

## Factuality and Impartiality in the Reporting of Sexual Violence Against Children at *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*

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### Abstract

During the pandemic, the issue of sexual violence against children in Indonesia reached 10,328 cases. One form of media that can be a source of information in Indonesia are news portals. The media should carry out objectivity in publishing news about sexual violence. News pertaining to sexual violence against children has been highlighted by the media; among them are *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*. This study aims to determine the level of factuality and impartiality of news portals in producing news content on sexual violence against children. Researchers use a quantitative approach with a descriptive nature. In this study, researchers looked at each indicator, including the level of truth, relevance, balance, and neutrality, by Westerthal's concept of objectivity. Researchers use a positivistic paradigm and descriptive content analysis research method. The results showed that the level of truth in the news on *Tribunnews.com* is higher while *Kompas.com* has not fulfilled the news with 5W + 1H, *Kompas.com* still has not fulfilled the level of relevance while *Tribunnews.com* has fulfilled the level of social reality and the audience so that the news is not subjective. At the level of balance, *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* still tend to report the perpetrator's point of view, and *Tribunnews.com* still uses hyperbolic language in processing news. In assessing factuality and impartiality, *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* still do not meet the objective requirements in producing news of sexual violence against children.

**Keywords:** child sexual abuse; content analysis; factuality; impartiality; online media

### Abstrak

Selama masa pandemi, isu kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di Indonesia mencapai 10.328 kasus. Salah satu media yang dapat menjadi sumber informasi di Indonesia adalah portal berita. Media harus bersikap objektif dalam memuat berita tentang kekerasan seksual. Berita kekerasan seksual terhadap anak banyak disorot oleh media, salah satunya *Kompas.com* dan *Tribunnews.com*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar tingkat faktualitas dan imparialitas portal berita dalam membuat konten berita kekerasan seksual terhadap anak. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan sifat deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti melihat setiap indikator yang meliputi tingkat kebenaran, relevansi, keseimbangan, dan netralitas sesuai dengan konsep Objektivitas Westerthal. Peneliti menggunakan paradigma positivistik dan metode penelitian analisis isi deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kebenaran berita pada *Tribunnews.com* lebih tinggi sedangkan *Kompas.com* belum memenuhi berita dengan 5W+1H, *Kompas.com* masih belum memenuhi tingkat relevansi sedangkan *Tribunnews.com* sudah memenuhi tingkat realitas sosial dan khalayak sehingga berita tidak bersifat subjektif. Pada tingkat keberimbangan, *Kompas.com* dan *Tribunnews.com* masih cenderung memberitakan sudut pandang pelaku saat itu, dan *Tribunnews.com* masih menggunakan bahasa yang hiperbola dalam mengolah berita. Pada penilaian faktualitas dan imparialitas *Kompas.com* dan *Tribunnews.com* masih belum memenuhi syarat objektif dalam membuat berita kekerasan seksual pada anak.

**Kata kunci:** analisis isi; faktualitas; imparialitas; kekerasan seksual anak; media daring

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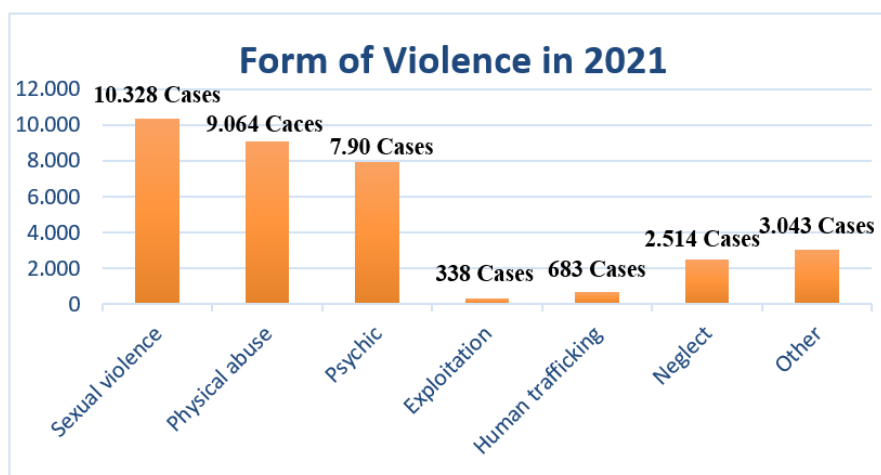
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## INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence against children, according to ECPAT (End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism) International, is a relationship or interaction between a child and older or more reasoning adults such as a stranger, sibling, or parent where the child is used as an object to satisfy the sexual needs of the perpetrator. As stated by Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (2022), children are often subjected to sexual violence causing psychological distress and trauma, impacting their future growth and development. In 2021, victims of violence by age status in Indonesia are 56.4% children and 43.6% adults. The grouping of victims according to age status. Age 0-5 years old 7.5%, age 6-12 years old 17.5%, age 13-17 years old 31.4%, age 18-24 years old 11.3%, age 25-44 years old 26.7%, age 45-59 years old 5.1%, and age 60 years old and over 0.6% (Kemen PPPA, 2022). In addition, respondent data from IJRS (Indonesia Judicial Research Society), show that victims who experienced sexual violence in court decisions aged 6-18 years reached 72.1% (Budiarti et al., 2022).

Based on the report listed on March 24, 2022, according to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA), in 2021, violence against children in Indonesia recorded 14,517 cases. The Minister of Kemen PPPA, I Gusti Ayu Bintang Datmawati stated that of the 14,517 cases of violence against children, 45.1% were sexual violence (CNN Indonesia, 2021). The forms of violence tend to be sexual violence reaching 10,328 cases, then physical violence at 9,064; psychological violence at 7,906 cases; neglecting 2,514 cases; trafficking in persons at 683 cases, exploitation 338 cases; and other violence (although not explained and mentioned in detail) reached 3,043 cases. Complaints of sexual violence against children were recorded, including 536 cases of sexual abuse and 285 rapes (Kemen PPPA, 2022). In addition to the data presented by Dataindonesia.id, there were 2,982 cases, the highest number of complaints related to victims of physical or psychological violence reaching 1,138 and complaints of sexual violence reaching 829 cases (Mahmudan, 2022).



**Figure 1.** Form of Violence in 2021

Source: Kemen PPPA (2022)

An act of sexual violence is where the perpetrator commits a deprivation of human rights that has interfered with the safety and freedom of the victim. Acts of sexual violence lead to sexually stimulating acts such as touching, sexual jokes, forced sex, and kissing against the victim's consent (Febriawati et al., 2018). World Health Organization (WHO) explained that "sexual violence" is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person, regardless of their relationship to the victim,

in any setting (World Health Organization, 2021).

Violence can be directed at abusive behavior (rape, beating, torture, and others) that causes suffering to others. As quoted by Safitri (2020), there are 15 categories of sexual violence that The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) has created, consisting of rape, sexual intimidation, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, trafficking in children for sexual purposes, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced contraception and sterilization, torture sexually harmful and sexual control. Wounds resulting from this violence can be emotional, physical, mental, and even mental health (Rianawati, 2015). In the view of victimology, children are a group that must be protected by the state. It means children are in a position psychologically and physically less able to protect themselves. Therefore, the state plays a role and is obliged to protect by ensuring that children are free from discrimination, violence and sexual violence, and exploitation (Hermawati & Sofian, 2018).

Looking at the data from The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), there are many cases of sexual violence that must be assisted by the authorities so that it can be resolved by law and children who are victims can recover mentally and physically. Violence against women and children is also highlighted through media coverage in Indonesia. According to Muhtadi's explanation, throughout the history of humanity, almost every individual has been interested in the unique and eye-catching world of women. Even the news and conversations are rarely finished, because it is exciting that even tabloids, newspapers, and magazines are not finding it difficult to discuss issues of femininity, kitchen matters, fashion clothes, to sex (Muhtadi, 2016). Increased reader satisfaction with news on sexual violence will indirectly continue to increase, especially if the news of violence involves well-known figures. So, in this case, the media describes cases of violence to benefit from reporting violence (Rossy & Wahid, 2016).

According to Olivia et al. (2020), sexual violence is presented in the media as a parable of two knives, where one side of the news about sexual violence aims to provide a deterrent effect on the perpetrator. However, on the other hand, the news of sexual violence in the media becomes a victim for the second time. Therefore, it can be explained that the media aims to attract the public's attention and then free the public in opinion. The media will spread news that attracts much attention from readers, one of which is if it includes sexual matters. Then, it will become a race in the media in Indonesia because it prioritizes the speed of news in online media without providing important or unimportant information.

Therefore, the media's role is a reference to shape an event into quality information. Online media has almost no limitations in space and time, so it has appeal as an information medium (Nilamsari et al., 2016). In this technologically advanced era, more and more news portals allow people to choose which sources to read (Alam & Katili, 2019). Viewed from the side of online news portals, Indonesian people reach 89% or more than half of the majority use them to consume the latest news and information. As a result, the Indonesian people's level of trust regarding the news assessment becomes different (Pusparisa, 2021).

The researcher chose two online news portals, *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*, because, according to SimilarWeb, *Kompas.com* ranks first and *Tribunnews.com* ranks second as news and media often searched for in 2021. The orientation of the press media is toward society. How can orientation toward society be achieved with the conditions that must be met by all press media, one of which must produce quality news, and one of the indicators of quality news is objectivity (Abrar, 2016)? Therefore, online news portals allow audiences to choose sources of information (Alam & Katili, 2019).

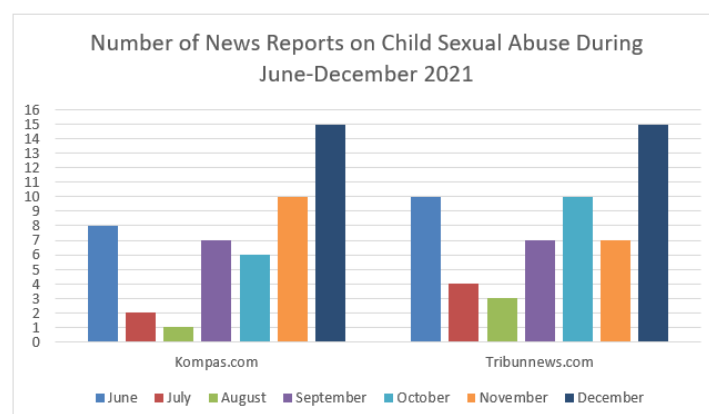
**Table 1.** List of Research on Online News Portals in Indonesia

Media Online		
1	<i>Kompas.com</i>	An online news portal with updated news, July-December 2015, issued 66 reports about sexual violence, with 49 news about rape (74%) (Komnas Perempuan, 2016).
2	<i>Tribunnews.com</i>	An online news portal whose news is constantly updated, in the period July-September 2019, there were 35 reports of violence against children (Hardiansari, 2020).
3	<i>Tempo.co</i>	An online news portal that is constantly updated on politics, in July-December 2015, issued 32 reports about sexual violence, so there are two news stories regarding child trafficking for sexual purposes (11%) (Komnas Perempuan, 2016).
4	<i>Detik.com</i>	The online news portal that is widely accessed, in the period March 1 - April 20, 2013, collected 30 pieces of news of sexual violence with a tendency to report rape. Writing chronological themes of rape (51.5%) (Rossy & Wahid, 2016).
5	<i>Sindonews.com</i>	An online news portal that provides access to news information, during July - December 2015 reported 15 news about sexual violence (Komnas Perempuan, 2016).

Source: Processed Researcher (2022)

In this study, the author wants to focus on Westerstahl's concept of factuality and impartiality by using quantitative content analysis methods in order to find out how high the level of truth and relevance of factuality is to the balance and neutrality of reporting on child sexual violence on news portals *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*. In this study, the authors chose December 2021, because the authors chose a year back as well as support from the evidence of the news that the authors had collected. Quoted from Subarkah (2022), from June-December 2021, there were 70 cases of violence against children, while from January-June 2022, there were 69 cases of violence against children.

The orientation of the press media will be focused on the community. The focus on society can be achieved, with the conditions that must be met by all press media, by producing quality news called objectivity in the news (Abrar, 2016). So, it is essential to pay attention to the objectivity of the news, namely the aspects of factuality and impartiality. Meanwhile, in previous research entitled Coverage of Cases of Violence: Case Study of *Kompas.com* and *Sindonews.com* by Oktafiani Herlina.



**Figure 2.** Number of Child Sexual Violence Reports on *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* Throughout June-December 2021

Source: Processed by Researcher (2022)

Based on the collection of news that the author has researched, the news during the period of December is the reporting of the most published news and the selection of timeframes based on cases of child sexual violence that developed in 2021. A news report can be considered credible in the eyes of the public because it produces objective news. So researchers will conduct research related to factuality and impartiality in the news of sexual violence against children (content analysis) on *Kompas.com* News Portal and *Tribunnews.com* News Period 2021.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher uses a quantitative approach that believes in the positivistic paradigm. This research was carried out with a descriptive nature. Descriptive research will be necessary early in conducting social science research because, as described by Zellatifanny and Mudjiyanto (2018), descriptive research is not intended to test specific hypotheses but rather to describe a variable, symptom, or situation naturally. Descriptive content analysis is intended to describe in detail a message or a particular text (Eriyanto, 2015).

The author uses descriptive quantitative content analysis methods on news portals *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* so that the authors do not test specific hypotheses; the researchers only describe descriptively the number and types of concepts presented by the researchers (Eriyanto, 2015). The author uses descriptive quantitative research so that the results found are described in the form of numbers to make it easier to see all the findings in a data visualization and exploratory manner. It can also make it easier for authors and readers to know that the *Kompas.com* dan *Tribunnews.com* news portals report on child sexual abuse with the dimensions of factuality, subdimensions of truth, and relevance to the dimensions of impartiality, with the subdimensions of balance and neutrality.

The population in this study collected news with the keyword sexual violence against children throughout December 2021. The samples used in this study were 30 samples, 15 news from *Kompas.com* and 15 news from *Tribunnews.com*. The researcher chose the saturated sampling technique or total sampling; the saturated sampling technique is a sampling technique when all members of the population are sampled; this can be done if the population is relatively small, less than 30, or the researcher wants to make generalizations with minimal errors (Sugiyono, 2016).

**Table 2.** Westerthal's Concept of Objectivity

Dimensions	Subdimensional	Variable	Indicator
Factuality	Truth level	Factual	Fact Complete Accuracy
	Relevance level	Relevance	Normative Journalism Audience Real-world
Impartiality	Balance level	Balance	Two sides Proportional
	Neutrality level	Neutrality	Non-evaluation Non-sensational

Source: Eriyanto (2015)



Based on Table 2, the concept of objectivity is divided into two dimensions, which in this study will focus on factuality and impartiality on the news portals *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* in reporting sexual violence against children. Researchers determine each indicator by re-elaborating on each category. The categories of this research are based on previous research that was analyzed by KOMNAS Perempuan in 2015, in which the media still committed violations in reporting cases of sexual violence, such as still mixing facts and opinions, revealing the identity of the victim, using biased diction so that it can lead readers to conclude quickly.

In this research, the author wants to know the measurement scale of the level of factuality and impartiality of the *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* news portals. The measurement scale is an agreement used as a reference to determine the length and shortness of the intervals in the measuring instrument so that the measuring instrument if used in measurement, will produce quantitative data (Widoyoko, 2012).

So, in this study, the authors set a nominal scale in the form of numbers 1 and 2. Number 1 is given to question items that meet the criteria, and number 2 is given to question items that do not. Values or numbers are only differentiators between one category and another. This number or value is only a label for identifying or categorizing the content. Values in nominal measures do not indicate the high-low, large-small, or ranking of the measured category (Eriyanto, 2015).

This study uses a construct validity test. Construct validity sees whether the measuring instrument is compiled or derived from a particular theoretical framework (Eriyanto, 2015). Then, this study uses Holsti reliability. The Holsti formula accepts a minimum reliability score of 0.7 or 70%. So, if the research produces a reliability number above 0.7, the measuring instrument is reliable. However, if the research produces a number below 0.7, the measuring instrument (coding sheet) is not a reliable tool. The formula introduced by Holsti in Eriyanto (2015) is as follows.

$$\text{Coefficient of Reliability Between-Coders} = \frac{2M}{N1+N2}$$

Description:

- M = Same amount of coding is approved by each coder
- N1 = number of coding made by coder 1
- N2 = number of coding made by coder 2

In the reliability test of this study, the researcher was assisted by two coders. The authors choose coders based on their ability to understand the research topic and understand the elements of indicators of truth, relevance, balance, and neutrality. The first coder is Karana Wijaya Wardana, a Tempo Media journalist. The second coder is Rajib Rizali, a correspondent for the online media Kaltengtoday.com.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate the level of factuality and impartiality in reporting sexual violence against children on news portals *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*. All cases of sexual violence must be viewed objectively (Abrar, 2016). Online news portals are the leading choice of today's audience because access and information are easily accessible anywhere and anytime. Thus, online news portals allow the audience to choose the source of information (Alam & Katili, 2019). Thus, this study describes each indicator the researcher has described into each category on each news portal.

One of the news characteristics is factual, an actual event that happened and can be felt and

**Table 3.** Percentage Factuality Level

Subdimensions	Indicator	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Tribunnews.com</i>
Truth	Fact	100%	100%
	Complete	93,3%	100%
	Accuracy	100%	100%
Relevance	Normative	80%	86,7%
	Journalism	80%	46,7%
	Audience	80%	100%
	Real-world	76%	100%

Source: Processed Researcher (2022)

proven. According to Pinem (2021), if the news is delivered factually, the information produced will be by what has happened in real life. The conformity between reality and statements in a news story is a requirement that must be met to achieve the factuality of a news story.

The characteristics of the news in making the content of the text are factual, and the content is accurate without any elements of mixing or opinions from journalists or the media. In this case, the information produced will automatically match the facts in the field if the reporter can maintain the factuality of a news story. The study results on the item mixing facts, and opinions showed that the overall news of *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*, with 30 news or 100%, did not mix facts and opinions from journalists and the media. Only objective news is considered ideal for professional journalists. As Abkoriyah and Dewi (2017) described, the press is responsible for the content of the news it writes.

As for the explanation of the complete indicators of the news content, if a news item is informed through an unidentified source, it is difficult for the audience to understand the content of the core and the information in the news. Further presentations from experts:

News has eight concepts, one of which is news as a record in which news can be expressed as events in neat, good, and clear words and sentences. The content of the news could be equipped with a time series or chronology of when the events or cases raised occurred. It can make the news understandable by producing information that answers all aspects of the chronology of events (Sumadiria, 2008).

On the completeness indicator, *Kompas.com* reached 93.3% complete news, and *Tribunnews.com* 100% had provided important information on the chronology of child sexual violence. The 5W+1H completeness element is essential in understanding the essence of the news. According to Pinem (2021), it will be faster to do if you use the 5W+1H method because it is used to find important information from an incident or news. With the 5W+1H element, the news portals *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* 100% have fulfilled the completeness element in making information on news about child sexual violence for the December 2021 news period *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com*.

The accuracy indicator has been calculated; *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* are both 100% using sources that match the news content. Accuracy is one indicator of Westersthall's concept of objectivity.

Accuracy is precise and correct, with no errors, significantly affecting the media's credibility until journalists write the question. Juditha also explained that accuracy is accurate in specific details and in ensuring the reader's trust (Juditha, 2013).

According to Widiyawati (2018), the news's accuracy significantly influences the credibility of the media and journalists who process the news. As a medium for communication and finding accurate information, online media is widely misused by irresponsible people

making online media a place to commit crimes (Lubis et al., 2019). Normative indicators are by the views of the audience.

The relevance of news is directly related to people's information needs. The value of information is only considered complete if the news emphasizes an event's entertainment and exciting side: the more irrelevant the community's information needs, the less value of news information. Thus, news impacts the creation of information content (McQuail, 2011).

A statement normatively based on moral values is objectively true if the statement corresponds to or is by human nature, which is the same for everyone (Fakhruddin, 2017). Normative indicators will be necessary due to their relative nature. Generally, a normative perspective is used to pay attention to measurable and visible phenomena. Normative perspectives are needed in communication studies to decompose phenomena in communication by describing "what should happen" (Nurlatifah et al., 2020) for the normative indicators of publishing news using photos as additional material. Therefore, there are more important values in a photojournalist's ethics, empathy, and conscience (Pujanarko, 2019). Thus, sex is packaged as one of the values in the news content because it will be interested in the beauty of the body's anatomy (Olivia et al., 2020).

In this case, the author determines in normative indicators whether there is an element of harassment in each news portal, *Kompas.com*, and *Tribunnews.com*, in reporting sexual violence against children for the December 2021 news period. *Kompas.com* gets 80%, and *Tribunnews.com* reaching 86.7% have reported sexual violence against children for the December 2021 period without containing elements of harassment which makes it clear that *Kompas.com* only reported on the chronology of cases to decisions for perpetrators of sexual crimes without using language or points of view that made the control system society in fulfilling satisfaction or control in terms of sexuality.

The journalistic indicator is one of the bases for the objective assessment made by Westerstahl, which has been relevant to the rules that have been set and approved by the journalistic groups. It can enter the category of irresponsible journalism if journalists follow the 'current' or 'gossip journalists' in reporting the contents of straight news (Romli, 2018). Social construction results from news stories involving ideological views and journalistic values (Burhan, 2017).

In the presentation, 80% of the *Kompas.com* news portal has complied with the Child-Friendly Reporting Guidelines. On *Kompas.com*, it has been explained that there are still 20% news or three news articles that are not by the Child-Friendly Reporting Guidelines because *Kompas.com* still tends to report the identity of the victim's school to the address of the child victim of sexual violence. In the news of child sexual violence on *Tribunnews.com*, 46.7% of the news reported using the Child-Friendly Reporting Guidelines. It has been explained; there are still 53.3% of news that have not because the content of the news still reveals the identity of the perpetrators of sexual crimes that link the blood/family relationship of the child victims with the perpetrators; *Tribunnews.com* is also still explaining the identity of the address and school of the child victim.

The audience indicators in the level of relevance that the author categorizes are whether the title is understandable or easy to understand and whether the title is clickbait for the audience. *Kompas.com* reached 80% containing news titles in language that was easily understood by the audience, while *Tribunnews.com* reached 83% containing news titles using language that was easily understood by the audience. It will be necessary in journalism and public opinion because it affects the emotional aspect. The product of journalism is formed through art and skill that



aims to influence the audience. So, journalism will engage if individuals fulfill the relevant motives (Gomez, 2018). The audience is very active in responding to the news presented so that the audience can judge when responding to online news (Ghozali, 2021).

The author's real-world indicator uses the categories set in the Westerthal concept, namely whether the media contains news not subjectively in describing the chronology of sexual violence against children. *Kompas.com*, by 76%, does not contain news subjectively, while *Tribunnews.com* reaches 100% not subjectively by reporting the truth. According to Rumata (2017), online news content differs significantly from print news content. Online media tend to focus on sensational news because it is natural to grab the attention of online readers in hypertext and hypermedia environments. Thus, the real world or social reality discusses how people build a shared understanding of the meaning that is formed and developed with other people (Karman, 2015).

**Table 4.** Percentage Impartiality Level

Subdimensions	Indicator	<i>Kompas.com</i>	<i>Tribunnews.com</i>
Balance	Two sides	33,3%	60%
	Proportional	100%	100%
Neutral	Non-evaluative	100%	100%
	Non-sensational	100%	86,7%

Source: Processed Researcher (2022)

The pace of information created in online news is increasing rapidly, and the media is fundamentally adjusting to disseminating the core of information to the public. Online journalists must always report up to date, but they still need to pay more attention to the suitability of information in making news. Balance is one of the subdimensions of impartiality. The concept of news balance makes the basis for news content that must be balanced—the level of balance in two indicators, namely two sides and proportional. At the balance level, journalists are required to present news fairly and impartially.

In the balance indicator, *Kompas.com* has 33.3% reported sexual violence against children for December 2021 with two-sided coverage, as shown in Table 4. The 66.7% still reported on one side with only the point of view of perpetrators of sexual violence compared to reports of child victims. Meanwhile, 60% of the news from *Tribunnews.com* has reported child sexual violence in two-sided coverage. In the news, *Tribunnews.com* tends to be higher than *Kompas.com* on two-sided indicators. In the *Tribunnews.com* news, three news stories convey the nuances of children's achievements or achievements compared to news of child sexual violence for the December 2021 news period. However, 40% of news still conveys one-sided coverage with only the perpetrator's perspective, so it is not rich in news views from various parties. It is what the author examines so that the importance of research on objectivity with a level of balance.

In proportional indicators, the author aims at the similarity in the paragraphs contained in the news content so that, in a news report, it is said to give the same position even though there are many differences in the number of portions that the author has set. The news portals *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* have 100% reported sexual violence against children for the December 2021 period in a balanced manner. By conveying the chronology, punishments for perpetrators until child victims involved in sexual violence are reported relatively, there is nothing excessive from the first page, the next page, to the last page. So, it can be concluded that *Tribunnews.com* and *Kompas.com* have met the proportional indicators perfectly in placing the

news in a balanced manner regarding the news of sexual violence in children for the December 2021 news period.

In the development of journalism until the emergence of online news-making journalism, language is more than conveying information. According to Poentarie (2015), language is used to attract as many readers as possible using sensational language. Sex scandal news can be sensationalized not because of the chronological reporting but because of the language.

It contains bias by using sensational language, crime news, sex, and political scandals so that news can become sensational because of news, not language. Sensationalism becomes news with elements of human interest and excitement, such as crime news, sex scandals, gossip, and life that violates privacy, including photos of sexy women and victims of violence manifestly materialized (Poentarie, 2015).

In non-evaluative indicators, the press has the power to form opinions and influence opinions in society. This study looks at the news content in reporting incidents of child sexual violence for the December 2021 news period. The delivery of one news story will have many perceptions and responses, depending on the style of language (presentation) and how the news is delivered (Burhan, 2017). In this case, the choice of words will be one of the things that affect the formation of news. A hyperbolic language style attracts the interest of news readers and can allow the news has been mixed with the opinion and subjectivity of the reporter. It is also explained in the Journalistic Code of Ethics article 3 point 4 that Indonesian journalists do not judge someone by what is meant that the news they get must be based on facts, not merely make news that cannot be accounted for (Dewan Pers, 2012). *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* are 100% in reporting sexual violence against children without judging all parties involved.

On the non-sensational indicators, the *Kompas.com* news portal 100% does not use hyperbole or vulgar language in accordance with different presentations from *Tribunnews.com*; there is 13.3% of news that still uses hyperbole language. In reporting child sexual violence on *Tribunnews.com*, they still report or deliver news using excessive language and hyperbole.

## CONCLUSION

From truth and relevance, factuality on *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* cannot be entirely objective. Both are objective from factual and accurate indicators in publishing news, mainly reporting on child sexual abuse in the December 2021 period. *Kompas.com* still does not fulfill the completeness in producing news using 5W + 1H. Meanwhile, *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* still do not fulfill the dimension of normative relevance, which tends to make the news content still subjective by still using elements of harassment so that the news becomes attractive to the public. On journalistic indicators, *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* also still do not follow the rules of the Child-Friendly News Guidelines. However, on the audience and real-world indicators, *Tribunnews.com* has made news with language that is easily understood by the audience and does not focus on sensational news to build an understanding of the audience. Impartiality on *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* have fulfilled the dimensions of balance and neutrality on the proportional and non-evaluative indicators. *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* have reported child sexual abuse proportionally in the same paragraph of news content, and both do not judge all parties involved. However, on the two-sided indicator, both media still report the news with only the point of view of the perpetrators of sexual violence, and *Tribunnews.com* still uses hyperbolic language in reporting child sexual abuse in the December 2021 period.

*Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* cannot be said to be entirely objective, especially in covering cases of child sexual abuse. Although it cannot be entirely objective, *Tribunnews.com*

has high news factuality. *Kompas.com* also has high news impartiality except for the two-sided indicator. The efforts of *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* in producing objective news have been seen well, but a higher standard of objectivity is needed. *Kompas.com* and *Tribunnews.com* have also been seen as responsible for the news content they create.

Suggestions from this research are expected to conduct further research by comparing one object with another, such as comparing with other news portals. This study is also limited because the author only has a descriptive description. Then, further research can examine the New Year or news period to produce new findings. Researchers hope that further research related to content analysis can be further improved on the description side. So that further research can be found, described more comprehensively in detail, and able to describe a message or text in detail and make comparisons in the media to obtain new findings.

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