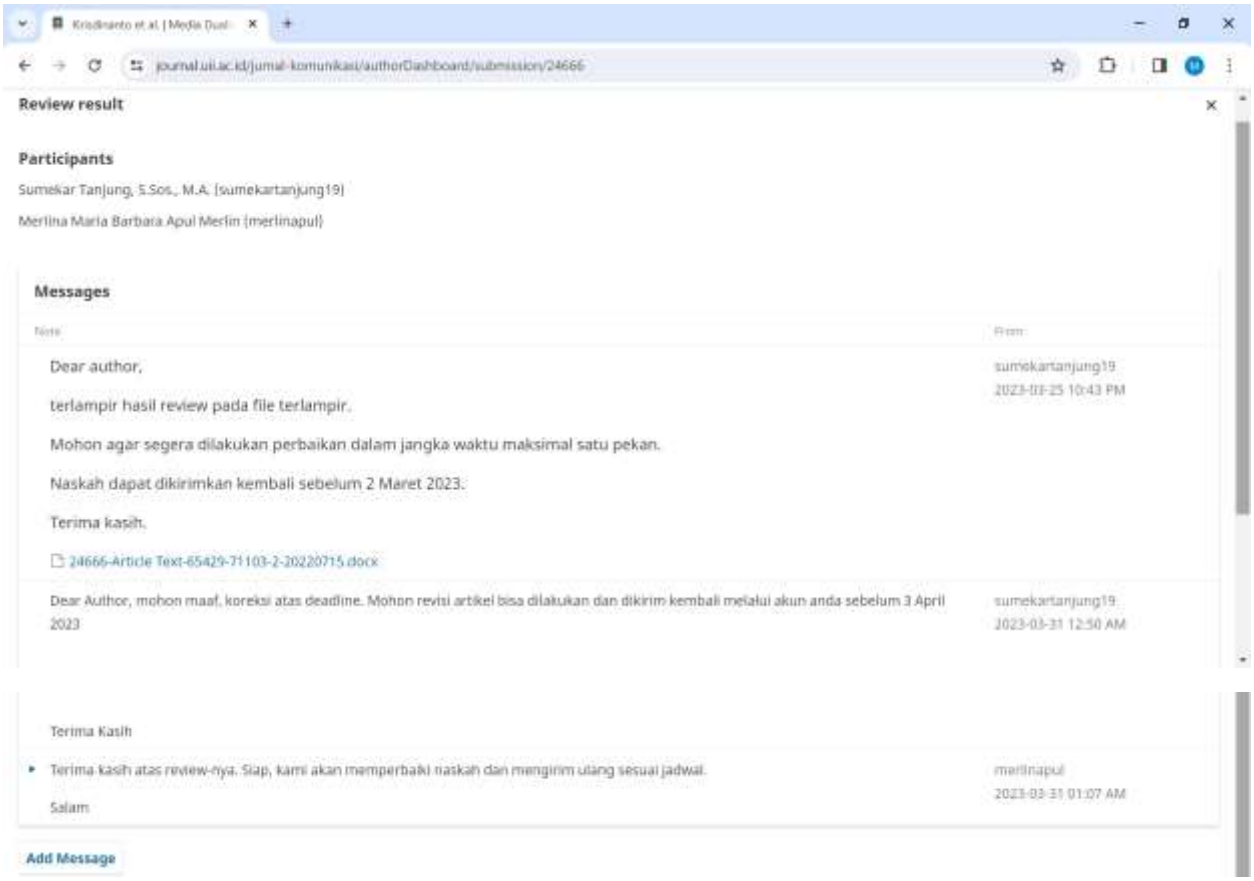
4. Review Result



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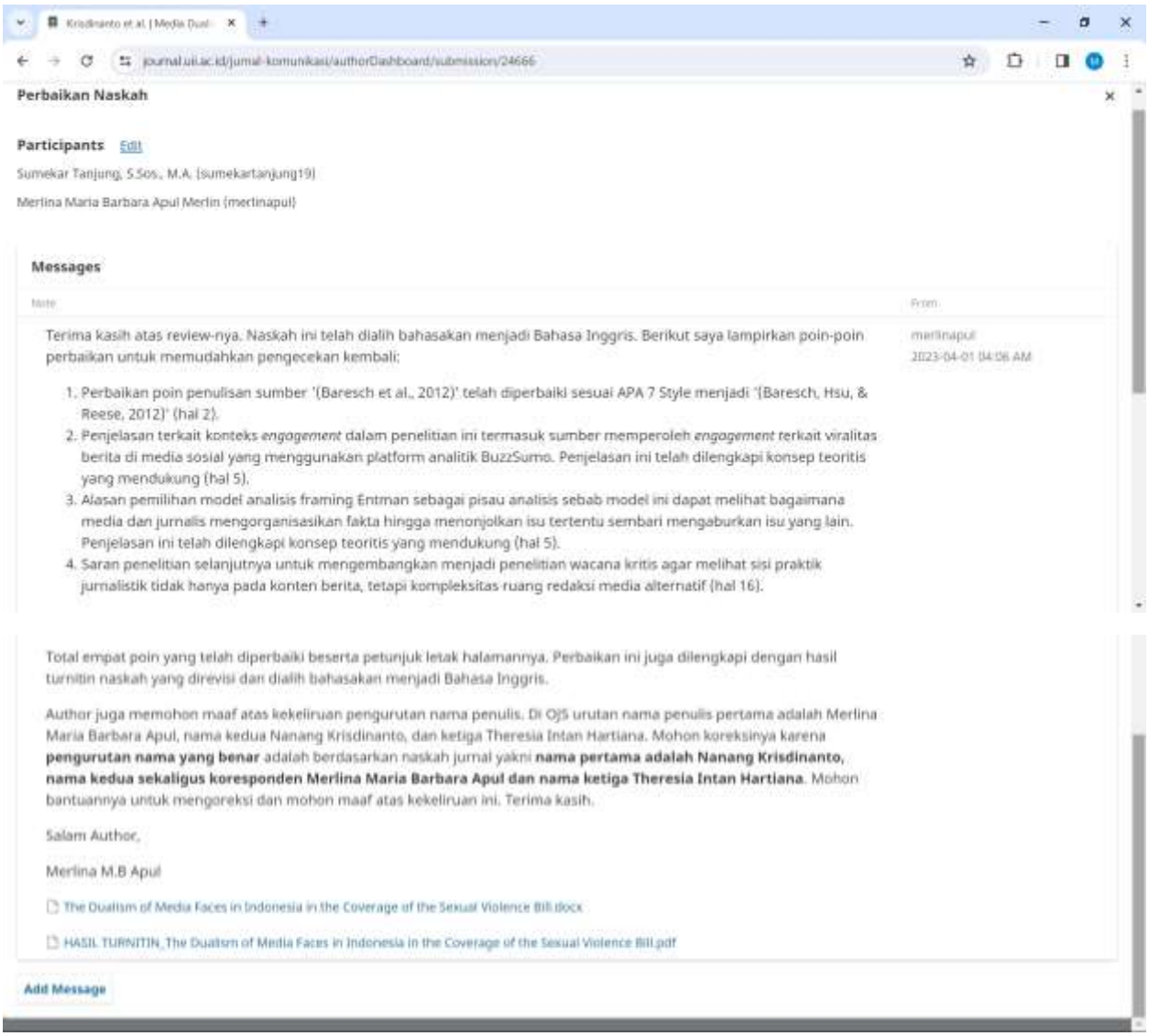
Perbaikan Naskah
Participants Edit
Sumekar Tanjung, S.Sos., M.A. (sumekartanjung19)
Merlina Maria Barbara Apul Merlin (merlinapul)
Messages
Terima kasih atas review-nya. Naskah ini telah dialih bahasakan menjadi Bahasa Inggris. Berikut saya lampirkan poin-poin perbaikan untuk memudahkan pengecekan kembali:
1. Perbaikan poin penulisan sumber '(Baresch et al., 2012)' telah diperbaiki sesuai APA 7 Style menjadi '(Baresch, Hsu, & Reese, 2012)' (hal 2).
2. Penjelasan terkait konteks engagement dalam penelitian ini termasuk sumber memperoleh engagement terkait viralitas berita di media sosial yang menggunakan platform analitik BuzzSumo. Penjelasan ini telah dilengkapi konsep teoritis yang mendukung (hal 5).
3. Alasan pemilihan model analisis framing Entman sebagai pisau analisis sebab model ini dapat melihat bagaimana media dan jurnalis mengorganisasikan fakta hingga menonjolkan isu tertentu sembari mengaburkan isu yang lain. Penjelasan ini telah dilengkapi konsep teoritis yang mendukung (hal 5).
4. Saran penelitian selanjutnya untuk mengembangkan menjadi penelitian wacana kritis agar melihat sisi praktik jurnalistik tidak hanya pada konten berita, tetapi kompleksitas ruang redaksi media alternatif (hal 16).
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Total empat poin yang telah diperbaiki beserta petunjuk letak halamannya. Perbaikan ini juga dilengkapi dengan hasil turnitin naskah yang direvisi dan dialih bahasakan menjadi Bahasa Inggris.
Author juga memohon maaf atas kekeliruan pengurutan nama penulis. Di OJS urutan nama penulis pertama adalah Merlina Maria Barbara Apul, nama kedua Nanang Krisdinanto, dan ketiga Theresia Intan Hartiana. Mohon koreksinya karena pengurutan nama yang benar adalah berdasarkan naskah jurnal yakni nama pertama adalah Nanang Krisdinanto, nama kedua sekaligus koresponden Merlina Maria Barbara Apul dan nama ketiga Theresia Intan Hartiana. Mohon bantuannya untuk mengoreksi dan mohon maaf atas kekeliruan ini. Terima kasih.
Salam Author,
Merlina M.B Apul
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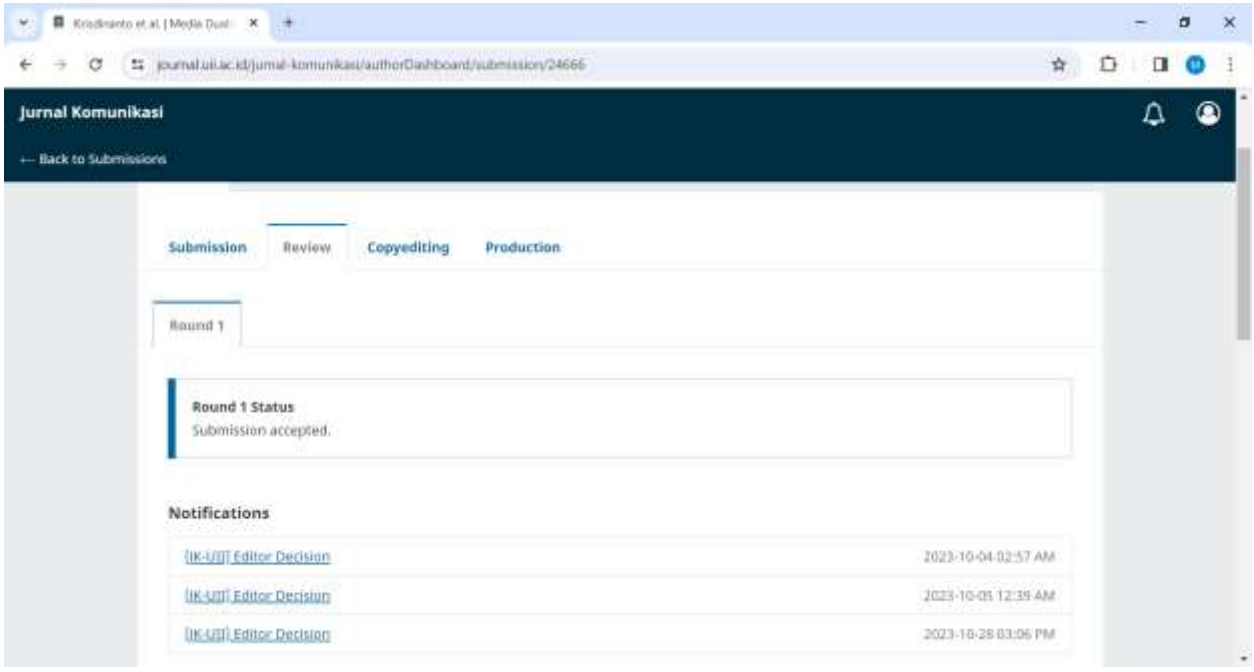
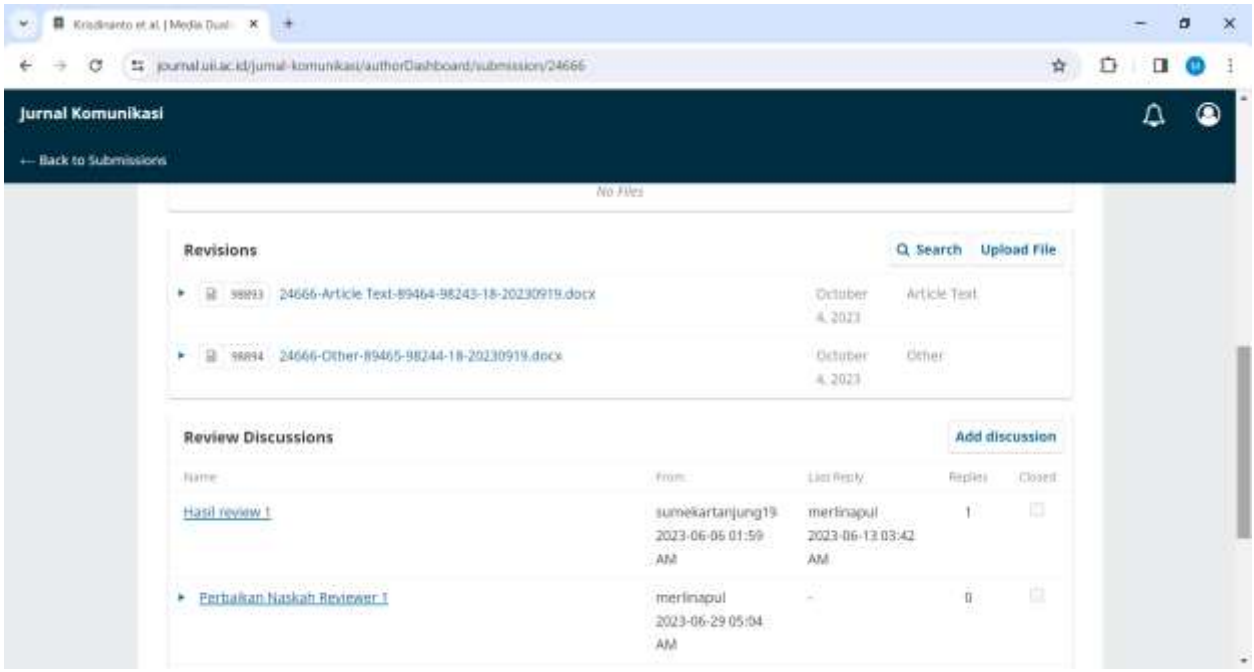
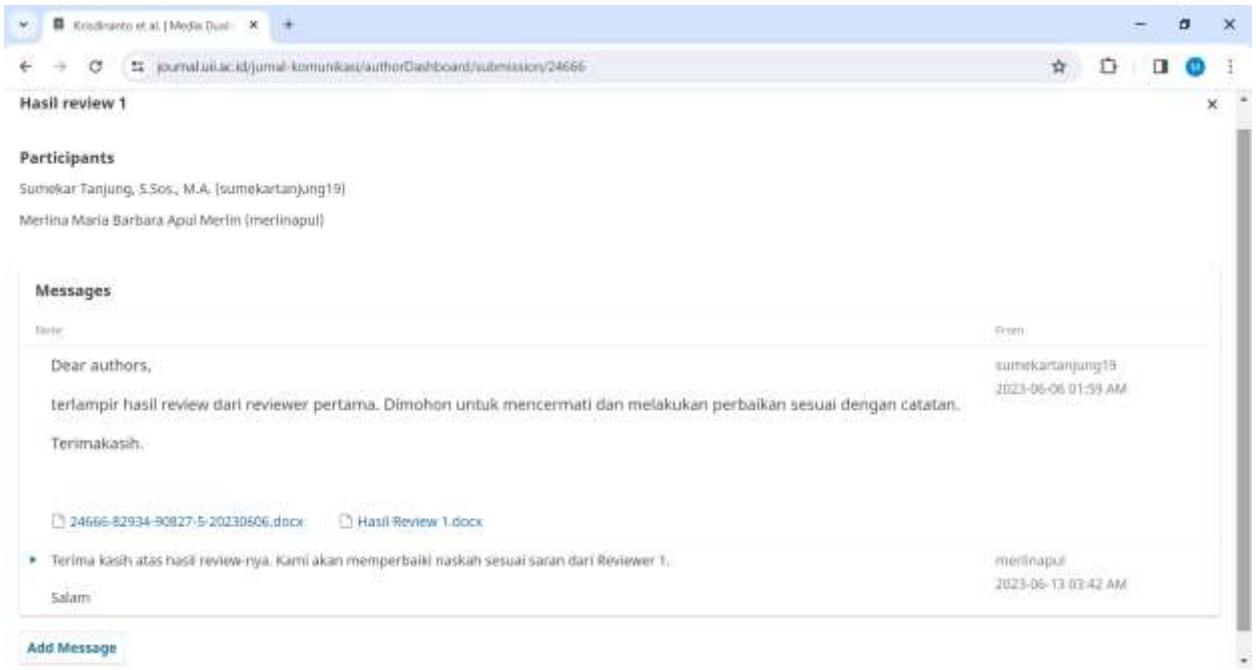
Review

1. Round 1 Status

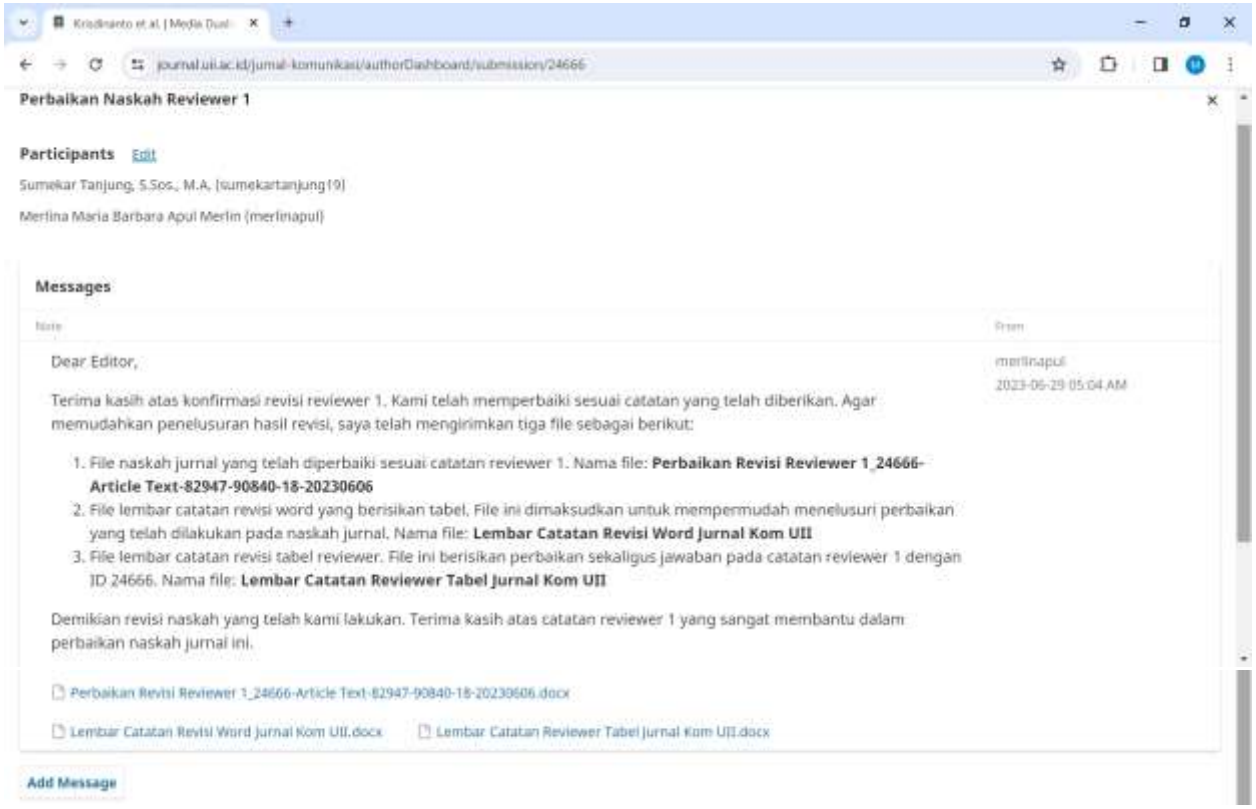


2. Hasil Review 1

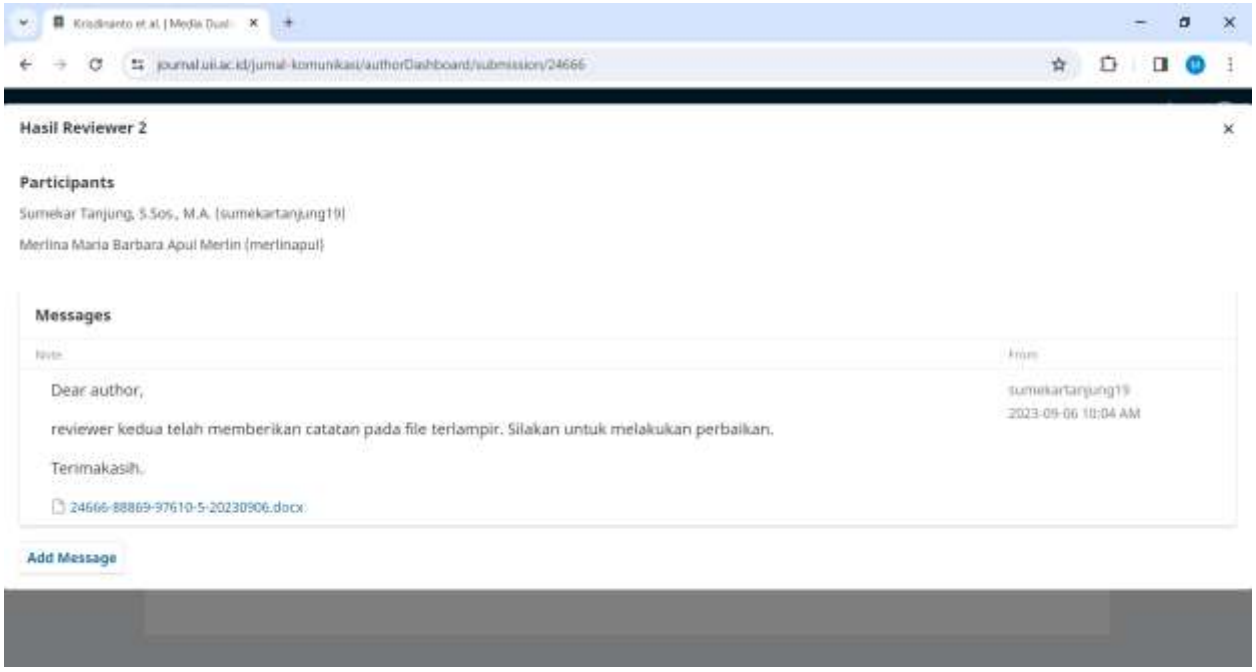




3. Perbaikan Naskah Reviewer 1



4. Hasil Review 2



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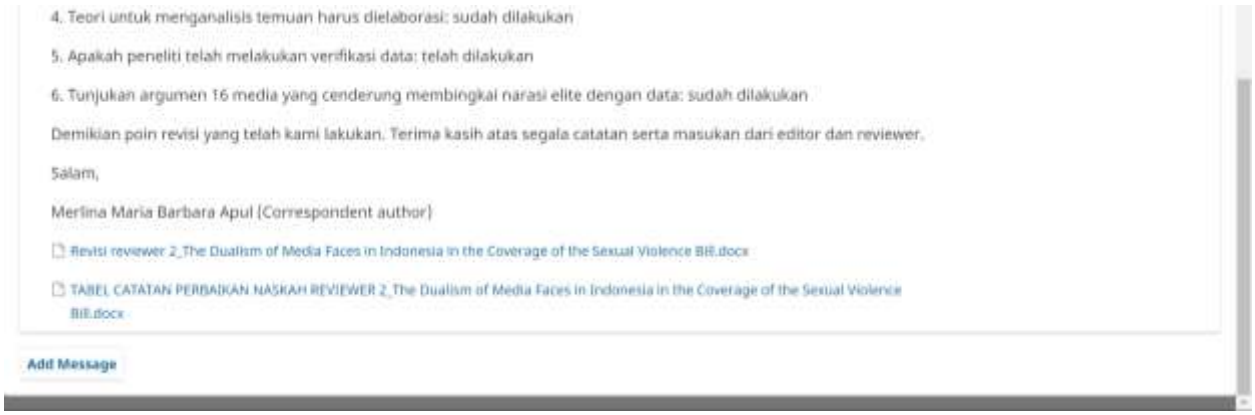

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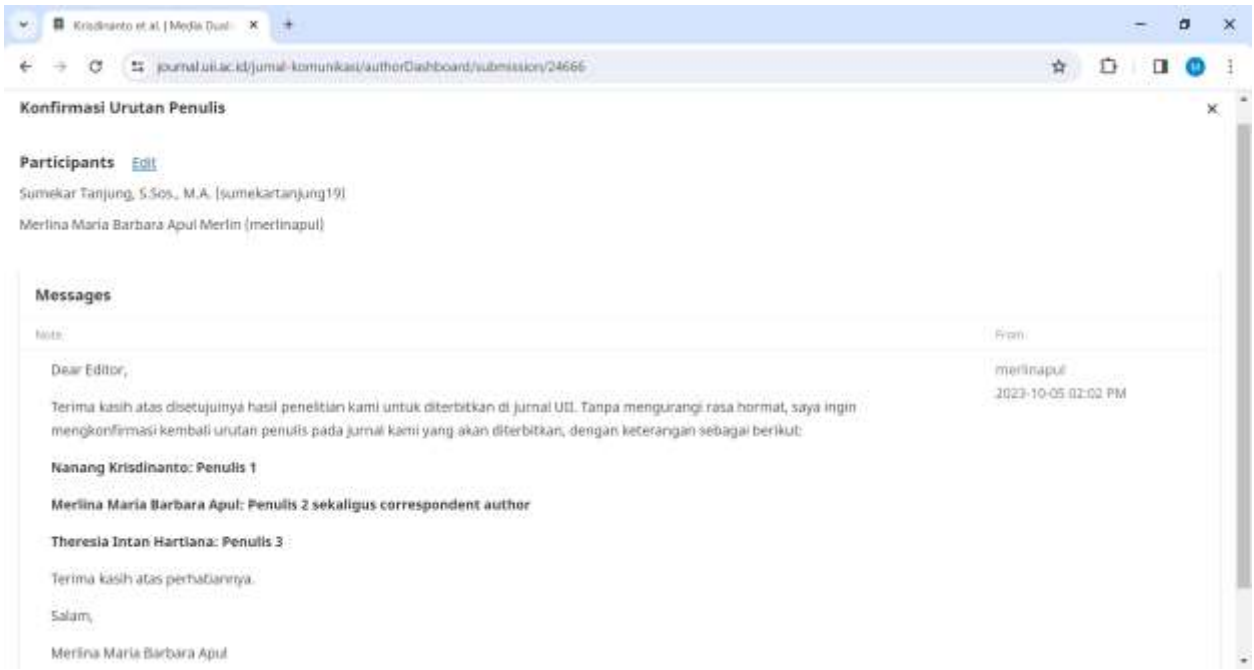

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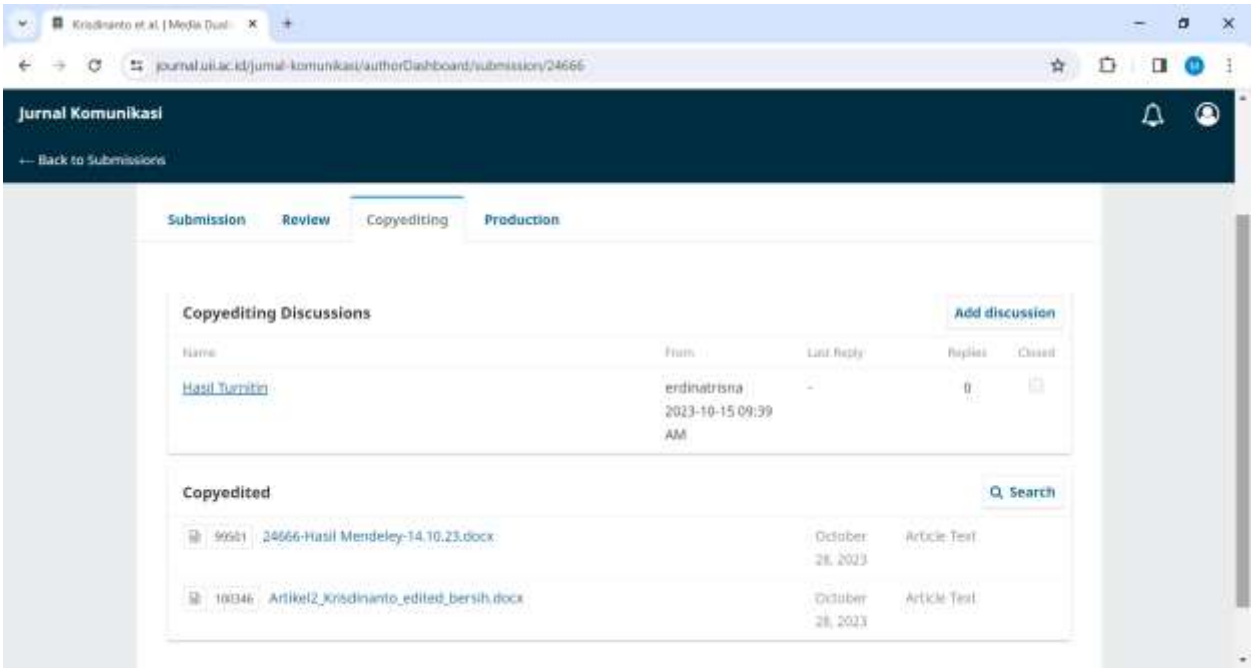

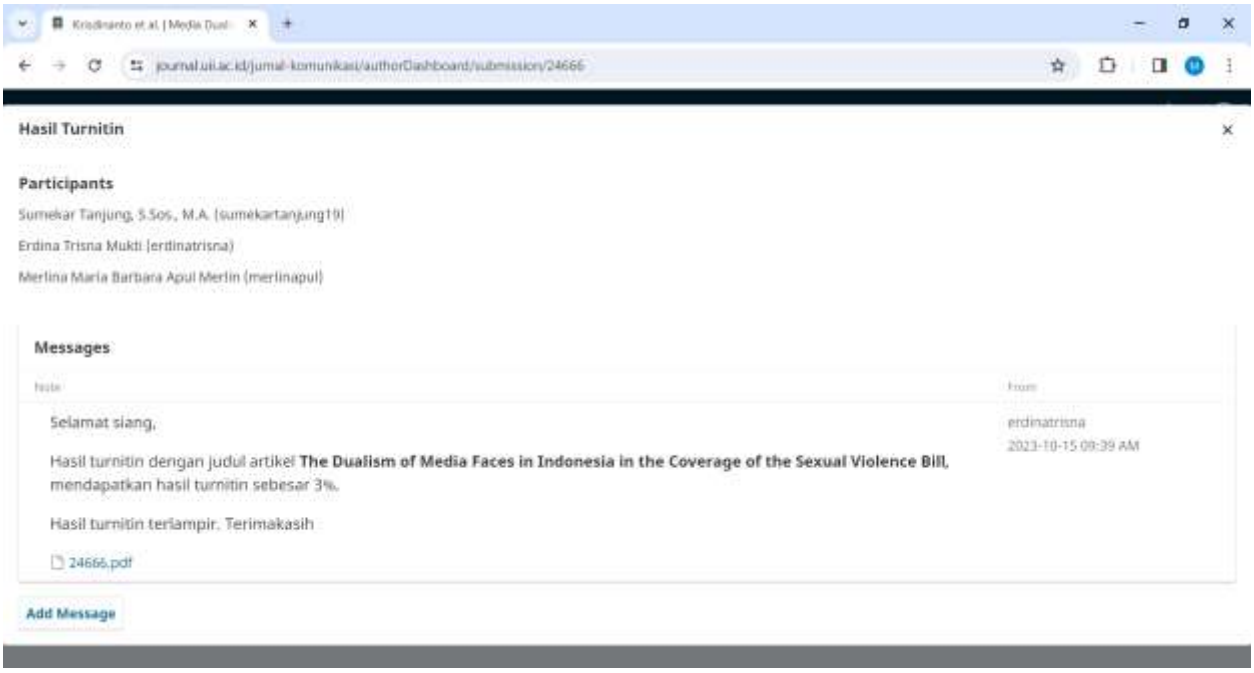

Production

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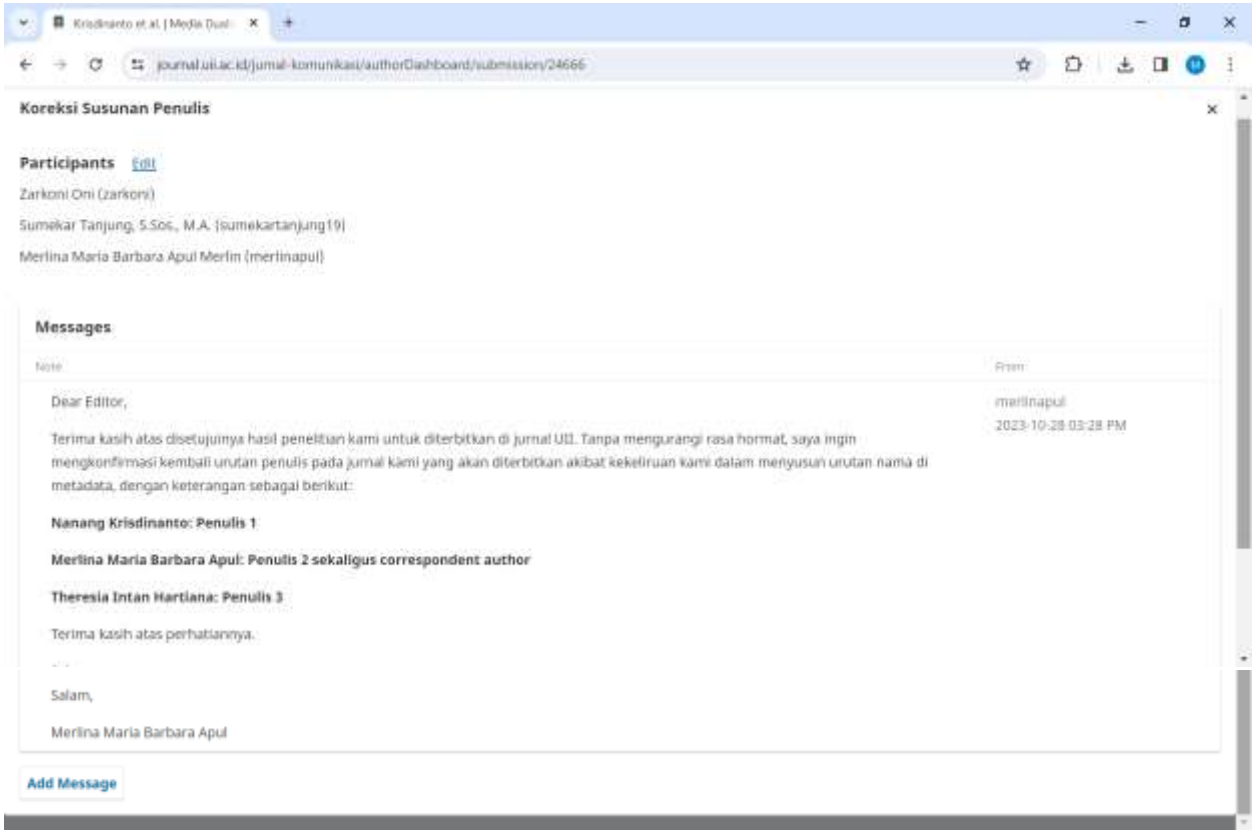

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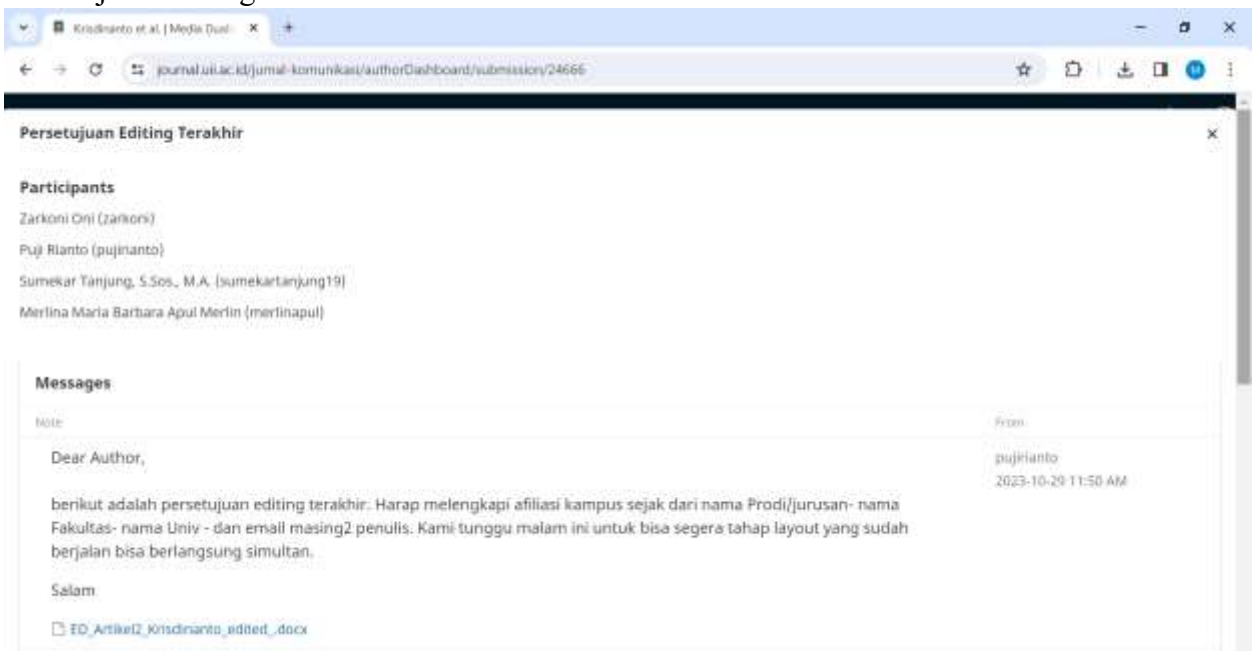

Nanang Krisdinanto[1]

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Salam,

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