Social Control or Public Image, When Mass Media and University-Owned Media Construct Narratives of Sexual Violence

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence in higher education is a sensitive topic as well as a topic that has received the most attention from the media. for example, in early 2022, the Dean of a faculty at the University of Riau (UNRI) was suspected of harassing his female students during their final assignment guidance. Since reporting on this case, it has garnered attention, appearing in corners of social media discussions, and has become a discourse in the mass media. Many media, especially online media, are trying to play back people's memories of cases of sexual violence that have occurred in Indonesian tertiary education institutions, as well as how these campuses have handled the issue of sexual violence. On the other hand, several universities in Indonesia are trying to show their campuses' concern for cases of sexual violence that occur in universities in Indonesia through campus "news" portals. The question that arises then is whether the media concern that is narrated in the media portal news, and campus concern in the campus news portal are similar forms of concern. This study attempts to answer this question by managing news portal media and campus portals in relation to reporting on sexual violence in the campus environment by using a qualitative approach with narrative analysis methods by utilizing a narrative model developed from the thoughts of Todorov (1977) defining the structure and plot of news narratives, and propp (1968) to dissect the construction of meaning through characterizations. By looking at the structure and characterizations in the news narrative, it is hoped that it can answer how the phenomenon of sexual violence is narrated by media portals and campus portals and what is the interest behind the sexual violence news narratives published by media portals and campus portals.

Keyword: *sexual violence; news; mass media; narrative; todorov*

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan seksual dilingkungan pendidikan tinggi adalah topik yang sensitif sekaligus menjadi topik yang paling menyita perhatian media. misalnya saja pada awal 2022, Dekan salah satu fakultas di Universitas Riau (UNRI) ditengarai melecehkan mahasiswinya saat pelaksanaan bimbingan tugas akhir. Sejak diberitakan kasus ini menyita perhatian, muncul di pojok-pojok diskusi sosial media, hingga menjadi diskursus di media massa. Banyak media, utamanya media online berupaya memutar kembali ingatan masyarakat tentang kasus-kasus kekerasan seksual yang selama ini terjadi di lingkungan pendidikan tinggi Indonesia, hingga bagaimana kampus-kampus tersebut menganganai persoalan kekerasan seksual. Disisi lain beberapa perguruan tinggi di Indonesia mencoba menunjukan 'kepedulian, kampus terhadap kasus-kasus kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di perguruan tinggi di Indonesia melalui portal-portal "berita" kampus. Pertanyaan yang mengemuka kemudian adalah apakah kepedulian media yang dinarasikan dalam berita portal media, dan kepedulian kampus dalam berita portal kampus adalah bentuk kepedulian yang serupa. Penelitian ini mencoba menjawab pertanyaan ini dengan mengelola berita-berita portal media dan portal kampus sehubungan dengan pemberitaan kekerasan seksual di lingkungan kampus dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis naratif dengan memanfaatkan model naratif yang dikembangkan dari pemikiran Todorov (1977) mendefinisi struktur dan plot narasi berita, dan propp (1968) untuk membedah konstruksi makna melalui penokohan. Dengan melihat struktur dan penokohan dalam narasi berita diharapkan bisa menjawab bagaimana fenomena kekerasan seksual dinarasikan oleh portal media dan portal kampus dan ada kepentingan apa dibalik narasi berita kekerasan seksual yang diterbitkan portal media dan portal kampus.

Kata Kunci: *kekerasan seksual; pemberitaan; media massa; naratif; todorov.*

INTRODUCTION

In late 2021 and early 2022, mass media coverage brought up many stories of violence and sexual harassment in higher education. One of the deans at Riau University was suspected of harassing his own students during final project guidance. This case led to discussions in the community and discourse in the media. On the other hand, several campuses have spoken out through campus portals, showing campus 'concern' for cases of sexual violence.

Bondestam & Lundqvist (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020a) citing data from The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMAN) published in 2019, states that 1 in 3 women have experienced sexual violence and harassment. However, publicizing their traumatic experiences is difficult because it has psychological consequences such as depression, anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder, which (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020b; Clair et al., 2019; Scarduzio et al., 2021; von Sikorski & Saumer, 2021) The case in Indonesia is much moresad because of the stigma that has developed in society. People often assume that sexual harassment occurs against women who "flirt" with men's desires, and dress inappropriately (Noviani P et al., 2018). So when mass media and campus media speak out on the topic of women's violence, there is a critical suspicion, 'why is it necessary for this topic to be a media discourse'. This can be observed from the titles used, the way of writing, and structuring information in the news content, to the way of quoting sources observed to be different between each media (mass media and campus media).

For example in Figure 1. The news of sexual violence published by Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, appears with a title that positions the campus "UNAIR" in the topic of sexual violence against women on campus. On the other hand, the mass media directly displays the event, or the media's view of female victims of violence.

From a constructivist point of view, this difference should be seen as a 'problem' that needs to be suspected, because it sometimes contains the perspective and values of the news maker (Eriyanto, 2013; Fulton et al., 2005; Lacey, 2000). Differences in writing style, up to the style of narrating is the "identity" of the news maker, has become the news maker's perspective on the reality of the events that are happening (Eriyanto, 2002a; Lacey, 2000; Shoemaker & Reese, 2013b; van Krieken, 2020). The idea that news narratives contain the partisanship and interests of news makers comes from the idea that journalistic works are the result of the construction of reality (Eriyanto, 2002b, 2013; Fulton et al., 2005; Krisdinanto, 2014; Lacey, 2000; Shoemaker & Reese, 2013a). Journalistic content is formed in the arrangement of words, sentences, paragraphs, plots that form a narrative on the surface, a meaningful story, to a social, political, cultural discourse (Eriyanto, 2013; Fulton et al., 2005; Lacey, 2000) Journalistic works have become a mouthpiece for many parties to convey the contents of their heads to a wider audience (Aristi et al., 2021; Kleemans et al., 2018; van Krieken, 2020) without realizing it, journalistic works hegemonize society.

Journalistic works have penetrated no longer as a means of conveying information (news). Some corporations also use "journalistic works" on their websites to convey information about the company, to convey public relations objectives (Li, 2021) (Serazio, 2020). The view that media reality is often used as a

"truth" for humans has made media one of the most popular studies to be researched (A. Berger, 2012; A. A. Berger, 1997; Fulton et al., 2005; Lacey, 2000; Nossek & Berkowitz, 2006; van Krieken, 2020). Unlike other text studies that make direct interpretations of texts, narratives see that texts are always arranged in a chronological manner, have a storytelling flow and plot,

From a theoretical perspective, media stories are often included in narrative studies. Narratives display the structure, characterization, plot, and discourse of what the media actually want to show to characters and characterizations, as part of the data that needs to be interpreted (A. Berger, 2012; A. A. Berger, 1997; Eriyanto, 2013; Fulton et al., 2005; Lacey, 2000). In summary, narrative studies see that certain characters and characterizations have certain indications of meaning.

Research on narratives of sexual violence in the media is not new, for example Aristi's research (Aristi et al., 2021) focuses on how online mass media narrate women's violence during the Covid 19 pandemic, this research focuses on media alignments towards cases of women's violence that occurred in Indonesia during the Covid 19 pandemic period. In Indonesia, research on media narratives on the topic of sexual violence has been conducted, but many of these media researchers study with a framing approach that is more operationalized in the context of news texts, and not news narratives (Aristi et al., 2021; Indainanto, 2020; Indrasty, 2016). Some of them use classic models such as Todorov, Propp, Levi Strauss to see the ideology and perspective of media coverage (A. Berger, 2012; A. A. Berger, 1997; Eriyanto, 2013; Fulton et al., 2005; Lacey, 2000). The novelty of this research tries to explore how the 'media's partiality' towards the events of sexual violence on campus, through the narrative structure of the news. With narrative studies, the results will also be displayed more interestingly, because it can see directly who is considered a 'good character and who is a bad character', how the media plays the story plot to show partisanship, to build a certain perspective on an event.
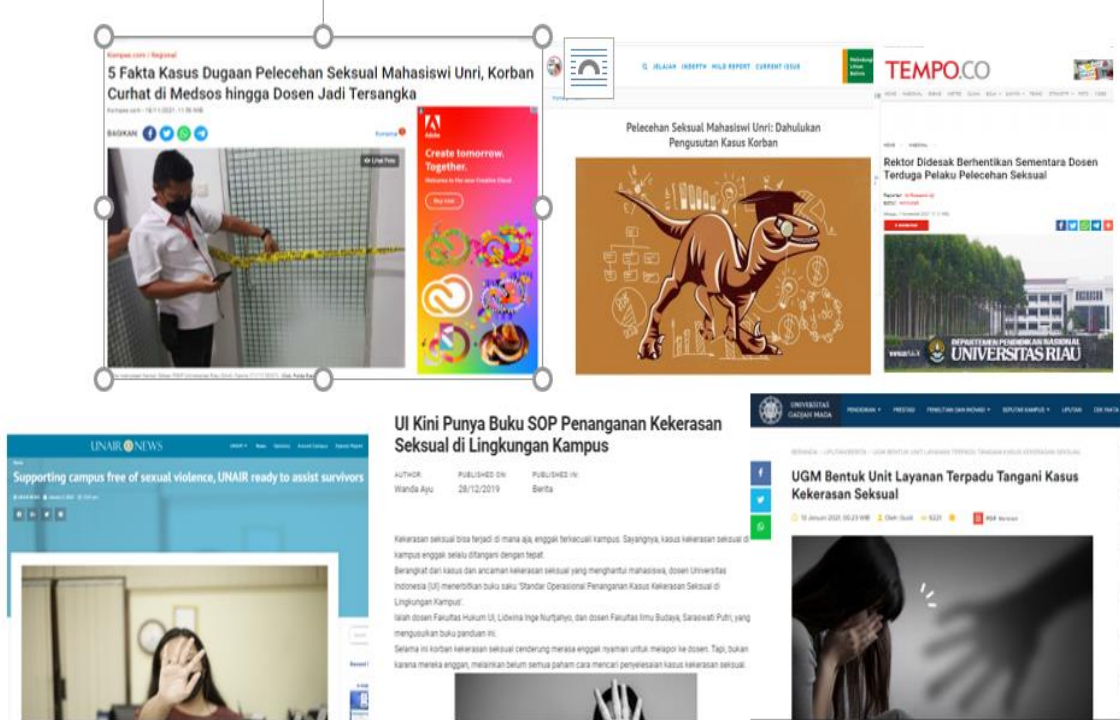

Figure 1. various media different presentation styles between mass media and campus media

METHODS

This research uses Todorov's analytical tools, further developed by Lacey (Lacey, 2000), which looks at the narrative structure in 5 stages, from balance to new balance. Propp's (1968) will be used to look at the role of characters, while also adapting the thoughts of several experts (Lacey, 2000) (A. Berger, 2012; A. A. Berger, 1997; Eriyanto, 2013; Fulton et al., 2005) to apply them to more contemporary phenomena. The chronological arrangement of information contains a number of perspectives on events, the news narrative will show the partisanship of the author, what his values and ideals are, to explore what interests are actually trying to get from narrating the news and publishing it (Eriyanto, 2013). The media used are 3 online media Tempo, Tirto and Kompas and 4 campus media, namely internal campus news portals, namely Airlangga University, Gadjah Mada University, University of Indonesia

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Through Propp's model, it was found that Campus Media placed their respective campuses as heroes in every sexual violence article they published. The reason is that campuses are eyeing the positive effects of narrating themselves as heroes, namely the ability to build a positive image, increase the credibility of the issue of sexual violence, increase public trust in the campus regarding sexual violence, to separate "campus" and "individuals" in cases of sexual violence on campus.

Table 1: Characters in the Campus Portal

KARAKTER	TOKOH DALAM KISAH KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PORTAL KAMPUS
Pahlawan/Hero	UNAIR, UI, UGM, UNESA
Putri/Princess	Korban (Victim) /Penyintas (Survivor)
Penjahat/Villain	Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual (Perpetrators/suspect of Sexual Violence)
Pendonor/Donor	Kementrian Pendidikan (Permendikbud no.30 tahun 2021) (Indonesian Ministry of Education)
Penolong/Helper	Profesional Psikolog, Pelayanan Medis Pelayanan konseling
Pengirim/Sender	Civits Akademika, Lembaga Nasional, Lembaga Internasional
Pahlawan Palsu/False Hero	Penolak RUU PKS Masyarakat dengan Mitos keagamaan.

Source : Research Result

At first glance, there is nothing special about the articles published in the campus news portal, the majority of them contain preventive measures to reduce the number of sexual violence, some report on what regulations each campus has made to prevent sexual violence, some show campus activities that support anti-sexual violence. But there is one main similarity, the topic of sexual violence is not the most prominent in the writing and narration of news. The dominant narrative is "how universities" support victims of sexual violence. The university is portrayed as the party that saves women from sexual violence. Borrowing Propp's terminology that the hero always saves the "princess" from conflict with the villain (Brusentsev et al., 2012; Eriyanto, 2013; Lacey, 2000; Stefani, 2021) then the existence of the university here is a hero, and victims of sexual violence are princesses who need to be saved.

It is strange that the university is portrayed as the hero. In classical narrative theories including by Propp, Todorov, Levi Strauss, heroes are always

described as "individual characters" (A. Berger, 2012; Lacey, 2000; Propp, 1968; Todorov, 1977). Some research on news narratives in the current perspective also shows that heroes are often depicted as individual figures (Rokhman, 2018; Stefani, 2021). Scholars such as Nick Lacey, Berger and Eriyanto have contributed their thoughts on this classic narrative. Both are of the view that there is a need to adapt story characters, given the dynamic nature of stories today (A. Berger, 2012; Eriyanto, 2013; Lacey, 2000) (Borrowing Eriyanto and Lacey's way of thinking, we need to see that heroic stories today do not only feature heroes as individual characters, but there are also those that feature heroes as group characters. In English terminology we will see "heroes" and "heroes" which shows that superheroes can be singular and plural. Modern examples of heroes in the form of organizations can be seen in the Agent of Shield series, films such as Avenger, and Justice League, which do not tell the story of heroes as individual characters, but rather a network of structured organizations that have the same goal of eradicating evil, and carrying out justice in the world. Berger (A. Berger, 2012) has actually seen this possibility when examining the Oedipus Myth and Starwars narratives.

Generally speaking, a hero cannot succeed completely on his own; he needs others to help him. He may fight for freedom or to accomplish some task that was assigned to him to win the hand of the woman he loves; but he is usually part of some group. This is the case in the Star Wars epic. Heroes are connected to their communities; villains, on the other hand, tend to be unloved and alienated, though they may have sexual partners (A. Berger, 2012).

Although not explicitly mentioned, some narrative research in recent journalistic studies actually presents heroes not as individuals. Gora (Radita, 2019), who examined the news case of the "raid on Santoso's group" in Propp and Todorov's narrative model, has placed the Indonesian National Army (TNI) as the party that carries out the hero's duties, although it does not explicitly mention the TNI as the hero in the story.

In the news narrative about the raid on Santoso's group, there are a number of character functions in the narrative. Not all narrative functions identified by Propp are present in the Tempo Magazine news narrative. The narrative begins with the identification of the TNI in the raid on Santoso's camp. TNI soldiers who carried out the Tinambola operation with the code alpha team 29 infiltrated and invaded Santoso's camp and a shootout occurred which killed Santoso and his members. The narrative ends with the completion of Santoso's raid and tells of the TNI's success in crushing the East Indonesian Mujahidin theorist group.

Victory: From the gun battle, TNI soldiers succeeded in paralyzing Santoso's group by shooting Santoso and Mukhtar dead. The President's appreciation of the TNI's performance in eliminating terrorism groups in Indonesia. (Radita, 2019)

Based on the perspective that heroes can be plural. Universities as structured institutions should be categorized as heroes in the story of preventing sexual violence on campus. If you look back at the role of the university in the news narrative, which is tasked with "fighting" perpetrators of sexual violence and saving survivors.

The University's function as a hero can also be observed from how other characters in the story interact with the University as an institution. For example, characters such as the Donor, Helper, and Sender are told to relate to and help the

University as a Hero to eradicate sexual violence in the higher education environment. These three characters by Propp will help define who is a good character and an evil character, who is a hero who is a villain (A. Berger, 2012; Brusentsev et al., 2012; Eriyanto, 2013; Propp, 1968; Rokhman, 2018). The Ministry as the donor published the "artifact" of the legal product Permendikbud No.30 of 2021 concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education, which is able to help heroes fight sexual violence. All universities from UGM, UI, UNAIR, UNESA use this legal product to reformulate campus policies in "fighting" sexual violence. This is in accordance with the role of the donor, who according to Propp does provide equipment that helps the hero in defeating the villain (A. Berger, 2012; Eriyanto, 2013; Propp, 1968). Through the assistance team that has been formed based on Permendikbud no.30 of 2021, survivors do not need to hesitate to report the perpetrator. In the scope of Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR), survivors can contact the UNAIR Help Center as a companion institution via Instagram @help_centerunair, Whatsapp telephone at 081615507016, or by visiting the UNAIR Help Center administration office located on the first floor of the Student Center building, campus C UNAIR Surabaya. (PORTAL UNAIR)

Vice Rector for General Affairs and Finance, Suprapto, S.Pd., M.T., in his remarks said that the activity could be part of UNESA's commitment to create a healthy and friendly campus for all as mandated by Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021. (UNESA PORTAL)

Other characters who act as "helpers" such as counseling institutions, and medical institutions have been told to help the Fourth University in overcoming the traumatic problems of survivors when experiencing sexual violence. The role of the helper here is quite crucial as a "prominent aspect" that explains the University is serious about bringing in professional groups in an effort to eradicate sexual violence that occurs in the educational environment.

Furthermore, if there is a report, the team from this integrated service unit will provide assistance and counseling to victims. (PORTAL UGM)

UNESA students who want to share their experiences of bullying or sexual violence can consult through online platforms such as @riliv, @sebayapkbijatim and @psymenthere. (UNESA PORTAL)

After the report is received, there will be a counselor who accompanies the survivor and ensures the survivor's mental health is in good condition. "If necessary, survivors who have fears or anxiety disorders will be referred to psychologists, shelter houses, or other medical services," said Dr. Liestianingsih D. Dayanti, Dra, M.Si as the head of UNAIR Help Center (PORTAL UNAIR)

The Sender character who is in charge of sending the hero on a dangerous task/quest is an important character that determines which side is good and which side is evil (A. Berger, 2012; Eriyanto, 2013; Propp, 1968). The academic community, international institutions, and several organizations that have devoted themselves as "protectors of children and women" from all kinds of violence, have explicitly or implicitly narrated asking universities to "overcome" sexual violence in higher education. It is a daunting task. Nevertheless, the four campuses offered solutions that they could provide to alleviate sexual violence that occurred on campus. Some of them are through the establishment of a reporting forum for survivors, preparing an independent team to investigate sexual violence on

campus. At the prevention level, the four campuses are narrated as offering solutions through socialization and training on how to overcome forms of sexual violence in the higher education environment, conducting research with the aim of finding sustainable solutions, training students and female students to carry out positive activities to avoid sexual violence.

Why does the university need to be the hero of its own story? Of course, in the writing of campus portals, the campus always appears dominant compared to the topic written about. Some of the reasons for this are the political economy of the media - campus portals are intended to provide "good" information about the campus. Even in another perspective, we will see that the news in the campus portal is actually a way for the campus to build a positive image of itself. Organizations use narratives for organizational interests such as overcoming critical, branding to strengthen organizational identity in the eyes of the public, and being able to build a positive image can be traced from the following writing by (Kent, 2015)

Storytelling has been part of human activity for thousands of years. Stories have the power to inform, persuade, elicit emotional responses, build support for coalitions and initiatives, and build civil society. Storytelling is a staple of public relations, from crisis, to branding, to identity, to reputation. public relations professionals would benefit from stronger story telling skills, and academics would find narrative theory a useful framework for understanding organizational communication (Kent, 2015)

In the perspective of journalistic "style" Hardy explains that although there has been a shift due to the development of internet technology, Political Economy still plays a role in the production of media content. The tendency to look at the political economic interests of the media rather than reporting "as is" occurs because to this day, making money from news writing is a difficult thing to do. the choice is to look for interesting news and get advertising from popularity, or look for quality news (in-depth investigations) and benefit from a small group of subscribers (Hardy, 2017). In essence, the focus in reporting news today is not to "inform" but rather the economic and political profit goals of the reporting organization. "News that informs" is a "product" of the political economy of the reporting media.

If we then read the university's purpose based on this perspective, then the style of narrating news like a superhero narrative is certainly a reasonable choice, if we then see the influence of hero stories on the formation of perspectives in the head about the narrated reality. Building the university as a hero in the story of "preventing sexual violence on campus" has a positive impact on all fronts. For some campuses that have been "crime scenes" of sexual violence, hero stories like this will restore a positive image of the university both in the eyes of the academic community, and the general public. For others, the story of alleviating sexual violence carried out by a hero named "university" is a good marketing technique, which can attract parents and students specifically to come to campus. All because the "frills" guarantee the safety of undergoing educational activities on campus. The phenomenon of sexual violence in the higher education environment is ultimately seen more from the perspective of the political economy of the campus portal alone, a critical view of sexual violence that appears in the news is nothing more than a by-product obtained through the complex political economy of the campus portal.

Readers: Hidden heroes of the political economy of media portals

On the other hand, online news portals place the police and readers as heroes in every sexual violence article they publish, the police are placed as heroes "only" to complement the role of justice enforcers in the story, another reason is also influenced by the fact that news articles are a "point of view" of reality, so the position of the police as a justice enforcer character cannot be eliminated. On the other hand, the reader as a hero is allegedly done by the media because of the strong influence of reader power on media news production. Today's readers, who are the Millennial generation (Gen Y) and the digital native generation (Gen Z), are readers who are critical of injustice situations, and are the main consumers of online news portals.

In the narrative, the hero will usually be told "bombastically," full of hyperbolic narration so that it stands out compared to other characters. However, the hero is the key character that connects the storytelling structure of a story, connecting the characters in the story (Bennett & Woollacott, 1987; A. Berger, 2012). The hero in more contemporary stories is also called the main character because he or she plays a key role in the story (A. Berger, 2012; Eriyanto, 2013). The story will not be finished if the hero is not resolved (A. Berger, 2012; Propp, 1968), the story will not even begin if the main character is not in the story. the hero character will usually dominate the story, and end the story in style.

But when looking at the news of the sexual violence case committed by the dean of the faculty of social and political science, Riau State University (FISIPOL UNRI), Syafri Harto to his own students. Characters who have a "heroic" role such as the police are not narrated hyperbolically, do not look so dominant in the news narrative, the performance of the police as a heroic figure looks ordinary, as if his role can be replaced with someone else.

For example, Tirto narrates the police as a law enforcement agency that only moves after receiving reports and pressure from the public. The police as law enforcers do not even dominate the news narrative and their role in the character function as a hero is explained only when the victim reports. The description of the police character as a hero in Tirto's news narratives is certainly different from the main narratives of most fictional narratives that explain the importance of the character with the function of the hero in the story.

Table 2. Characters in the Campus Portal & Tempo

Characters	Figures in The Story of Sexual Violence in The Tirto Campus Portal, Kompas, & Tempo
Pahlawan/Hero	Kepolisian/Police (eksplisit/explicit), Pembaca/Reader (implisit/implicit)
Putri/Princess	Korban Kekerasan Seksual mahasiswi UNRI (UNRI student as Victim of Sexual Violence)
Penjahat/Villain	Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Dosen dan Dekan Fisipol UNRI (Sexual Violence Perpetrator Lecturer and Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UNRI)
Pendonor / Donor	LBH (legal aid institution)
Penolong / Helper	Jaksa Penuntut Umum (Public Prosecutor), Mahasiswa (Student)
Pengirim / Sender	TIRTO, KOMPAS, TEMPO, Komnas Perempuan dan Anak (National Commission on Women and Children)
Pahlawan Palsu / Fake Hero	

Source: Research Result

Rian Sibarani, Head of Operations of the Pekanbaru Legal Aid Institute said that his party as L's attorney had complained about the alleged sexual harassment to the Pekanbaru Police. The police will investigate the case. So the legal team will oversee this case. The proof of complaint is listed as Number: SPTL: 906/XI/2021/SPKT II/RESTA PEKANBARU, based on Police Report Number: LP/B/906/XI/2021/SPKT/POLRESTA PEKANBARU dated November 5, 2021. After the incident, L is still traumatized. (TIRTO)

To further marginalize the police as heroes, Tirto even added a link in the news that shows how weak law enforcement is carried out by the police, to the police's weak response to cases of violence against women. Although legally and socially the police are given the role of "heroes" for the community, Moreover, they see the similarity of function with the hero as a law enforcement figure. Tirto doubts the performance of the police in enforcing sexual violence cases. What happens in Tirto's narrative is that the police have a tendency to become a "weak" version of the heroes told by popular narratives. Heroes without initiative.

Baca juga:
Saat Korban jadi Tersangka & Kasus Viral Dulu Baru Polisi Bertindak
Babak Baru Kasus Pemerkosaan di Luwu Timur Usai Terduga Lapor Balik

Figure 2. Links in Tirto's news, which show the shortcomings of the police in enforcing laws against women's violence.

A slightly better story, although not yet raising the "status" of police heroism, was also narrated by Kompas. Unlike Tirto, Kompas slightly described how the police played a role in arresting and prosecuting the perpetrators. Even so, the series of police law enforcement stories are also interspersed with narratives, the "voice" of the community shouting for the legal process against the suspect to be processed more quickly, transparently, and "in favor" of the victim. It is as if the police when narrated have not sided with victims of women's violence. Moreover, what Kompas emphasizes in the news narrative is that the police have named the perpetrator as a suspect, but have not detained the perpetrator.

Students delivered demands, one of which asked Riau Police to detain Syafri Harto, a lecturer and Dean of Fisip Unri who had been named a suspect in a case of alleged sexual harassment against a female student. (KOMPAS). Similarly, Tempo narrates that law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence is full of "pressure and supervision" on the performance of the police in handling this case. The police are narrated as if they must be urged and monitored in order to perform the function of heroes as they should, namely upholding justice for victims and fighting to imprison the perpetrators (villains) in cases of sexual violence.

Not only Fisip Unri students, the Unri Student Executive Board (BEM) has also taken action on November 15, 2021. They asked that the alleged perpetrator who is now a suspect be removed from his position.LBH (Legal Aid Institute) Pekanbaru as the legal counsel for female victims of sexual harassment asked the police to immediately detain the suspect. "Because the suspect is still active as a lecturer and dean," said LBH Pekanbaru advocate Noval Setiawan. (Tempo)

The less dominant function of heroic characters in police characters, so that other characters such as Princess, Donor, Helper, and Sender are the more

prominent characters in the narratives of Kompas, Tirto and Tempo are oddities that should be questioned and criticized, considering that we have been told that the motive for writing news is often a matter of media political-economic idealism (Eriyanto, 2013; Hardy, 2017; Krisdinanto, 2014; Shoemaker & Reese, 2013b) What kind of idealism tries to be expressed in news narratives can be analyzed as follows

There are two perspectives to see this, first, if you see that the media's idealism is social justice, then the dominant princess's reason may be because of the form of journalism that supports victims. Shoemaker & Reese (2013) mentioned in one of the five hierarchy models, there is a part where the media will work by adjusting to the social perspective of reality, there is a social responsibility that the media carries in reporting a story, the media in this perspective is also often based on social idealism towards a social phenomenon. Media partisanship depends on how social society justifies a reality (Krisdinanto, 2014; Shoemaker & Reese, 2013b). Hallin, (Hallin, 2005) We Keep America On The Top Of The World, sees that in the case of news coverage in America, mass media often follow the perspective of the dominant society's justification of the reported case.

It is useful to imagine the journalist's world as divided into three regions, each of which involves the application of different journalistic standards. The first can be called the sphere of consensus. This is the region of motherhood and apple pie; in its bounds lie those social objects not regarded by journalists and by most of the society as controversial. Within this region journalists do not feel compelled to present opposing views, and indeed often feel it their responsibility to act as advocates or ceremonial protectors of consensus values. The discussion of patriotism that marked coverage of the homecoming of the hostages after the Iranian crisis is a good example. So is the journalists' defense of the motives of US policy in Vietnam. Within this region the media play an essentially conservative, legitimizing role; here the case for a Gramscian model of the media as maintainers of the hegemony of a dominant political ideology is strong (Hallin, 2005).

Yousuf & Taylor (Yousuf & Taylor, 2017) also mentioned that modern journalism is often connected to society, as a result of the development of internet and network technology. (They call it Connective Journalism). Where journalistic activity is about engaging with society to see a better point of view, negotiating with the various perspectives that arise as a result of the individuality of human thinking, and as a maintainer of social norms as a democratic journalistic mission (Yousuf & Taylor, 2017). What Yousuf & Tylor said actually sees that the media considers the social perspective of the events that occur, when carrying out the process of covering and publishing news.

From this perspective, the reason why the narratives of the three media are more dominant towards the character of the Victim of Sexual Violence (princess) compared to the character of the police (hero), may be due to the influence of idealism and social justification of society that victims of sexual violence must receive protection, so the media responds by giving "more portion" in the news. The media does this because of its responsibility to support societal ideals and maintain norms against sexual violence and maintain justice for victims.

However, there is a second perspective on why other characters are more prominent than the hero. This is influenced by the thought that although the media is often called a pillar of the state, a tool of social control, we also cannot forget

that the media is also a for-profit organization, which seeks profit based on what is reported. Especially in the midst of the difficult mass media industry, which is very challenging due to the emergence of internet information technology (Hardy, 2017).

We need to understand that media organizations are two sides of a coin, on one side is an organization with a real vision and dream of protecting public justice, informing with a victim's perspective, ensuring power is used in its place through control of public policy (Hallin, 2005; Yousuf & Taylor, 2017) . On this side of the coin, we will see the media in terms of the general idealism of mass media with all its noble ideals. But on the other side of the coin, we will see the media "business empire", conglomeration, stakeholder and shareholder interests. There is a media political circle that also needs to be "happy" at the same time There are thousands of "employees" who need to fill their stomachs. From parking attendants, security guards, journalists, to top management, including the media business "circle", all need economic activities to live. A bad economic sentiment towards media companies means that "these employees" are ready to go home and lose their jobs. For this reason, we must understand that the media carries out journalistic activities also for economic activities. Some scholars even consider that this may be one of the important purposes of mass media today (Hardy, 2017; Vos et al., 2019). Technological shifts are one of the factors causing the "deterioration" of mass media economics, as conventional media now face serious challenges not from fellow media businesses, but from a generation of people who are now more familiar with information management and distribution thanks to the internet - something that only conventional mass media used to be able to do (Swart et al., 2022). For this reason, the media must update their journalism business model, accepting audience contributions through social media in news coverage (Vos et al., 2019). Conventional media tend to converge with digital media in order to restore their economic activities. Some experts argue that the audience is key in the latest media economic model, because it determines how the media "kitchen" works, how information is sought, compiled and managed into information, determined by how the audience sees events (Vos et al., 2019).

However, the consequence of accepting "citizens" in the media's work "kitchen" is that the media now work by paying attention to the audience's point of view and demands on news (Hardy, 2017; Vos et al., 2019). On the one hand, this seems fine, because involving the audience and connecting with the audience means that many points of view can be obtained about an event (Vos et al., 2019). But on the other hand, the involvement of "citizens" in the media workspace means that the media will find it difficult to be "independent" in writing news, and economically, the media will rely heavily on the presence of the audience, as a source of advertising revenue (through the number of visits for example). Swart (Swart et al., 2022) points out that the influence of audiences is so great today in the media work process, which radically determines the way media cover and do business in the professional world of journalism.

This perspective explains to us that when Kompas Tirto and Tempo cover sexual violence cases, the coverage process can only happen because the topic is a popular topic and is currently attracting readers' attention. The popular topic of sexual violence is a valuable "source" of news information and a valuable economic resource, as it can be used to attract visitors to each media's online portal. While we may not be able to justify in detail the business model of Kompas

Tirto and Tempo online, it requires an in-depth exploration of the media's working practices. This perspective helps in concluding that elaborating on readers and current events is good "business" for the media.

Conflict resolution narrative.

Through Todorov's model, it was found that the campus news portal narrated the sexual violence story with a structure that ended in balance, where the campus had a role in creating the balance situation. This narrative structure supports the function of university characters as heroes, who have the ultimate goal of achieving balance. or in this case the creation of fair and transparent law enforcement for cases of sexual violence on campus.

On the other hand, the media portal narrates sexual violence with a serialized narrative structure, where the media portal is involved in the "second climax" of the sexual violence story. This narrative structure is influenced by the situation of the reality of sexual violence reporting, which does show that the Media Portal was only involved in the case after the victim posted and reported to the police, as well as the conditions of the case.

Todorov, Propp, and several other narrative classics in their narrative structure models have introduced the "initial situation" where the story begins, the heroine is introduced, and the designation of a peaceful world landscape, which Todorov calls equilibrium/balance (A. Berger, 2012; Brusentsev et al., 2012; Eriyanto, 2013; Propp, 1968; Todorov, 1977). This initial situation comes as Propp and Todorov's response to fictional texts of the era that always started their fairy tales with a depiction of the peaceful landscape of the fictional world. One of the reasons past fictional stories had a "peacetime" image at the beginning of the story was to give the reader a view of the world in a peaceful position, and the world in a situation of chaos.

But now that phenomena and theories have changed from when these narrative models were created, it does not mean that stories that adhere to the pure model of Propp and Todorov have disappeared. Stories are now more diverse. Especially when communication experts then apply Propp and Todorov's model to a more communication realm, one of which is in journalistic studies. Narrative models have changed significantly to meet the needs of narrative analysis (A. Berger, 2012) (Brusentsev et al., 2012) (Eriyanto, 2013)(Stefani, 2021)(Lacey, 2000). Propp and Todorov's perfect model is now rarely found in contemporary media narrative structures (A. Berger, 2012) (Eriyanto, 2013)(Radita, 2019) (Rokhman, 2018)

Although imperfect, the components of Propp and Todorov's model are still used today. Recent studies in journalism still take the components of their analysis to analyze the phenomenon of journalistic narratives (Brusentsev et al., 2012; Radita, 2019; Rokhman, 2018; Stefani, 2021). Berger (A. Berger, 2012) mentions that although narrative texts are changing, the components of narrative have not changed that much, they just appear in different forms. For example, a modern story might replace magic with modern technology, replace a hero with a sword with an agent with a gun like James Bond. Fulton (Fulton et al., 2005) mentions that the components of the classical narrative structure will not be found in full in the modern narrative structure, but the components of the classical model will still be there (Fulton et al., 2005).

In addition to these reasons why the narrative component in a modern story tends to be incomplete is because contemporary stories do not need to describe the initial situation (equilibrium) at the beginning of each of their stories, contemporary stories are usually follow-up stories to previous stories, referencing previous stories so that the equilibrium situation does not need to be narrated again at the beginning of contemporary stories and stories.

Moreover, when talking about narration in a journalistic context, the news published always has references to past stories (Eriyanto, 2013). For example, in the case of sexual violence that occurred in the university environment recently. The story of sexual violence is not a new story that needs to be described. The real experience of sexual violence has been experienced by women for a long time, so starting from a peaceful situation seems to be difficult to imagine in a news writing. This is reflected in the narrative structure of almost all news stories used in this study, both from campus portals and media portals, which always start the narrative from a situation of disturbance (see table 3 and table 4).

Starting the narrative from the disturbance stage in writing about sexual violence on campus is not a difficult thing to digest. When looking at the "initial situation/equilibrium/balance" usually used to justify what is good and what is evil, what is balance and what is not (Eriyanto, 2013; Propp, 1968; Todorov, 1977) then cases of sexual violence do not need to start there. Since the beginning, our value system has justified sexual violence against women as a crime. Many experts and many studies have shown that sexual violence is a serious form of crime, due to its institutionalized nature because it is often supported by political, social, cultural and economic aspects (Aristi et al., 2021; Clair et al., 2019; Scarduzio et al., 2021). Several studies have shown that sexual violence has psychological consequences for women, such as depression, anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder (Bondestam & Lundqvist, 2020b; Clair et al., 2019; von Sikorski & Saumer, 2021). These disorders make women often blame themselves for the sexual violence they experience (Noviani P et al., 2018; Scarduzio et al., 2021) This social reality that occurs in victims of sexual violence is sufficient background for the community to support victims of sexual violence, and encourage law enforcement for perpetrators.

Table 3. structural analysis of the Todorov model in campus portal news narratives and mass media news

Narrative structure	↗	↑	↘	→→
UNAIR, UI, UNESA, UGM	KS marak terjadi di lingkungan pendidikan tinggi	Universitas Siapkan wadah dan regulasi	Kekerasan seksual ditangani oleh tangan-tangan professional, dilindung oleh regulasi	Rasa aman bagi mahasiswa dan mahasiswi, pelaku mendapatkan hukuman setimpal.
	Sexual violence is rampant in higher education	Universities prepare Forums and regulations	Sexual violence is handled by professional hands, protected by regulations	A sense of security for students and female students, the perpetrators get appropriate punishment.

Narrative structure	↗	↑	↘	→→	↗↗	↑	↘
TIRTO, KOMPAS, TEMPO	KS dilakukan oleh dekan kepada mahasiswi UNRI.	Mahasiswi membuat pengakuan melalui sosial media	Mahasiswi Unri melaporkan dekan ke polisi. Dibantu LBH sesuai dengan saran ahli kekerasan seksual.	Dekan Fisip diperiksa kepolisian, ditetapkan sebagai tersangka, dinonaktifkan dari posisinya sebagai dekan maupun sebagai dosen.	Mantan Dekan Fisip Unri melaporkan balik Mahasiswi hubungan internasional Universitas Negeri Riau (UNRI) atas tuduhan pencemaran nama baik	Media bersama masyarakat mengamati dan mengawasi proses hukum terhadap tersangka, menuntut pencopotan dari posisi akademik, dan tidak memberi kesempatan kepada pelaku untuk menghindari proses hukum	Atas desakan masyarakat dan berbagai kalangan tersangka ditangkap, dan diproses hukum.
	Sexual violence was committed by a dean to a UNRI student.	Student made confession through social media	UNRI student reported the dean to the police. Assisted by LBH in accordance with sexual violence expert advice.	Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences investigated by police, named as suspect, deactivated from his position as dean and lecturer.	Former Dean of Fisip Unri counter-reported Riau State University (UNRI) international relations student for defamation.	The media together with the public observed and supervised the legal process against the suspect, demanded removal from academic positions, and did not give the perpetrator the opportunity to avoid the legal process.	At the insistence of the community and various groups the suspect was arrested, and prosecuted.

KETERANGAN :
→ : Keseimbangan/Equillibrium
↗ : Gangguan/Disruption
↑ : Kesadaran Terjadinya Gangguan/Recognition of Disruption
↘ : Pemulihan Menuju Kesimbangan Repair
→→ : Keseimbangan Baru/New Equillibrium*
↗↗ : Gangguan Baru / New Disruption**
* Bila sebuah narasi berakhir dengan keseimbangan baru/When a narrative ends with a new balance
** Bila sebuah narasi berakhir dengan gangguan baru./ When a narrative ends with a new disorder.

For the mass media, since news is a "story" written from a point of view on a real reality, there is no need to give a description of the initial situation for readers to understand sexual violence as a crime. All these expert views are enough to paint a picture of sexual violence as the enemy in the story.

Instead, starting from a situation of "disturbance" means that the newsmaker can directly direct the reader's gaze and even emotions and empathy to "side" with the victim of sexual violence. Starting from the disturbance not only defines who is bad but also helps to emphasize important characters in the story, as it emphasizes who creates the disturbance and who will overcome the disturbance. You could say that Starting from the disturbance is also a way for the media to place a position of partiality on an event. In the case of this violence, the media tried to "defend" victims of sexual violence for media purposes and interests.

The agenda of each media in narrating sexual violence experienced by Unri students has been different from the start, if in the character function above it can be seen that the agenda of the campus portal is for the sake of protecting the image of the campus from negative issues, while the agenda of the mass media portal is an economic issue, seen from how the characters are placed. Then the narrative structure is used to show the systematic structure of information through the highlighting and blurring of information with the intention of building sympathy, empathy for the reality being built,

CONCLUSION

Through Todorov's model, it was found that the campus news portal narrates the story of sexual violence with a structure that ends with balance, where the campus has a role in creating this balance situation. This narrative structure supports the function of the university character as a hero, who has the ultimate goal of achieving balance. or in this case the creation of fair and transparent law enforcement in cases of sexual violence on campus. The impact of creating a campus narrative as "the party capable of solving the problem" has to do with the desire to build a positive image of the campus amid the issue of sexual violence that is sweeping the world of education. On the other hand, the media portal narrates sexual violence with a serialized narrative structure, where the media portal is involved in the "second climax" of the sexual violence story. This narrative structure is influenced by the situation of the reality of sexual violence reporting, which indeed shows that the Media Portal was only involved in the case after the victim posted and reported to the police, as well as the desire of the media portal to carry out its function as an agent of social control, which actually has benefits for the sustainability of media work.

Through Propp's model, it was found that Campus Media placed their respective campuses as heroes in every sexual violence article they published. The reason is that the campus is eyeing the positive influence of narrating themselves as heroes, namely the ability to build a positive image, increase the credibility of the issue of sexual violence, increase public trust in the campus regarding sexual violence, to separate "campus" and "individuals" in cases of sexual violence in the campus environment. On the other hand, online news portals place the police and readers as heroes in every sexual violence article they publish, the police are placed as heroes "only" to complement the role of justice enforcers in the story, another reason is also influenced by the fact that news articles are a "point of view" of reality, so the position of the police as a justice enforcer character cannot be eliminated. On the other hand, the reader as a hero is allegedly done by the media because of the strong influence of reader power on media news production. Today's readers, who are the Millennial generation (Gen Y) and the digital native generation (Gen Z), are readers who are critical of injustice situations, and are the main coIn the end, sexual violence as a news topic, chosen and narrated by each media, is based on the reasons for the interests of each media on the case of sexual violence in the campus environment, namely for the campus, the issue of campus image, and for the mass media, business issues and media politics, even so the media's concern for the events of sexual violence, was observed to remain even though it was interspersed with the goals and interests of each media.nsumers of online news portals.

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