
Critical Discourse Analysis of News Headlines on Syafri Harto's Sexual Harassment Case

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ABSTRACT

Sexual harassment has been rampantly happening in universities in Indonesia and has become the focus of the government, higher education institutions, and most people in Indonesia to tackle the problem. In actual practice, the victims of this violence do not speak up since they have experienced the epistemic violence over the threats given by the perpetrators. This research dismantles the news construction on Syafri Harto's sexual violence case in Riau University, Indonesia. The data sources were six news headlines derived from three online news sites, such as cnnindonesia.com, kompas.com, and news.detik.com. The collected data taken were six news titles on Syafri Harto's sexual harassment case within the university. Moreover, the data analysis took Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Norman Fairclough. The research finding shows that the headlines take diverse syntactical functions and dictions, the sites have different characteristics in producing the news, and the sexual harassment case is seriously discussed as a collective concern.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA); News Headlines; Online News Sites; Sexual Harassment*

I. BACKGROUND

Disruptive technology has been central to today's discussion because of its powerful surge that can transform many sectors in the global stage (Omenugha, 2019). In addition to the disruption, information has been easily far-reaching and has been included in the open-source media. What is more, the emergence of online media has provided a lot of alternatives in accessing the information. In fact, the sharing can be quickly delivered within a single minute to be accessed by people all around the world (Syartanti, 2021). The ease triggers the people's attention towards the recent information. In other words, the circulation of the information through media is harnessed to search for information related

to public opinion and the up-to-date phenomena that occur not only in a particular country but also the broader areas. It is known that the new media has been classified into mediated quasi-interaction which integrates the monological manner which incorporate the mass media, such as radio, television, and newspaper (Appadurai, 1990). As a result, it encourages the smoothness of the information circulation for which the audience can discover the span-new light immediately and keep posted with the latest occurrences around them (Prasanti & Fuady, 2018).

Furthermore, the media plays an important role in explicating a phenomena and in providing the audience's

interpretation over the information delivered (Cenderamata & Darmayanti, 2019). Additionally, the online media is a big enterprise whose function is to speed up the communication through the products that they have developed in the form of information which leads to influencing the audience. Further, Cenderamata and Darmayanti (2019) state that online media usually share the virtual product of information or news to be afforded by the people. In respect of online news platforms, there are a plethora of options that people can opt to base on their preferences. In actual practice, *cnnindonesia.com*, *kompas.com*, *tempo.co*, *tirto.id*, *kumparan.com*, *news.detik.com*, and so forth have been well known to circulate the up-to-date news regarding every day's phenomena in both Indonesia and foreign countries. Additionally, the sites usually cover a variety of news' topics, such as politics, economy, culture, sports, education, and so on (Cenderamata & Darmayanti, 2019). In reality, a survey conducted by UC Browser presented that 95.4% of Indonesians prefer reading news through their smartphones, and it is followed by TV at 45.9%, printed newspaper or magazine at 20.9%, personal computers at 15.3%, and radio at 6.7%

(Jamaludin, 2016).

In order to grasp the news, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Fairclough (1995) is often utilized to understand the textual, production, and the socio-cultural practices behind a particular case that occurs in the real life. Frankly, the research done by Syartanti (2021) presents that the headlines over the terms in Covid-19 case in Indonesia is influenced by the control of the President and the Ministry of Health which is constructed by three different online news sites, such as *health.detik.com*, *kompas.com*, and *liputan6.com*. Moreover, another research making use of CDA was performed by Cenderamata and Darmayanti (2019) on Mulan Jameela's hijrah phenomenon which is differently constructed by four online mass media, such as *detik.com*, *liputan6.com*, *tempo.co*, and *tribunnews.com*. As a matter of fact, the finding shows that the socio-cultural practice of Indonesia's Muslim way of living on the appearance of Mulan Jameela with a hijab and Muslim dress as the supposedly true way of living as a female Indonesian Muslim as well as an Indonesian celebrity.

Due to the fact that the online mass media have been exposing people's lives,

the access obtained by each individual is extremely diverse corresponding to the local, national, and global phenomena. Inasmuch as the feature of open source is possessed by the media, the viral news will be recognized by multiple layers of citizens (Syartanti, 2021). In addition to the rapidly circulated news, the recent information regarding the sexual harassment done by a lecturer to his student is on the center of citizens' eyes. As a matter of fact, the case has been well-known to be the assault involving higher education institution which inflicts the agony of not only the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology but also most people in Indonesia. Since media has been truly sophisticated nowadays, the victim has voiced her aspiration to condemn such an assault experienced by her firsthand on social media, yet the perpetrator was striking her back by claiming that the victim has defiled his reputation. However, the case is eventually investigated by the police and the university officials. In the end, the perpetrator has been declared the suspect of sexual harassment and is sentenced to a more-than-5-year imprisonment.

Moreover, the problem-solving of

the harassment in the educational surroundings have been devised through the issuance of the Ministerial Regulation No. 30 year 2021 about the prevention and handling of sexual harassment in higher education institutions. Besides, the information concerning Syafri Harto's sexual harassment case has differently been constructed by different media based on their ideological backgrounds. In other words, each news site is ideologically different from one another which will be seen through the presentation in the information circulated. In actual practice, Prihantoro (2013) contends that the information shared by the media is deemed as a reference for the readers to grasp, yet it has been constructed beforehand by each media's ideology. Although many researches have utilized Fairclough's critical discourse analysis in dismantling the ideology of mass media behind the news texts, the analysis on the reporting of Syafri Harto's case is still novel and is still the leading phenomenon in most of Indonesia's news headlines. Hence, this research investigates how three different online mass media ideologically construct the news on Syafri Harto's sexual harassment case taking critical discourse analysis (CDA) by Norman Fairclough.

I. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the qualitative descriptive approach which also takes critical discourse analysis (CDA) by Norman Fairclough (1995). In addition, Darma (2013) states that the theory is utilized to examine the relation among micro, meso, and macrostructural contexts within society. What is more, CDA consists of three aforementioned dimensions comprising microstructure which analyzes the text by looking at the sentence structure, mesostructured which investigates the discourse surrounding the production, consumption, and the distribution of the text, and macrostructure which makes up of socio-cultural aspects and practices. Additionally, Fairclough (1995) argues that the latter encompasses three different phases, such as situational, institutional, and social states.

The data source of the research concentrated on the Syarif Harto's sexual harassment case in Riau University. The analyzed texts were produced by three online mass media, such as *cnnindonesia.com*, *kompas.com*, and *news.detik.com*. The data sources were taken in November 2021 when the sexual

harassment case has been viral due to the admittance of the victim through social media which has been triggering the public anger towards the perpetrator. Moreover, the subject of the research involved six news titles from the three online mass media platforms which focused on Syafri Harto's sexual harassment case in Riau University.

The data analysis conducted has followed the three dimensions of critical discourse analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough (1995). First of all, the news titles were descriptively analyzed through the microstructural aspects that take the sentence structure and semantic structure of the texts. Secondly, the texts were descriptively examined through the interpretation by linking them with the discourse practices in the process of their production. At last, the result of interpretation was descriptively explained to seek the clear understandings by connecting the text production process with the social cultural practices in order to dismantle the ideology behind the text-producing process (Syartanti, 2021).

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Through the investigation of the news titles reporting on Syafri Harto's sexual

assault case in Riau University, six news titles are taken and presented as follows,

Table 1. News Titles on Syafri Harto's Sexual Harassment Case

Media	Data	News Titles			University, a Student and a Lecturer Reported Each Other)
cnnindonesia.com	1	<i>Adukan Pelecehan Seksual, Mahasiswi Unri Ditertawakan Pihak Jurusan.</i> (Complained about Sexual Harassment, Unri Student Is Laughed at by Study Program Officers)	kompas.com	4	<i>Kasus Dugaan Pelecehan Mahasiswi Unri, Ruang Dekan Disegel Polisi.</i> (The Alleged Sexual Harassment Case to an Unri Student, the Dean Room Is Sealed by the Police)
cnnindonesia.com	2	<i>Pelecehan Seksual Dosen ke Mahasiswi Unri Naik Tahap Penyidikan.</i> (The Sexual Harassment by a Lecturer to an Unri Student Goes to the Investigation Phase)	news.detik.com	5	<i>LBH: Mahasiswi Unri Diduga Dilecehkan Dosen Sering Dapat Telepon Misterius.</i> (Legal Aid Institutes: An Unri Student Allegedly Harassed by a Lecturer Often Received a Mysterious Phone)
kompas.com	3	<i>Dugaan Pelecehan Seksual di Universitas Riau, Mahasiswi dan Dosen Saling Lapori Polisi.</i> (Alleged Sexual Harassment in Riau	news.detik.com	6	<i>Viral Mahasiswi Unri Diduga Dicum Dosen di Kampus Saat Bimbingan Skripsi.</i> (Viral! An Unri

		Student Is Allegedly Kissed by a Lecturer at Campus While Having Thesis Guidance)
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Table 1 presents six news titles which talk about the sexual harassment case by Syafri Harto in Riau University, Indonesia. Furthermore, the news on this case was analyzed through the three dimensions of critical discourse analysis (CDA) by Norman Fairclough, such as microstructure, mesostructure, and macrostructure. Moreover, the analysis phases comprise description, interpretation, and explanation on the selected news titles on the case. Also, the analysis is explicated in details using the three dimensions of CDA by Norman Fairclough (1995).

Microstructural Analysis

This textual dimension was analyzed through the linguistic devices employed in the headlines on the aforementioned online mass media on Syafri Harto’s sexual harassment in Riau University. Moreover, there are two features used to investigate the theme representation over the news titles, such as passive and active verbs in

the sentences’ syntactical functions and the selection of the dictions through semantic analysis used by the media.

Passive verbs are mostly utilized in data (1), (4), (5), and (6) presented in table

1. First, data (1) shows the sentence “Mahasiswa Unri Ditertawakan Pihak Jurusan” (Unri Student Is Laughed at by Study Program Officers). In fact, the sentence incorporates the passive “dितertawakan” (laughed at). Moreover, data (4) points out a sentence which reads “Ruang Dekan Disegel Polisi” (the Dean Room Is Sealed by the Police). What is more, the sentence takes the passive verb “disegel” (sealed). Besides, data (5) presents a sentence “LBH: Mahasiswa Unri Diduga Dilecehkan Dosen Sering Dapat Telepon Misterius” (Legal Aid Institutes: An Unri Student Allegedly Harassed by a Lecturer Often Received a Mysterious Phone).

In addition, this sentence involves the passive verb “dilecehkan” (harassed). Also, the verb is juxtaposed with the noun clause as stated in “Mahasiswa Unri Diduga Dilecehkan Dosen” (An Unri Student (who is) Allegedly Harassed by a Lecturer). Lastly, data (6) portrays the sentence “Mahasiswa Unri Diduga Dicumakan Dosen di Kampus Saat Bimbingan

Skripsi” (An Unri Student Is Allegedly Kissed by a Lecturer at Campus While Having Thesis Guidance) which takes the word “dicium” (kissed) as the passive verb. Hence, Budhiono (2018) contends that the use of passive verbs in the news headlines are aimed at concentrating the audience on the subject of the construction which is mostly “Mahasiswa Unri” (An Unri Student) as noted in data (1), (5), and (6). It means that the news wants to highlight that the sexual harassment victim is significantly important to show, yet the objects are not importantly used as the focus of the news.

However, data (4) shows a different subject which forms a noun phrase “Ruang Dekan” (The Dean Room). As a matter of fact, the Dean room is written due to representing the perpetrator of the sexual harassment who is the Dean himself, and the object “polisi” (police) is indicated obvious since the audience knows that the police is usually the authority which seals the crime scene. The active verbs are also found in the data (2) and (3). First, data (2) states the sentence “Pelecehan Seksual Dosen ke Mahasiswa Unri Naik Tahap Penyidikan” (The Sexual Harassment by a Lecturer to an Unri Student Goes to the Investigation Phase). Additionally, the

sentence takes the active verb “naik” (goes to).

Second, the clause “Mahasiswa dan Dosen Saling Lapor Polisi” (a Student and a Lecturer Reported Each Other) in data (3) takes the active verb “lapor” (report). In actuality, Budhiono (2018) argues that the use of active verbs in clauses aims to highlight the subject of the doing, and it considers the object as an unimportant aspect. The data (2) involves “mahasiswa dan dosen” (a student and a lecturer) as the actor of reporting in the clause. On the other hand, data (3) incorporates the phrase “Pelecehan Seksual Dosen ke Mahasiswa Unri” (the sexual harassment by a lecturer to an Unri student) as the thing that goes to the investigation process.

In respect of diction selection, there are a plethora of dictions used to depict the activities done by the doer as presented in data (1), (4), (5), and (6). The first data shown in the word “ditertawakan” (laughed at) in data (1) describes the verb performed by the study program officers in the faculty. Semantically, it signifies the derogatory state of being mocked by the officials since the victim wants to report the sexual harassment. Moreover, the word “disegel” (sealed) in data (4) explains the

verb done by the authority around the university. It is noted that the word is used to show a sense of not being allowed to trespass the area because of the investigation process.

Also, it explicates that the headline essentially focuses on the seriousness of the police to investigate the occurrence and the perpetrator of the sexual harassment. Further, the word “dilecehkan” (harassed) in data (5) describes an activity conducted by the lecturer in the university. Interestingly, the diction is selected to describe the activity of harassing which is claimed neutral to explain the doing. At last, the diction “dicium” (kissed) in data (6) explicates the word used in an insulting manner. In semantic function, it seems underestimating the victim by stating that the act is only kissing without having further sexual penetration. The society deems that the act of kissing is a much simpler activity compared to sexual intercourse. In fact, all the dictions, except data (4), are related to the feeling of being mocked, underestimated, and insulted.

Mesostructural Analysis'

The discourse practice is central to the way that the texts are produced and

consumed. As a matter of fact, the text production is interrelated to the ideology of the writer and the media corporation. What is more important is that the discourse process is linked to the use and the dissemination of the discourse and the way of news productions (Syartanti, 2021). Furthermore, the online media sites examined in this research encompass cnnindonesia.com, kompas.com, dan news.detik.com.

To begin with, CNN Indonesia is the shortened version of Cable News Network Indonesia is the media enterprise from the United States of America which has expanded to several countries all over the world. In reality, the media site is under the possession of CT Corp owned by Chairul Tanjung, and it has a cooperation with Turner International which generates CNN news program on television whose program was firstly aired in August 2015 (Remotivi, 2021). Moreover, the platform has discussed a large number of topics spanning from sport, entertainment, and education to technology, business, and environment. In actual practice, this site provides a unique news presentation which differs from the local news platforms on the topic of marginalization issues (Remotivi, 2021).

What is more important is that the news site directs its main focus on conflict-based information which involves the marginalized people. Additionally, the writing style of the media is based on thematic order, and it also upholds the issue of inclusivity in the way that it presents its news in the platform (Remotivi, 2021). However, in the context of informants over the disseminated news, it mostly still incorporates non-marginalized groups instead of marginalized groups of people. Then, it is expected that the site also pays attention to the voice of these groups to get involved in the news reporting. In respect of discussing Syafri Harto's sexual assault case, *cnnindonesia.com* has evidenced that they are committed to spreading the awareness of conflicts and women violence as the main concentration.

Online mass media, namely *kompas.com*, began its information dissemination on June 28th, 1965 as the printed mass media. Moreover, its first publication focused on law and politics. Additionally, the media has expanded its existence through the online site since its start in the Internet on July 1st, 2009 (Syartanti, 2021). Further, its discussed topics have also newly been added like

entertainment. What is more, the media has also got involved in electronic media fields which have motivated it to establish Kompas TV on September 9th, 2011. The news presentation is tailored to the audiences' need which is actual and up-to-date regarding now-on information.

Indeed, it often provides news by looking at the angles on what the readers have not thought or reckoned at a first place. In addition to the news production, Syartanti (2021) states that *kompas.com* always highlights the involvement of the audience to evaluate the individuals being discussed in the news that it has produced, and it is proven from the dictions that are carefully utilized in every context of the news. For instance, the information on Syafri Harto's sexual abuse is neutrally presented with careful attitudes while opting to its dictions. Thus, it becomes its highlighted feature when it comes to the news presenting manner in its online mass media existence.

The third online media platform is named *news.detik.com*. as a matter of fact, the media has been established for 24 years. What is more interesting is that this platform is the result of the technologically disruptive situation when online media has been surging as the new

media in searching for information. Moreover, Trans Crop owned by Chairul Tanjung performed an acquisition over the platform on August 3rd, 2011 (Syartanti, 2021). In actuality, it is the essential fact that the media does not have the printed version as proven in the aforementioned information regarding its adaptive shift from analog to digital transformation.

Furthermore, Syartanti (2021) argues that it has covered a plethora of topics to discuss which are not only limited to law and politics, and it possesses features that can incorporate discussion in DetikForum and advertising service. In actual practice, its news presentation is known to be up-to-date and make use of neutral dictions which can be easily and quickly grasped by the audience (Syartanti, 2021). Even, the news on Syafri Harto's sexual harassment is narrated through the commonly everyday's words that can understandably reach the readers on the related topic.

Macrostructural Analysis

The macrostructural analysis is examined to understand the socio-cultural dimension which encompasses the influence of the external factor towards the discourse practice in the media. In addition to the

socio-cultural dimension, there are three aspects analyzed, such as situational, institutional, and social phases which essentially affect the discourse and media (Syartanti, 2021). Further, these dimensions are the determinant points over the external conditions or situations that shape the production, reporting, and presenting of the media. What is more, situational stage is defined as the production and the situational context of a certain phenomenon in the analyzed texts. Next, institutional stage is known as the internal and external impacts of institutions toward the analyzed texts. Lastly, social stage denotes the larger situation that has an important effect on the analyzed texts (Syartanti, 2021).

At the beginning, the situational stage explicated in the context of the text production and situation is that it is based on the phenomenon of sexual harassment done by the dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Riau University. Additionally, all the data spanning from (1) to (6) have covered the usage of the words "Mahasiswa Unri" (An Unri student), "Dekan" or "Dosen" (The Dean or Lecturer), "Pelecehan Seksual" (Sexual Harassment) and "Unri, Universitas Riau" (Riau University). Furthermore, the sexual

assault done by the dean occurred on October 27th, 2021 when the victim came to the dean room and perform the undergraduate thesis assistance (Nasution, 2021).

Shockingly, the dean also said, “I love you” to the victim which concerned her. Then, when she asked for permission to leave the room, the dean forcedly held her shoulders and pulled her body close to his body while holding her head and kissing her left cheek. Also, the dean asked to kiss her lips, yet she refused it (Nasution, 2021). In reality, the victim spoke up through a video to narrate the experienced sexual violence, and it went viral on social media. In fact, data (1), (2), (3), and (4) highlight the clauses containing the topic of sexual harassment at the beginning of the headlines to importantly introduce the topic, namely topicalization as stated in *Adukan Pelecehan Seksual (Complained about Sexual Harassment)*, *Pelecehan Seksual Dosen ke Mahasiswi Unri (The Sexual Harassment by a Lecturer to an Unri Student)*, *Dugaan Pelecehan Seksual di Universitas Riau (Alleged Sexual Harassment in Riau University)*, and *Kasus Dugaan Pelecehan Mahasiswi Unri (The Alleged Sexual Harassment Case to*

an Unri Student).

Moreover, the externally and internally influential institutional stage in regard with the socio-cultural practices is found in all data from (1) to (6). The use of institutional names, such as “Unri, Universitas Riau” (Riau University) in data (1) until (6), “Pihak Jurusan” (Study Program Officer) in data (1), “Polisi” (Police) in data (3) and (4), and “LBH, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum” (Legal Aid Institutes). Besides, the headlines make use of the word “Unri, Universitas Riau” (Riau University) to state that the sexual harassment occurred in the university or higher education institution and involved an academic civitas. Moreover, the word “Pihak Jurusan” (Study Program Officer) denotes that the victim is begging for help to change her undergraduate thesis advisor to the head of the study program, namely international relation, at Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Riau University.

In fact, the perpetrator is one of the lecturers, the thesis advisor, and the dean. Also, the harassment happened within the study program. Then, the word “Polisi” (Police) signifies the responsible authority to investigate the sexual assault happening in the crime scene since the harassment is regulated through criminal law policy. At

last, the word “LBH, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum” (Legal Aid Institutes) is mentioned as an institution that gives the legal aid service to the sexual harassment victim since she is a college student who needs to be accompanied and has no further knowledge about legal procedures.

Furthermore, the social stage concerning the larger lens of the situation and context is related to the sexual harassment in the higher education institutions. In actual practice, the three online news sites (cnnindonesia.com, kompas.com, and news.detik.com) have narrated the case tailored to the media’s existence which presents the information regarding sexual harassment occurrences within the context of higher education institutions. As a matter of fact, the sexual violence happening in campuses seems like the ice berg phenomenon which actually covers a large number of cases, yet they are concealed on behalf of institutions’ reputation (Dianti, 2021).

What is more, Dianti (2021) argues that the violence can ensue in every day’s life surroundings, such as in campus, in houses, in schools, and in the neighborhoods. Since the university is considered a supposedly safe place, people do not know that such a negative activity

can happen many times if the victims do not speak up. Hence, the sexual harassment case must be condemned, and the perpetrator must be punished. In fact, the information has to be reported in an overreaching manner to encourage collective consciousness of considering the case as a criminal activity that derogates the human’s dignity. At last, the news-presenting on the case is also dependent on the particular motivations and opinions which construct the news in the three online mass media (cnnindonesia.com, kompas.com, and news.detik.com).

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of six news headlines from three different online mass media (cnnindonesia.com, kompas.com, and news.detik.com) through Fairclough’s Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the result shows that the microstructural dimension is analyzed taking the syntactical function on passive and active verbs and the selection of dictions. Furthermore, mesostructural dimension is determined through the analysis of diverse characteristics of the three online news sites in order to spread the factual and actual news-reporting to the audiences.

Ultimately, the macrostructural dimension investigates the situational, institutional, and social practices over Syafri Harto's sexual harassment case. First, the situational level narrates the situational context of sexual assault happening in the higher education university that implicates its academic civitas towards a female student. Second, the institutional level explicates some involved institutions, such as Riau University, international relation study program, police, and legal aid institutes. Third, the social level explains the ice berg phenomenon which describes the sexual harassment cases within higher education institutions that are hidden on purpose for the sake of the institutions' reputation.

Therefore, more and more cases have to be reported in order to create a collective consciousness of eradicating the sexual violence in higher education institutions in order to establish a safe place for everyone. What is more important is that the news-reporting needs to highlight the topic seriously, to involve the pro-victim informants, as well as to select the dictions that will importantly not corner the victims.

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