

## Reporting Rape of Islamic Boarding School Student in Bandung on *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id*

Puja Rinjani, Tutut Ismi Wahidar

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Riau  
[puja.rinjani2142@student.unri.ac.id](mailto:puja.rinjani2142@student.unri.ac.id)

### Abstract

At the end of 2021, the public was shocked by the viral rape case of 13 female Islamic boarding school students in Bandung by Herry Wirawan and has quickly seized public attention. The news was first published on December 9, 2021, by several online media, including Detik.com and Republika.co.id. This study aims to find out the framing of two online media reporting the news of the rape case of Herry Wirawan against his students. The paper uses the Zhongdang Pan & Gerald M. Kosicki framing model, which explores the media framing of syntactic, script, thematic and rhetorical structures. This study uses the constructivist paradigm and qualitative research as methods. The result of this study finds that despite Detik.com aggressively reporting the case, the news looks neutral. There is no tendency to cover up rape cases involving the name of the Islamic boarding school nor to judge the perpetrators explicitly. Although there is no term for neutral journalism, Detik.com presents the title, writes the news in smooth language, is packaged straightforwardly and carefully, and tends to be impartial. Compared to Republika.co.id, who frames the news in a more aggressive approach. It is portrayed from the explicit statements in the news presented, cornering the perpetrators for dragging and tarnishing the image of the Islamic boarding school for their rape case. It appears that Republika.co.id, with its Islamic ideology, is trying to uphold the truth of the facts concerning the views of religious people on the rape case that has occurred.

**Keywords:** Detik.com; islamic boarding school; online media; rape; Republika.co.id

### Abstrak

Pada akhir tahun 2021, publik dihebohkan dengan kasus viral pemerkosaan terhadap 13 santriwati pondok pesantren di Bandung oleh Herry Wirawan. Kasus ini dengan cepat menyita perhatian publik sejak berita dimuat 9 Desember 2021 oleh beberapa media yang memberitakan, khususnya Detik.com dan Republika online. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana kedua media membingkai berita kasus pemerkosaan Herry Wirawan terhadap santrinya, peneliti menggunakan framing model Zhondang Pan & Gerald M. Kosicki yang melihat pembedaan struktur sintaksis, skrip, tematik dan retorik. Peneliti menggunakan paradigma konstruktivistik dan metode penelitian kualitatif. Penelitian ini memperoleh hasil di mana Detik.com sebagai media online yang paling gencar memberitakan terlihat netral dan tidak adanya kecondongan framing untuk menutup-tutupi kasus pemerkosaan yang melibatkan nama pesantren atau menghakimi pelaku secara gamblang. Detik.com mengangkat judul dan menulis berita dengan bahasa yang lebih halus serta dikemas secara lugas dan berhati-hati, cenderung untuk tidak memihak, walaupun pada dasarnya tidak ada jurnalistik yang netral. Sementara pembedaan yang dilakukan oleh Republika.co.id tampak lebih agresif terlihat dari keterangan eksplisit pada setiap berita yang disajikan, menyudutkan pelaku karena menyeret dan mencoreng citra pesantren atas kasus pemerkosaan tersebut. Republika.co.id tampil dengan ideologinya yang bernuansa islami berusaha menegakkan kebenaran fakta yang menyangkut pandangan umat beragama atas kasus pemerkosaan yang telah terjadi.

**Kata kunci:** Detik.com; media online; pemerkosaan; pesantren; Republika.co.id

---

**Correspondence:** Puja Rinjani, S.I.Kom., Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Riau, Jl. Binakrida UNRI No.8, Simpang Baru, Kec. Tampan, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau 28292, Email: [puja.rinjani2142@student.unri.ac.id](mailto:puja.rinjani2142@student.unri.ac.id)

**Submitted:** September 2022, **Revised:** November 2022, **Accepted:** January 2023, **Published:** January 2023

ISSN: 2549-0559 (cetak), ISSN: 2549-1946 (online), Website: <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/kajian-jurnalisme>

Copyright © 2023 Author(s). This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license

## INTRODUCTION

Cases of rape or sexual violence often become sensual issues that catch the media coverage in Indonesia. Nearly every day, there are mass media, whether print, radio, television, or online media, reporting cases of rape targeting various victims ranging from adults, teenagers, and even minors (Syaefudin & Nurhidayah, 2021). Rape is one of the crimes that often occur in people's lives. Rape is a sexual crime because the actions tend to lead to things that are sexual. Rape can occur privately and publicly; the victims are primarily women (Ramiyanto & Waliadin, 2018). In Indonesia, rape cases have recently become a highly developed issue, becoming a hot topic of discussion and news in the mass media (Nugroho, 2012).

Reporting rape cases in the mass media are not new, but relatively often, daily, the media reports on rape victims who have been abused as objects of lust and become a phenomenon that reports widely by the mass media (Indrayana, Wibowo, & Pradana, 2022). One example is the rape case carried out by a teacher at the Islamic boarding school in Bandung, which went viral at the end of 2021. This barbaric act of Herry Wirawan destroyed the victim's future by leaving psychological and mental trauma, tarnishing the name of the Islamic boarding school and religious institutions.

The rape case was revealed when it went to trial on December 7th, 2021; it was led by the Chairman of the Panel of Judges Y Purnomo Surya Adi and carried out privately. In an of the prosecutor's indictment, Herry Wirawan had raped his students in the boarding school and hotel near the school area, with a total of 13 female students who were victims. The victims' are aged around 16 to 17 years, and it is known that 7 of the 13 female students have given birth, according to the records of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) (Ramadhan, 2021b). Another fact revealed in a follow-up trial on December 21st, 2021, LPSK noted that rape incidents occurred for five years, from 2016 to 2021. Seduction mode and false promises were applied to the victims by saying they would be sent to the university if they gave what the teacher wanted, which was willing to have sex. Other facts related to allegations of misuse of Islamic boarding school aid funds and allegations related to the economic exploitation of victims were also revealed during the trial. The children born from the assault are recognized as orphans, and they use the child as a tool by the perpetrators to ask for donations of funds from several parties (Saubani, 2021). Herry Wirawan's rape was fiercely denounced by Yandri Susanto, Chairman of Commission VIII of the Indonesian House of Representatives, who also demanded that those responsible be castrated. Speaking on behalf of The National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) of Indonesia, Beka Ulung Hapsara urged law enforcement to apply the harshest penalties possible to offenders. It includes castration law because Herry's rape sparked outrage and sadness. After all, the molestation happened in a place of education and worship field (Ramadhan, 2021a).

A massive amount of news that appears in the mass media grows speculation in the community regarding rape cases. Online media has advantages in its speed of updating news compared to conventional media (Rossy & Wahid, 2015). It has the power to reveal an event. Online mass media frames news by packing facts, describing facts, choosing points of view, and adding images. In this case, online mass media has a role in communicating events and transferring messages; thus, a broad audience can accept them simultaneously. In addition, media is a medium that forms the construction of reality. The content published in the media results from the journalists constructing its reality means the news published in the media not only describes reality but also reveals the viewpoints of the news sources and the media's organizational structure. Media select the news and whether they will present it to the public. According to Peter L. Berger, cited by Mawardi (2012), the theory of social reality construction

contends that because reality is a product of human cognition, it is both subjective and has an objective side.

The theory of the construction of social reality is the main idea or principle in socio-cultural. This principle or idea states that our social world is created because of human interaction. The way humans communicate over time embodies the notion of experience, including the idea of oneself as a human being and a communicator (Karman, 2015). In this case, the news follows social construction involving the journalists' views, ideologies, and media values. According to the constructionist view, subjective news is challenging to eliminate because journalists see an event or issue with subjective perspectives and considerations. Basic ideas from the theory of social reality construction are formed by explaining reality that helps us to understand how events or phenomena develop and make them a reality (Dharma, 2018).

Media has great power in creating the public's perception; it starts from gathering the data to media packaging of an event that will shape the public's perception of it. The news about the rape of female students in Islamic boarding schools in Bandung cannot be separated from the construction built by the media. The reality of reporting exists when journalists or the media see these facts, how the media packs the information provided, and how the media constructs existing facts to be displayed into news worthy of consumption by the public. The way media displayed reality fails to consider it as a set of facts but as a specific view resulting from reality formation.

The rape case by Herry Wirawan, until the end of February 2022, was a hype issue to discuss in the mass media and became a headline of several the media. Online media is the third generation of mass media after print media and electronic media that present news via the internet. Online media that aggressively report this rape case issue are Detik.com and Republika.co.id, mass media on a national scale. Both are media from the many online media in Indonesia that report intensely continuously with details from the chronology of the disclosure of rape cases to the end of the trial verdict. There were 225 stories published about this case on Detik.com and 71 stories on Republika.co.id from December 9th, 2021, to February 15th, 2022.

This study highlights how the two media with different ideologies framed rape news of female students at an Islamic boarding school in Bandung. The two online media selected have different framing based on the ideology of each media. Detik.com is a media with a nationalist ideology, while Republika.co.id with a nationalist or Islam-based Islamic ideology. The continuous reporting carried out by Detik.com and Republika.co.id is inseparable from its media framing. Additionally, related information that is reported will help frame the news and influence its direction. Thus, Detik.com and Republika.co.id attempt to demonstrate how they provide news about the rape case involving 13 female students in the vicinity of an Islamic boarding school in a way that grabs their attention.

For people to better grasp the contents of news texts provided by the media, framing has a purpose: to study how to compose the content of news texts exhibited by a medium. Framing examines how reality is created by the media and communicated to the public (Aini & Setiawan, 2021). Pan and Kosicki's framework for framing news watching provides a complete model. Framing is the technique of making a message more apparent by emphasizing certain pieces of information above others so that the audience will pay greater attention to the message. The purpose of highlighting is to make a message more significant and understandable for the audience (Fadilah, Setiawan, & Maspuroh, 2022).

Pan and Kosicki claim that there are two interconnected framing ideas. Firstly, the psychological concept. This concept's framing emphasizes how an individual internally

processes information (Hikmatunisa & Setiawan, 2022). Framing connects to cognitive processes and structures, including how a person organizes and analyzes information. It also has to do with sociological notions. Secondly, the sociological perspective emphasizes how reality is socially constructed. This model assumes that any news is created with a frame that makes important news accessible to the general population and a protrusion becomes more apparent to the viewers. "This frame is a concept that links several textual components, such as source citations, contextual information, and specific word or sentence usage, into the text as a whole" (Eriyanto, 2012). This method divides the framing mechanism into four categories: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetorical.

Rahayu (2017) found that *Republika.co.id* and *Detik.com* differ in how they frame the news. *Republika.co.id* frames itself as a media outlet that critiques the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government's policies and behaviours because they are deemed anti-people. According to *Republika.co.id*, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has goals that are thought advantageous to the group of capital owners. *Detik.com*, on the other hand, portrays the news as an effort to control urban planning and has its dynamics. Therefore, the researcher chose *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id* because these two online media are national online media that are growing quite large and are in great demand by the Indonesian people.

As the most shocking rape case at the end of 2021 in several top Indonesian online mass media versions of Semrush in 2022, researchers are also interested in studying the news of Herry Wirawan's rape of female students on other online media. However, due to limitations, this study only focuses on cases of abuse by Herry Wirawan, published in *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id* from December 9th, 2021, to February 15th, 2022. *Detik.com* published 225 news, while *Republika.co.id* published 71 news. This study analyzed seven news from *Detik.com* and five news article from *Republika.co.id* because there were limitations to the researcher. The news was selected based on the suitability of the news theme, starting from the emergence of new cases in the media, finding facts that reveal during the trial, and news when the verdict hand down. Therefore, the research's findings' primary goal is to determine how the media *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id* framed news of a female student's rape at the Bandung Islamic Boarding School from a syntactic, scriptural, thematic, and rhetorical perspective.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied the constructivist paradigm; the tendency of this research is qualitative. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviour. Qualitative research involves measuring the level of a specific feature and searching for meaning, and the observer must know what characterizes it (Moleong, 2017).

This study examines how *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id* constructed and framed news related to the rape of female students in Bandung by Herry Wirawan. Therefore, this paper used the framing analysis method Zhondang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki models. This model assumes that any news has a frame that creates essential news for the public right to know. By using a particular frame, the audience will understand protrusion more easily. This approach divides the framing device into four significant structures: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetorical (Eriyanto, 2012). This framing analysis tool tries to answer the meaning behind the packaged news and how the two media frame the messages. The online media of this research are *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id* at the official website addresses <https://www.detik.com> and <https://m.republika.co.id>.



**Table 1** Pan & Kosicki Frame Model Scheme

Structure	Frame Device	Observed Unit
Syntactic How journalists structure facts	1. News scheme	Headline, lead, information background, source quote, statement, cover.
Script How journalists tell the facts	2. Completeness of news	5W+1H
Thematic How journalists write facts	3. Details 4. Coherence 5. Sentence shape 6. Pronouns	Paragraphs, propositions, sentences, relationships between sentences.
Rhetoric How journalists emphasize facts	7. Lexicon 8. Graphics 9. Metaphors	Idioms, pictures, or photos.

Source: (Eriyanto, 2012)

The research was carried out from January to June 2022. The object of research is the focus of the problem, which be analyzed to answer the formulation of the research problem (Sugiyono, 2014). Therefore, the object of this research is the news related to the rape of 13 female students from Islamic boarding schools in Bandung by Herry Wirawan, published by Detik.com and Republika.co.id for reporting on the rape case of female students in Bandung by Herry Wirawan for the period December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022.

The data collection technique in this study was observation and documentation. Observations are applied to dig up data from data sources in the form of events, places, objects, recordings, and pictures. In this study, the researchers observed by reading and observing all the news about the rape of female students at an Islamic boarding school in Bandung by Herry Wirawan on Detik.com and Republika.co.id. At the same time, documentation is a technique for looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, agendas, etcetera.

This study's unit of analysis is the news collected from Detik.com and Republika.co.id websites. The unit of analysis is determined based on the news period from December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021, to February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022. However, there are also limitations in determining the unit of analysis due to the limitations of the researchers. The news selected for the unit of analysis is based on the suitability of the news theme. It started from the case's emergence in the media, facts that were revealed during the trial, and the news when the verdict was handed down. Table 2 show the list of the news of unit of analysis from Detik.com and Republika.co.id.

**Table 2** Unit of Analysis

Publication Date	News Title	
	Detik.com	Republika.co.id
09 December 2021		<i>Jangan Seret Pesantren untuk Kasus Herry Wirawan</i>
10 December 2021	<i>Tujuh Fakta Ngeri Pemerkosaan 12 Santriwati di Bandung</i>	
11 December 2021		<i>Herry Wirawan Predator di Seks Bandung Bukan Ustaz</i>

13 December 2021	<i>Herry Wirawan Akui Perkosa 12 Santriwati Sampai Hamil-Melahirkan!</i>	
15 December 2021	<i>Kajati Jabar Usut Praktik Eksploitasi Ekonomi Kasus Herry Wirawan</i>	
21 December 2021		<i>Temuan Fakta Herry Wirawan Selewengkan Bansos Santriwati dan Dugaan Persekongkolan</i>
11 January 2022	<i>Herry Wirawan Pemerkosa 13 Santriwati Dituntut Hukuman Mati!</i>	<i>Hari Ini, JPU Bakal Tuntut Predator Seks Herry Wirawan</i>
12 January 2022	<i>Puan Respons Herry Wirawan Dituntut Mati: Ini Akan Jadi Contoh</i>	
15 February 2022	<i>1. Herry Wirawan Pemerkosa 13 Santri Divonis Penjara Seumur Hidup 2. Respons Ridwan Kamil Tanggapi Vonis Penjara Seumur Hidup Herry Wirawan</i>	<i>Herry Terbukti Lakukan Kejahatan Serius, Tapi Tuntutan-Tuntutan Jaksa di Tolak Hakim</i>

Source: Detik.com dan Republika.co.id, 2022

The approach used to check the validity of the data in qualitative research aims to elucidate the truth objectively. Researchers must ensure that this study is reliable (Sugiyono, 2014). The validity of the data was investigated in this study by careful observation and using reference materials. Increasing persistence entails paying closer attention to the text all the time. This method assurance that the information and order of occurrences are captured methodically. What is meant by “reference material” here is the existence of data supporting which to prove the data found by the researcher was legit. The attached data of the news headline were presented as a reference that is used for this study.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The viral news of the rape of 13 female students in Islamic Boarding School Bandung has made a headline in several online media. The news portals compete to present the news by providing the latest news along the case, especially Detik.com and Republika.co.id, which massively reported the case from December 9th, 2021, to February 15th, 2022. Online media has advantages in its speed of delivering news. However, sometimes this advantage becomes a stumbling block for the completeness of news writing because it catches up with the speed of news delivery. Online news sites often need to pay more attention to the rules of complete news writing, for example, by not completing the 5W+1H elements, a requirement for completeness in news writing.

The researchers found differences in the framing done by Detik.com and Republika.co.id. It is clear from the way the two media outlets framed the rape case that Detik.com framed this event as neutral and did not appear to take sides. The title, background information, statement, and source selection show the frame done by Detik.com. Contrary to Republika.co.id as a media that has principles in protecting Muslims’ interests, of course, condemns the rape case that dragged and tarnished the image of Islamic Boarding School. Therefore, it would not be a surprise if the news framing by Republika.co.id is influenced by Islam, which is their

media ideology.

There are two aspects to framing: choosing facts and writing down facts. There are always two possibilities in choosing facts: what to choose and discard. Emphasis on certain aspects is achieved by choosing a particular point of view, choosing specific facts, and forgetting other aspects. There is how the selected facts are presented to the public in writing facts. This element of fact relates to the prominence of reality. As a result, highlighted aspects become prominent and get more allocation and attention than other aspects.

Media professionals shape how they construct the news by using particular language while building the events. Language is utilized to assess a picture portrayed by language about reality and as a tool for representing it. The opportunity for the mass media to shape the interpretation of reality and the image that results from it is enormous. Every attempt to describe an action, circumstance, item, or anything is an effort to create a reality (Sobur, 2006).

### **Framing Analysis of Rape News of Islamic Boarding Schools in Bandung on Media Detik.com and Republika.co.id in Syntactic Dimensions**

On Detik.com, it is possible to observe how journalists have raised the title by posting Herry Wirawan's name on nearly every piece of news, making it very evident that he is the offender and that these are the facts surrounding the rape case. However, aside from that, news stories appear relatively commonplace. Cover all of the news content succinctly. It can be seen on Detik.com's first and second news headlines, "Herry Wirawan Admits Rape of 12 Students Until Pregnant-Given Birth!" and "Seven Horrible Facts of Raping 12 Students in Bandung." According to the information provided by the sources in question, Detik.com also straightforwardly presents news articles without any exaggerated components. Republika.co.id, similar to Detik.com, utilizes Herry Wirawan's name in all news reports. However, it employs more diverse words, comes out as a little offensive, cuts corners, and assigns Herry Wirawan a bad reputation as the offender. Using strong language in the subtitles to describe Herry as a "sex predator" is also reinforced by the news text. Two of every five news stories on Republika.co.id relate to Herry's problems presented in negative words.

Republika.co.id journalist writes the news from sources familiar with it and handles the case for leads, source quotes, and closings that support the news's content. Although this was not fully explained, the stories contain some interviews from the prosecutor's office, human rights advocates, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), several witnesses, and the victim's side. Detik.com, on the other hand, presents news from a different angle or the perspectives of those not involved in the situation, such as government officials. In this case, Detik.com adopts the perspectives of Puan Maharani and Ridwan Kamil on how they react to the case, whether it is a response to the pros and cons of the trial results and the trial verdict. In contrast, in this instance, Republika.co.id prioritizes sources that consider Islam to be their philosophy, which is called Islamic nationalism. Republika.co.id places emphasis on sources with an Islamic worldview. For example, the source for the first news was the Chair of the Regional Nahdlatul Ulama in Jakarta Islamic Boarding School. In addition, the second news was the Deputy Secretary of the National Awakening Party (PKB) Syuro Council, Deputy Secretary. The sources used by Republika.co.id in line with the online republican philosophy, which is nationalist Islamic nuance, and the incidents that took place in the Islamic boarding school.

### **Framing Analysis of Rape News of Islamic Boarding Schools in Bandung on Media Detik.com and Republika.co.id in Script Dimensions**

Detik.com's Journalist ignores the 5W+1H aspect while stating the facts or constructing

Reporting Rape of Islamic Boarding School Student in Bandung on *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id*  
(Puja Rinjani, Tutut Ismi Wahidar)

the script to keep up with the rate at which news is published. The explanations could be more thorough and quickly touch on events due to the element's rarity. Detik.com focuses on 3W aspects: what, where, and when—only to a certain extent, depending on the urgency of the news. Therefore, it needs to meet the usual standards of journalism. A noteworthy incident typically appears in the early news, as noted by Sapto Anggoro, manager of Detik.com (Juditha, 2013).

According to Juditha (2013), the information on the media needs to be completed. However, Detik.com decided to be a quick news provider (breaking news), which will deliver the news's entirety later. Readers of Detik.com are okay with the fact that it only satisfies 3W. Since Wilkinson was the driving force behind the 3W idea, Detik.com journalism is similar to a paradox. Detik.com, a contemporary media outlet, continues to adhere to the outdated viewpoint. Detik.com continues to place a high priority on news accuracy despite the demands for rapid gratification placed by internet media. Detik.com's news coverage typically needs more depth, evident from the succinct news broadcast every minute. Juditha (2013) admitted that Detik.com presents news in brief, the depth of the news needs to be considered and that forthcoming news will instead provide an explanation of the depth of the information. Forthcoming news with similar themes frequently used by Detik.com additional links to provide complete information. In contrast, Republika.co.id prioritizes the 5W+1H element more than Detik.com does in almost all of its reports. When these factors are satisfied, Republika.co.id news appears to be more in-depth and is given more comprehensive information.

#### **Framing Analysis of Rape News of Islamic Boarding Schools in Bandung on Media Detik.com and Republika.co.id in Thematic Dimensions**

Detik.com, in this case, emphasizes the news from the perspective of those who are not involved in the case. In terms of Journalist writing the fact in thematic structure, Detik.com write the responses from several public figures' point of view. For instance, the Head of Prisoners, Riko Stiye, in the second news, Puan Maharani, perspective in the fourth news, and the response from Ridwal Kamil in the seventh news, which are related to Herry Wirawan's rape and other crimes. Some news links in reporting try to reinforce already-existing facts by elaborating on and refuting them to emphasize news arguments. The same language is used in the lead and conclusion of one news story on Detik.com while writing facts. At first, this seems tedious because it repeats nearly identical sentences, but the arrangement is apparent after explaining the relationships between paragraphs. In addition, Detik.com only covers one theme in one news, making it a minimal news article due to the absence of the 5W + 1H elements, which are a requirement for the completeness of news.

Like Detik.com, the news published in Republika.co.id contains other perspectives unrelated to the victim or Herry. Republika.co.id used the views of the Islamic Boarding School Chairperson and the PKB Syuro Council Deputy to their ideologies and bolstered the facts and arguments in the news through their point of view. Republika.co.id also employs solid and straightforward phrases while producing factual material. Sentences that relate to one another, orderly paragraphs, and a clear presentation of the news's topic. However, aside from that, Republika.co.id has frequently brought up two news themes, which is very significant given how extensive the news is—resulting in a lack of attention paid to the news content presented as a whole.

#### **Framing Analysis of Rape News of Islamic Boarding Schools in Bandung on Media Detik.com and Republika.co.id in Rhetorical Dimensions**

Detik.com has utilized foreign words in one of its news reports that are unnecessary since, aside from that, there are words in Indonesian that are sufficient to describe the meaning



of the preceding line. This conclusion can be drawn from how journalists stress facts or rhetorical structures. The phrase “requisitor” is used in the news three reports to make this claim. The general meaning of a word used in the news is obvious. Herry Wirawan’s face is always prominently presented in each news report’s use of photographs or photos; three of the seven reports include his face. On the other hand, Detik.com modifies the images displayed in its government-themed news, specifically the images of Puan Maharani and Ridwan Kamil that support the content. The remaining graphics do not reflect the story.

While this is going on, Republika.co.id examines the news of Herry Wirawan by highlighting a particular understanding of words like “unscrupulous” and “sex predators,” as well as other similar words. The word is used by Republika.co.id about Herry Wirawan, who was involved in the rape of 13 female students. Finally, based on the photographs or photos published by Republika.co.id, they appear not to be based on the story. It emphasized photos and infographics that demonstrate the accuracy of the data surrounding Herry’s case’s development.

**Table 3** Comparison of *Detik.com* Framing and *Republika.co.id*

<b>Framing Device</b>	<b>Detik.com</b>	<b>Republika.co.id</b>
Syntactic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The title that is raised is normal by pasting the name of Herry Wirawan as the perpetrator, but this can cover the whole news content</li> <li>2. No additional subtitles</li> <li>3. Highlighting the side of the resource person who is outside the people who can handle the case</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A provocative title, cornering and labeling Herry Wirawan as a sex predator in almost all news</li> <li>2. Using subtitles in almost every news</li> <li>3. Highlighting the sources of Islamic thinking, supporting information based on the media’s vision and mission</li> </ol>
Script	Prioritizing 3W (what, where, when)	5W+1H basically complete
Thematic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a repetition of sentences in the news, this often happens in the lead and closing</li> <li>2. The relationship between sentences is quite neat with a simple explanation</li> <li>3. Besides the lack of 5W+1H elements, detik.com only raises one theme in one news</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The sentences in writing news is good enough so it is easy to understand</li> <li>2. The relationship between sentences and paragraphs is neat and interconnected/continuous</li> <li>3. Republika online often raises two themes is one news so that it does not focus on the content of the news material that is conveyed as a whole</li> </ol>
Rhetoric	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is use of foreign words in one of news</li> <li>2. Some of the images or photos presented to support the news</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emphasizing the words “oknum” and “sexual predator” in almost all news to label Herry as the perpetrator</li> <li>2. There are discrepancies in the images and photos presented in the news because they prioritize illustrations and infographics to support the news</li> </ol>

Source: Processed Researcher, 2022

It is clear how Detik.com and Republika.co.id framed the news about the rape of female students in Islamic Boarding Schools in Bandung from the framing analysis that was done using the Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki framing techniques. The author noticed that in covering the rape case, the websites Detik.com and Republika.co.id were daring enough to convey the facts

and were careful in their chosen phrases. Although each media still has flaws or limitations in news writing, such as provocative titles, photographs that are unrelated to the story, incomplete 5W + 1H elements, and the disclosure of fact points that need to be longer without supporting details and occur. Readers may become disinterested in journalistic sentences due to repetition in earlier news. However, because relevant data accompany it, the message material journalists wish to share with readers is generally well received and understandable.

Due to the ideological sway of the two media, researchers in this study discovered disparities in the news frames about the rape of female students in Bandung provided by Detik.com and [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id). Detik.com news appears to take statements from the parties involved and those handling the case, as well as several responses from the general public in terms of responses from government authorities regarding the rape case, according to the current news analysis unit. Comments and responses to the case chronology case—from the follow-up trial to the legal trial where the verdict was rendered—are related to statements and sources. However, the researchers failed to detect any attempt by Detik.com to conceal the rape case that brought this Islamic boarding school's name into disrepute or to implicate Herry Wirawan. It is clear that Detik.com just used Herry as a scapegoat and falsely accused him of raping 13 female students in Bandung, which is apparent from the very first news item in the unit of analysis to the very last.

Detik.com, in contrast to [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id), is less direct in stating the facts since the framing of the rape case was different from that of [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id), which referred to the Islamic boarding school's name and Herry's position as a caregiver and instructor there. The contrast can be seen through their first news, [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) writes, "Do not Drag Islamic Boarding Schools into the Herry Wirawan Case," whereas Detik.com wrote, "Seven Horrible Facts about Raising 12 Female Students in Bandung." The subjects and sources chosen are different; [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) chose the Chairman of the Islamic Boarding School Association's answer in press quotes, which refused to connect Herry's case with an Islamic boarding school. Additionally, assertions from sources that are incongruous are included in the second news on Detik.com and [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id). According to news reports on Detik.com, Herry acknowledged raping 13 female students in the Kebonwaru Detention Center in Bandung. Herry did not deserve to be termed an Ustaz or Kiai, according to [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) with resource person Maman Imanulhaq Deputy Secretary Syuro PKB, because he lacked clear understanding.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that the study's conclusions are consistent with the social construction of reality theory, which the researcher refers to in this thesis. In addition to the media discourse that Detik.com and [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) contributed, these two outlets participated by disseminating information on Herry Wirawan's rape of female students in Bandung. Detik.com and [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) display their image in their news, positive or negative, during the construction stage of image formation.

Detik.com serves as a mediator, disseminating information on the status of the rape case, according to the analysis unit's procedure of creating news for the period from December 9th, 2021, to February 15th, 2022, which the author picked. It is clear that Detik.com is unwilling to take the chance of acting impartially and without provocation against the culprits whose difficulties are being reported at this time are particularly sensitive since they are associated with Islamic boarding school and religion. Detik.com's approach to handling delicate subjects is impartial in this situation. There is "independence," sometimes known as "freedom to take sides," even without objective journalism. The media owner's "ideology" and the reporters' and editors' "faith" determine which side to support.

[Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id), in contrast to Detik.com, took a critical stance toward the news in this

rape case that connected Herry to the Islamic boarding school and his role as its caretaker and educator, as noted in various other media. According to *Republika.co.id*, this event has damaged the Islamic boarding school's reputation as a venue for religious instruction. Because the rape was committed by people who are seen as having religious understanding, it is sad and upsetting. It will likely draw censure and a negative reaction from the community.

Accordingly, it appears that *Republika.co.id* is highly specific in transmitting details linked to rape cases and facts associated with perpetrators based on the study of Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki's framing. *Republika.co.id*, an online publication based on Islam, attempts to provide the viewpoints of powerful individuals who believe that Islam supports their beliefs and ideologies when choosing sources. It keeps with the republic's founding goal of giving the Muslim community a platform to voice its goals in public dialogue. *Republika.co.id* stated that Herry was a sexual predator, not a product of Islamic boarding schools, and lacked the necessary clarity to be called an Ustaz or Kiai. Instead, he was merely a caregiver and boarding schoolteacher who lacked a permit from the local government. It indicates that the *Republika.co.id* media is interested in defending the facts regarding Muslim viewpoints and the media's vision and mission.

Based on observation, *Republika.co.id* frames the news with Islamic ideology and states the facts relevant to this case, not just in terms of the volume of Islamic content generated by *Republika.co.id* on the internet page. In addition, the general population of Indonesia, particularly Muslims, is the target audience for this medium. After all, Islam is the predominant religion in Indonesia. Additionally, *Republika.co.id* has served a sizable portion of the Muslim community since it was founded as a media outlet at the end of the New Order era. It is considered that 80% of the news on *Republika.co.id* is related to Islam, and 20% is general information (Muthaqin, Syam, & Wahyuni, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

The news framing and ideologies of each online media outlet are as follows: The construction of journalists in both online media, particularly *Detik.com* and *Republika.co.id*, led to the news of Herry Wirawan's rape of female students in Bandung. The construction findings show that *Detik.com*'s framing of the rape case appears impartial. The researcher does not observe any propensity to hide rape cases that bring shame to the Islamic boarding school. The news is presented carefully and straightforwardly. In the syntactical aspect, *Detik.com* elevates the title and writes the news text's contents in a more elegant style, the partakers engaged in the rape case, and a few outside answers are utilized as sources. As can be seen from the explicit assertions frequently found in news texts, *Republika.co.id*, in contrast, presents news that tends to be combative towards cases and seems quite open. *Republika.co.id* is attempting to restore the reputation of the Islamic boarding school damaged by this rape case with its philosophy, which has a nationalist Islamic undertone. This situation reflects that of the *Republika.co.id*, which is motivated to defend the accuracy of the facts regarding religious people's viewpoints. The news of the *Detik.com* rape case does not appear to pay attention to the news elements as a condition for a news item, such as the 5W+1H element, through the script's thematic and rhetorical structure. *Republika.co.id* appears slightly controversial in the title through the framing results. Given the specific remarks frequently found in news publications, it is clear that the manner the facts of the case are presented tends to isolate Herry Wirawan as the offender. The republic's sources backed up their arguments and emphasized the facts. The clarity of the 5W+1H components and the variety of sentences are portrayed nicely. To find out how a media frames and interprets an event, as well as what the media wants to highlight, this

research recommendation can be created not only in online media in the form of portals like the Republica.co.id or Detik.com websites but also through other online media like social media. Additionally, research on news texts can be studied using different framing analysis methods or critical discourse analysis in addition to the framing analysis method. Increase the quantity of news to make the framing more obvious. In addition, the study's sources need to be more diverse to produce more reliable results.

## REFERENCES

- Aini, Q., & Setiawan, H. (2021). Analisis stuktur dan framing Model Zhongdang Pan dan Gerald M. Kosicki mengenai berita mensos Risma menanggapi kasus pelecehan anak panti asuhan Malang media online CNN Indonesia dan Kompas.com. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 5(3), 9623–9629. Retrieved from <https://jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/view/2538>
- Dharma, F. A. (2018). Konstruksi realitas sosial: Pemikiran Peter L. Berger tentang kenyataan sosial. *Kanal: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 7(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.21070/kanal.v6i2.101>
- Eriyanto. (2012). *Analisis framing: Konstruksi, ideologi, dan politik media* (2nd ed.). Yogyakarta: LKis Group.
- Fadilah, A. A. N., Setiawan, H., & Maspuroh, U. (2022). Analisis konstruksi framing berita kekerasan seksual pada media Cnnindonesia.com dan Kompas.com (Edisi September-Oktober 2021). *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 7(2), 83–89. <https://doi.org/10.32938/jbi.v7i2.3387>
- Hikmatunisa, A., & Setiawan, H. (2022). Analisis framing Model Pan dan Kosicki dalam berita pelecehan seksual anak panti asuhan pada media online CNN Indonesia dan Kumparan.com. *J-Psh: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi Dan Humaniora*, 13(2), 222–227. <https://doi.org/10.26418/j-psh.v13i2.53373>
- Indrayana, D., Wibowo, J. H., & Pradana, B. C. S. A. (2022). Analisis framing berita tentang 12 santriwati oleh guru pesantren di Kompas.com dan PikiranRakyat.com. *Seminar Nasional 2022 “Transformasi Digital Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Perekonomian Pasca Pandemi,”* 1(1). Retrieved from <https://conference.untag-sby.ac.id/index.php/snhs/article/view/955>
- Juditha, C. (2013). Akurasi berita dalam jurnalisme online (Kasus dugaan korupsi Mahkamah Konstitusi di portal berita Detiknews). *Jurnal Pekommas*, 16(3), 145–154. <https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2013.1160301>
- Karman. (2015). Konstruksi realitas sosial sebagai gerakan pemikiran (Sebuah telaah teoretis terhadap konstruksi realitas Peter L. Berger). *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Komunikasi Dan Informatika*, 5(3), 11–23. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.kominfo.go.id/index.php/jppki/article/view/600/381>
- Mawardi, G. (2012). *Pembingkaihan berita media online (Analisis framing berita mundurnya Surya Paloh dari Partai Golkar di Mediaindonesia.com dan Vivanews.com tanggal 7 September 2011)* (Universitas Indonesia). Universitas Indonesia. Retrieved from <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=20290965>
- Moleong, L. J. (2017). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Muthaqin, F., Syam, H. M., & Wahyuni, P. (2021). Ideologi media dan framing pada pemberitaan perusakan rumah ibadah di Kompas dan Republika. *Jurnal Peurawi: Media Kajian Komunikasi Islam*, 4(2), 63–82. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jp.v4i2.10821>
- Nugroho, Y. K. (2012). Analisis wacana berita pemerkosaan pada surat kabar Indopos. *Wacana:*



- Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*, 11(4), 317–328. <https://doi.org/10.32509/wacana.v11i4.289>
- Rahayu, I. R. S. (2017). *Analisis framing pemberitaan revitalisasi kawasan Luar Batang pada media online* (Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta). Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Retrieved from <https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/35181>
- Ramadhan, D. I. (2021a). Begini awal mula terungkapnya kasus guru perkosa santriwati di Bandung. Retrieved from detiknews website: [https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-5847389/begini-awal-mula-terungkapnya-kasus-guru-perkosa-santriwati-di-bandung#:~:text=Aksi biadab Herry Wirawan \(36,dirasa tak biasa oleh keluarga.](https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-5847389/begini-awal-mula-terungkapnya-kasus-guru-perkosa-santriwati-di-bandung#:~:text=Aksi%20biadab%20Herry%20Wirawan%20(36,dirasa%20tak%20biasa%20oleh%20keluarga.)
- Ramadhan, D. I. (2021b). Fakta-fakta pemerkosaan 12 santriwati oleh guru pesantren di Bandung. Retrieved from detiknews website: <https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-5847120/fakta-fakta-pemerkosaan-12-santriwati-oleh-guru-pesantren-di-bandung>
- Ramiyanto, & Waliadin. (2018). Upaya penanggulangan tindak pidana pemerkosaan dengan sarana penal dalam rangka melindungi perempuan. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 15(4), 321–329. <https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v15i4.236>
- Rossy, A. E., & Wahid, U. (2015). Analisi Isi Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Pemberitaan Media Online Detik.com. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 7(2).
- Saubani, A. (2021). Temuan fakta Herry Wirawan selewengkan bansos santriwati dan dugaan persekongkolan. Retrieved from republika.co.id website: <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/r4gk6q409/temuan-fakta-herry-wirawan-selewengkan-bansos-santriwati-dan-dugaan-persekongkolan>
- Sobur, A. (2006). *Analisis teks media: Suatu pengantar untuk analisis wacana, analisis semiotik, dan analisis framing*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode penelitian pendidikan: Pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syaefudin, M., & Nurhidayah, Y. (2021). Perempuan difabel dalam bingkai media massa online. *Orasi: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi*, 12(2), 247–260. <https://doi.org/10.24235/orasi.v12i2.9062>