



REPORTING ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES AT THE SHIDDIQIYYAH ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL IN JOMBANG ON *KOMPAS.COM*

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Abstract: The phenomenon of sexual violence cases in the religious education environment is currently of concern to the general public. One concerning case is what occurred at the Shididiyyah Islamic Boarding School, Jombang. This case has been widely reported by the media in Indonesia, including the online media Kompas.com, starting from the alleged case until it reached the stage of the sentencing hearing. This research examines five news stories from the online media Kompas.com regarding reporting on verdicts in cases of sexual violence at the Shididiyyah Islamic boarding school, Jomban. The aim and formulation of the problem in this research is: How does the online media Kompas.com use framing structures (syntax, script, thematic, rhetorical). This research uses a qualitative approach by collecting data using non-participant observation and documentation. The data analysis technique uses Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's framing analysis model with four structures: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetorical. The results of this research are (1). Syntactic Structure, Kompas.com media tries to show the events after the sentence was handed down to the perpetrator of sexual violence. (2). Kompas.com's media script structure tries to frame the facts and efforts of the victim while fighting for justice for the victim. (3). The thematic structure of the Kompas.com media shows that the verdict handed down did not match the victim's expectations. (4). Rhetorical structure, in Kompas.com media reporting, is seen using elements of the lexicon, this shows the emphasis in each news.

Keywords: Framing, verdict, punishment, Kompas.com

Abstrak: Fenomena kasus kekerasan seksual di lingkungan pendidikan agama saat ini menjadi perhatian masyarakat luas. Salah satu kasus yang memprihatinkan adalah yang terjadi di Pondok Pesantren Shididiyyah, Jombang. Kasus ini banyak diberitakan oleh media di Indonesia, termasuk media online Kompas.com, mulai dari dugaan kasus hingga sampai pada tahap sidang vonis. Penelitian ini meneliti lima berita dari media online Kompas.com mengenai pemberitaan vonis kasus kekerasan seksual di Pondok Pesantren Shididiyyah, Jombang. Tujuan dan rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: Bagaimana media online Kompas.com menggunakan struktur framing (sintaksis, skrip, tematik, retorik). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi non partisipan dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis framing model Zhongdang Pan dan Gerald M. Kosicki dengan empat struktur yaitu sintaksis, skrip, tematik, dan retorik. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah (1). Struktur Sintaksis, media Kompas.com berusaha menampilkan peristiwa setelah vonis dijatuhkan kepada pelaku kekerasan seksual. (2). Struktur Skrip, media Kompas.com berusaha membingkai fakta dan upaya korban saat memperjuangkan keadilan bagi korban. (3). Struktur tematik media Kompas.com menunjukkan bahwa vonis yang dijatuhkan tidak sesuai dengan harapan korban. (4). Struktur retorik, dalam

pemberitaan media Kompas.com terlihat menggunakan unsur leksikon, hal ini menunjukkan adanya penekanan dalam setiap pemberitaan.

Kata Kunci: Framing, Vonis, Hukuman, Kompas.com

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence in the educational environment has become one of the things that has been highlighted in the past year, including in the pesantren education environment. Islamic boarding schools that are places to form morals and character are not spared from acts of sexual harassment behavior. Sexual violence that occurs in pesantren has characteristics in the form of forced marriage by manipulating students, such as will be doomed if they refuse the will of the teacher, will not pass, memorization will be lost, and others. The vulnerability of obedient and obedient students and the power relations possessed by teachers/ustad are opportunities for sexual violence in the Islamic faith-based education environment.¹

One of the cases of sexual violence that occurred in the pesantren education environment, namely the Shiddiqiyah Islamic boarding school. This case emerged and became the talk of the Indonesian people. The reason is the perpetrator, Moch Subchi Azal Tsani alias Bechi is the son of the leader of the Shiddiqiyah Ploso Islamic boarding school, Jombang committed sexual violence in the form of rape, fornication, manipulation, and sexual slavery. The 15 women were students of the Shiddiqiyah Islamic boarding school. It is known that Bechi carried out his actions since 2012. The case was only reported in 2017, but the investigation was stopped because the evidence the victims had was not strong enough. In 2019, the victim again reported Bechi's case to the Jombang police station, so Bechi was determined to be a suspect.² In the trial process held at the Surabaya District Court, the judge sentenced Bechi to 7 years in prison.³ The phenomenon of sexual violence cases that occur in the religious education environment has become the attention of the general public because of sensitive issues and immoral, despicable acts. In this case, the media must be significant in reporting these issues. The media is also very influential in shaping public opinion. From the reports of various media, the public gave various kinds of responses that were indeed pro and con, such as on the @NarasiNewroom twitter account that reported the final verdict of the case, the comment column was filled with *netizens'* reactions.

¹ KOMNAS PEREMPUAN, bayang-Bayang Stagnansi: Daya Pencegahan dan Penanganan Berbanding Peningkatan Jumlah, Ragam dan Kompleksitas Kekerasan Berbasis Gender terhadap Perempuan, (Jakarta; 2022), <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2022-bayang-bayang-stagnansi-daya-pencegahan-dan-penanganan-berbanding-peningkatan-jumlah-ragam-dan-kompleksitas-kekerasan-berbasis-gender-terhadap-perempuan> diakses pada tanggal 06 Maret 2023, Pukul 18:14

² Project Multatuli, I am a Bechi Victim. This case was supposed to be a case of systematic sexual violence ponpes Shiddiqiyah, <https://projectmultatuli.org/saya-adalah-korban-bechi-kasus-ini-seharusnya-menjadi-kasus-kekerasan-seksual-sistemik-ponpes-shiddiqiyah/>, February 17, 2023, 05:24.

³ Kompas.com, The Journey of Mas Bechi Case, Kiai Jombang's Child Who Was Proven to Be Obscene and Raped by Santri, <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2022/11/18/065600178/perjalanan-kasus-mas-bechi-anak-kiai-jombang-yang-terbukti-cabuli-dan?page=all>, May 3, 2023, 10:47 PM.

The mixed reactions of *netizens* cannot be separated from the media's efforts in *framing* an event. Quoting from Rachmat Krisyantono in the book *Communication Research Techniques, Framing* is a method of presenting reality, where the truth of an event is not denied totally but is subtly distorted by giving prominence to specific aspects and using terms that have certain connotations and using the help of photos, and other illustration tools.⁴

According to Robert N Entman, the media in framing in two major dimensions, namely the selection of issues and the emphasis or prominence of aspects of reality. So that the reality presented prominently has a greater possibility of being noticed and influencing the audience to understand reality.⁵

Many online media in Indonesia, including online media, Kompas.com, also reported on the case of alleged sexual harassment at the Shiddiqiyah Islamic Boarding School in Jombang until it reached the sentencing stage of the case. Although the news presented by each news from each media is relatively the same. However, every news delivered differs in *framing* or framing news.

METHOD

In this study, researchers used a qualitative research approach to *literature* studies with media text analysis methods, more specifically, the type of *framing* analysis. Qualitative research focuses on general principles that underlie the realization of the meaning of social phenomena that occur in society. The object of analysis in this qualitative approach is the meaning of a social and cultural phenomenon by using the culture of the community concerned to obtain an overview of a particular category.⁶

From the communication point of view, *framing* analysis is used to dismantle ideologies and media methods when constructing facts; *framing analysis* observes media techniques in selecting and highlighting facts in news to make it more meaningful exciting and lead public interpretation by the media's point of view that will be highlighted and eliminated and.⁷ In research Data analysis techniques using Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosiki analysis. Four models are used in the analysis process: syntax, script, thematic, and syntax.

⁴ Nurdian Yusuf. 2014. "Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Pelecehan Seksual di Taman Kanak-Kanak Jakarta Internasional School (JIS) pada Surat Kabar Media Indonesia," (Skripsi. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.) 8.

⁵ Eriyanto, *Analisis Framing: Kontruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media*, (Yogyakarta: LKIS, 2012), 186.

⁶ Burhan Bungin, *Sosiologi Komunikasi: Teori, Paradigma, dan Diskursus Teknologi Komunikasi Masyarakat* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2007) , 302.

⁷ Arifatul Choiri Fauzi, *Kabar-kabar Kekerasan dari Bali*, (Yogyakarta;LkiS Yogyakarta, 2007), 23-24.

Table 1
Framing Framework Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki⁸

Structure	Framing Device	Observed aspects
Syntax (How Journalists Construction Facts)	News Scheme	<i>Headline, lead, background information, quote, source, statement, closing.</i>
Script (How Journalists Tell the Facts)	Completeness of News	5W+1H
Thematic (How Journalists Write Facts)	Detail Corehence Sentence Form Pronouns	Paragraphs, Propositions, sentences, relationships between sentences
Rhetorical (How Journalists Emphasize Facts)	Lexicon Of Metaphor Presuppositions	Words, idioms, images/photos, graphics

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Jombang; Mas Bechi Son of Kiai Jombang controversy perpetrator of student abuse and drama of her arrest, 6 months DPO, November 18, 2022⁹

a. Syntactic structure analysis

The first news, entitled "Mas Bechi Anak Kiai Jombang Controversy for the Perpetrator of Santriwati Abuse and the Drama of Her Arrest, 6 Months DPO," in use of this title to implies that during the arrest process, the perpetrator experienced obstacles from the sympathetic side of the perpetrator, as well as the perpetrator in becoming a wanted list (DPO) for 6 months. The lead in this news also supports the story's headline, where the cause of the controversy occurred. The background of news information provides information about the beginning of the case revealed, the drama of picking up the perpetrator who was blocked by hundreds of sympathizers.

In the aspect of source quotations, there were three sources: the family who became the spokesperson for the Pesantren family who said they persuaded the perpetrator to turn himself in; the second source, namely the prosecutor who demanded punishment against the perpetrator; and the third source who explained the verdict of da'wah against the perpetrator.

b. Script Structure Analysis

⁸Eriyanto, *Analisis Framing: Kontruksi, Ideologi, Dan Politik Media*, (Yogyakarta: LkiS, 2002), 295

⁹<https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2022/11/18/080800378/kontroversi-mas-bechi-anak-kiai-jombang-pelaku-pencabulan-santriwati-dan> (diakses pada tanggal 14 Juli 2023 pukul 10.28)

The structure of the script is seen in the affirmation that the arrest process experienced many obstacles and rejection from the sympathizers of the accused. This can be seen from *the what* element, namely the drama of arresting suspects and the reading of sentences by the chief judge. *The why* element reads, "The suspect fled during the arrest, so the police published a wanted list (DPO) and carried out a forced pick-up."

c. Analysis of thematic structures

The first news can be seen from all news paragraphs as a drama process of arresting suspects who have been DPOs for 6 months. In this news, the journalist tries to present the chronology by making a news sub-chapter, The explanatory coherence aspect is in the first news sub-chapter, namely the beginning of the case revealed. The causal aspect is seen in the third paragraph; five sympathizers are arrested as suspects for obstructing officers who will arrest suspects.

d. Analysis of Rhetorical Structures

Analysis of the rhetorical structure in the first news, the choice of diction of "controversy" and "drama" in the headline shows that the process of arresting the perpetrators experienced many obstacles and met opposition from the families of Islamic boarding schools and sympathizers. In the first news, the images of MSA sympathizers conveying orasai were intended to emphasize the news showing the controversy that occurred during the arrest.

2. Surabaya, Sentenced to 7 years in prison in obscenity case, son of kiai jombang files appeal, November 22, 2022¹⁰

a. Analysis of syntactic structures

The second story, with title "Sentenced to 7 Years in Prison in Obscenity Case, Putra Kiai Jombang Submits Appeal," the use of this title shows that journalists directed the development of the news to the emphasis that the defendant objected to the sentence sentenced by the judge so that he filed an appeal. The lead on this story clarified the headline that the defendant appealed to the Surabaya District Court. The background information in this second news is the reason for the defendant who appealed to the court and the appeal file that has been filed.

In the aspect of citing sources, the results of interviews written by journalists lead to reasons for appeals filed by the defendants. This can be seen from excerpts of an interview with the defendant's lawyer, Gede Pesek Suardika. With the closing of the news using statements from journalists about the sentence handed down against the defendant.

b. Script structure analysis

¹⁰<https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2022/11/22/192255678/divonis-7-tahun-penjara-dalam-kasus-pencabulan-putra-kiai-jombang-ajukan> (diakses pada tanggal 14 Juli pukul 10.34)

The script's structure in the second news shows that the suspect did not accept the verdict of the sentence from the chairman of the panel of judges. This can be seen from *the what* element, namely, Bechi filed an appeal after the sentence was set. And the element of *why*, according to Gede Pasek, "punishing perpetrators for a criminal event is law enforcement, but punishing not perpetrators for an unclear criminal event is criminalization and misguided justice".

From the *why* element, it can be seen that suspect Bechi appealed to the Surabaya High Court because the sentence was too heavy because the prosecutor's charges could not be proven during the trial.

c. Thematic structure analysis

The thematic structure in the second news, from the entire news paragraph in the form of the views of legal representatives from defendants in sexual violence cases. The explanatory coherence aspect is in the first paragraph, which explains the filing of appeals related to the court judge's decision. The aspect of causal coherence is visible in the fourth paragraph of the defendant's lawyer stating that the charges given by the prosecutor could not be proven during the trial, so they appealed.

d. Analysis of Rhetorical Structures

In the second news, they use a rhetorical structure, namely, lexicon. In the lexicon aspect, the word "appeal" in the news indicates that the defendant did not accept the sentence imposed by the court.

3. Surabaya, Crying, Child Abuse Victims Kiai Jombang Don't Be Afraid to Speak Out, Even If It's Heavy, December 01, 2022¹¹

a. Analysis of syntactic structures

The third news, with the title "Crying, Victims of Child Abuse Kiai Jombang Don't Be Afraid to Speak Even Though It's Heavy," from the title implies that this news discusses the severity of power relations between victims and perpetrators to voice voices over the events experienced by victims. The lead in this news supports the statement that the victim cried in inviting other victims not to be afraid to speak out. Based on the information in this news, the two victims (M and IP) were under pressure from the Islamic boarding school and the surrounding environment. The threats are in the form of intimidation and accusations against the victim. This third news quoted the source of statements from the two victims through a video connection facilitated by the Victim Witness Protection Agency (LPSK). The news closed with a statement from a journalist about the sentence handed down against the defendant.

¹¹ <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/12/01/16592401/menangiskorbanpencabulan-anak-kiai-jombang-mas-bechi-jangan-takut-bersuara> (diakses pada tanggal 14 Juli 2023 pukul 11.58)

b. Script structure analysis

Furthermore, the fourth news structure seen from the *what* element shows that the victim feels unfair about the 7-year sentence given to Bechi. The victim's disappointment is made clear in the *why* element, which explains that the victim found it difficult to disclose the case to the court.

c. Analysis of thematic structures

The third thematic structure of the news, journalists present the news by raising the topic of the efforts of fellow victims of sexual violence Bechi in encouraging other victims who are still afraid to speak out. This can be seen in the first paragraph, which states that victims cry, asking for victims of sexual violence to speak out. The following paragraph contains the spirit of solidarity with other victims who have not dared to speak out. The following paragraph describes victims intimidated and pressured by the cottage and the surrounding environment. From this thematic analysis, it can be seen that journalists highlight how difficult it is for victims of sexual harassment to dare to speak out and the trauma experienced by victims.

d. Analysis of Rhetorical Structures

The rhetorical structure of the third story, the "crying" diction used in the news, emphasizes that the efforts of victims in supporting other victims not to be afraid to speak out are very heavy because the power relations possessed by the perpetrator make it difficult for victims to speak.

4. Surabaya, Voice of Abuse Victims: 7-Year Verdict for Bechi Does Not Meet the Sense of Justice, 01 December 2022¹²

a. Analysis of syntactic structures

The fourth story, titled "Voice of Victims of Sexual Abuse: 7-Year Sentence for Bechi Does Not Meet the Sense of Justice," this title implies that the sentence given to the defendant is not commensurate with what the defendant did to the victim. The lead in this news clarified the headline with the response of one of the victims who considered the sentence imposed by the panel of judges did not meet the sense of justice towards the victim. Against the background of news information, the defendant Bechi was not convicted according to the main article of the prosecutor's demand. Still, the defendant was convicted of violating article 289 of the Criminal Code, juncto article 65, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, and law 8 of 1981 concerning obscenity. Source quotes from the victim's statement about the victim's disappointment during revealing the truth and the difficulty of the victim to speak out because of threats from various parties of the accused.

¹² <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/12/01/17071691/suara-korban-pencabulan-vonis-7-tahun-untuk-bechi-tak-penuhi-rasa-keadilan> (diakses pada tanggal 14 Juli 2023 pukul 12.04)

b. Script structure analysis

Judging from the *what* element, the fourth news structure shows that the victim feels unfair about the 7-year sentence given to Bechi. The victim's disappointment is made clear in the *why* element, which explains that the victim found it difficult to disclose the case to the court.

c. Analysis of thematic structures

The fourth thematic structure of the news with the topic raised is the victim's disappointment over the sentence against the defendant. This can be seen in the first paragraph, which states that the sentence handed down by the judge does not meet the sense of justice for the victims. This news uses causal coherence. The first paragraph explains the decision of the panel of judges regarding the sentence, which caused a sense of disappointment for the victim. In the next paragraph, explanatory coherence explains that revealing the case is only possible once the court process.

d. Analysis of Rhetorical Structures

The rhetorical structure of the fourth news, the word "not fulfilled" in the headline, emphasizes that the sentence decided by the panel of judges is not by the victim's struggle while presenting the case to court.

5. Surabaya, Child Abuse Victim in Jombang Held, Kicked and Thrown by Lit Cigarettes, December 02, 2022¹³

a. Analysis of syntactic structures

The syntactic structure of the fifth news titled, "Victims of Child Abuse in Jombang Held, Kicked, and Thrown Lit Cigarettes" implies that the victim received cruel treatment from the accused Bechi. The lead in this news shows that victims of sexual violence in Jombang Islamic boarding schools opened their voices regarding the treatment of bechi defendants towards female students. The background of the news information, the victim since the age of 14 years, received sexual violence from the defendant. Source quotes, from statements of IP victims who received cruel treatment such as kidnapping, being held captive, kicked, and pelted with lit cigarettes. The news closed with an explanation of the sentence given by the legal panel against the defendant.

b. Script structure analysis

The structure of the fifth news script can be seen from *the what element*, showing that victims of sexual abuse open their voices regarding the treatment of suspects. This is supported by the how element *that* explains that since the age of 14, the victim was sexually assaulted and kidnapped, strangled, kicked, and thrown cigarettes.

¹³ <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/12/02/10065411/korban-pencabulan-anak-kiai-di-jombang-disekap-ditendang-dan-dilempar-rokok> (diakses pada tanggal 14 Juli 2023 pukul 19.58)

c. Analysis of thematic structures

The fifth news is thematic in structure, from the entire paragraph in the form of explanations from victims of sexual violence. The explanatory coherence aspect in the second paragraph explains the cruel treatment that victims receive from perpetrators.

d. Analysis of Rhetorical Structures

The rhetorical structure of the fifth news seen in the use of the words "held", "kicked", and "thrown a cigarette" in the headline shows the emphasis that the word is a heinous crime committed by the perpetrator against the victim. The use of the word "related to treatment" in news *leads* emphasizes that victims not only get sexual violence treatment but also get cruel treatment from perpetrators.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previously described above and the results of the framing analysis that researchers have done, the researcher concludes with four structures (syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical). In the Syntactic Structure, Kompas.com media tried to show the events after the sentence was handed down to Bechi, the perpetrator of sexual violence. Judging from the headlines made, Kompas.com shows that the sentence given is not comparable to the victim's struggle in winning the case; besides, Kompas.com also highlights partiality towards the victim; this can be seen in the media's efforts Kompas.com reveals facts related to what the victim experienced during her efforts to speak out. The structure of Kompas.com media script seeks to frame the facts and efforts of victims while fighting for justice for victims. The Thematic Structure of *Kompas.com media* shows that the verdict is not by the victim's expectations. Rhetorical structure, in media reporting *Kompas.com* seen using *lexicon elements*, shows the emphasis in each news.

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