

The Effect of News on Twitter Related to Sexual Harassment of Women on The Level of Anxiety of Female Students

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ABSTRACT

Twitter is one of the social media that is widely used by the public to find information. One of the news that is often highlighted on this platform is news related to sexual harassment. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence and relationship of reports of sexual harassment spread through Twitter social media on the anxiety level of female students. This research uses quantitative research methods with shortor explanatory methods. The population in this study was female students of the Communication Science Study Program, Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta class of 2021 as many as 126 female students. The data collection technique used is a questionnaire on the influence of media use and a questionnaire for meeting information needs. The data obtained were analyzed using SPSS Version 20 software. The results showed that there was no relationship or influence of sexual harassment reports spread through Twitter social media on female students' anxiety.

Keywords: News; Sexual Harassment; Twitter

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INTRODUCTION

The development of the media today is inseparable from people's lives. It's as if the media "forces" us Use it for our survival (Harrera, 2016). Modern life is currently surrounded by life in various media, namely audio, visual, audiovisual and digital (Nurhadi, 2017). Various information is happening all over the world today due to technological advances (globalization) we can know instantly (Wahyudi, 2014). The use of computers and the internet as a means of information that has become a necessity for society to carry out various activities of social life In society, this technology is often described as a limitless means by some people, so the use of the internet is also often used for negative things.

The large number of communication technology devices that provide services is not as a means of communication alone. People can interact not only by hearing voices, but also by accessing social media to get to know people more closely. Social media is a

channel to participate, share, and create content easily including blogs, social networks, wikis, and forums in cyberspace (Nurhadi, 2017). Social media comes in many forms, but what many teenagers know and love is Facebook, Twitter, and others.

Social media is indeed an example of new media that can be accessed by anyone and anywhere, so that information can reach a wider audience. Social media itself is a technology that can be used effectively to communicate with others, build relationships and build trust (Safko, 2010). According to Mayfield (2008) in (Harrera, 2016) the characteristics of social media that allow its users to share information with each other and interact, then in 1997 began to appear the first social networking sites namely Sixdegrees.com, then followed In 1999 and 2000 the site appeared other social networks, for example, lunarstorm, live journals, and cywords.

Among the many social media that people access through the internet, one of the fastest growing social media with a large number of users is Twitter. Twitter itself has a large share of social media use in Indonesia. According to the We Are Social report, the number of Twitter users in Indonesia will reach 18.45 million in 2022. This figure puts Indonesia in fifth place among the countries with the most Twitter users in the world.

Twitter is one of the social media that is widely used by the public to find information. Social media with the bird logo provides information in the form of text, images, and sounds written and shared by other users. In addition, Twitter also provides a trend function to make it easier for users to find the latest case information instantly. It's just that there is a significant difference between Twitter and other social media, namely that the information disseminated on Twitter is limited to 280 characters, and if a user wants to post information that exceeds the character limit, he will present it in a *thread*.

As an informational medium, the information posted on Twitter is also diverse. One of the news that is often highlighted on this platform is news related to sexual harassment. According to Farley (1978), sexual harassment itself is a form of sexual seduction that the recipient does not intend and comes in many forms, including subtle, abusive, public, physical, and verbal, and because the recipient does not want it, so it is one-way. The sexual harassment information circulating through Twitter pages is often the original message written and shared by the victims of the crime themselves. The information received by users can generally influence attitudes, views, perceptions, and feelings (Effendy 2019:14). Elvinaro (2004) said that the more often a person sees, reads and listens to the media, the more the message conveyed will stick in the mind of the communicant and cause attention. The results of a survey conducted by the American Psychological Association also stated that 56% of respondents out of 95% of respondents who read the news regularly stated that the activity made them stressed and 72% of respondents believe the media overestimates the news (Bethune & Lewan, 2017).

Nowadays, sexual harassment often occurs everywhere without witnessing potential victims. According to Sumera (2013) in (Judge, 2019) sexual harassment is the abuse of the relationship between women and men, hurting one of the parties (because it is harassed and degraded). Therefore, sexual harassment is not only manifested as harassment that insults women, but also to men, but it is women who suffer the most from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is not easy to recognize, but many people experience it, including in Indonesia's Campus Environment (Adiyanto, 2020).

Women are most vulnerable to being victims of sexual violence. Women are plagued by various sensitive issues in their lives, ranging from gender bias issues in all forms of violence, including very Rampant sexual violence. The status of women in social life is indeed not equal to that of men, although efforts in this direction have long been completed. The strength of social, cultural and institutional factors the fact that women are inferior to men is the main reason for this fact (Afiyah, 2020). (Kurnianingsih, 2003) Gender analysis always finds that some women experience Subordination, marginalization, domination, and even violence.

In this study, researchers felt the need to know the influence and relationship between influencers about sexual harassment of women on Twitter on students' anxiety levels. Similar studies have been conducted before, except that the focus of the news is more on TV compared to social media. Meanwhile, the current millennial generation of Mercu Buana University Campus 3 Students class of 2021 as respondents tend to visit social media more often to find information.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Mass Media Exposure Theory

Mass media exposure is a condition where the audience is exposed to the messages conveyed by the media. According to Shore (1985:26) media exposure is not only about the audience feeling close enough to the physical presence of the mass media, but more than that there is an element of openness between the audience to the messages conveyed by the media. Along with the times, the reach of mass media exposure has become wider because the presence of the internet network makes the spread of messages global.

Content on new media can be accessed anytime, anywhere, through a variety of digital devices and has the ability to interact between the giver and recipient of information and allows for creative participation from various parties (McQuail: 2011). Therefore, audiences are increasingly vulnerable to being exposed to or affected by the amount of information they get from new mass media.

The exposure of mass media that hits the audience can be measured by looking at three factors of audience tendency when reading or seeing the mass media information they receive. According to Elvinaro (2004) the 3 factors consist of frequency, duration and attention.

1. Frequency describes how often the audience reads and sees information disseminated through mass media. The higher the frequency, the more imprinted the message will be in the audience's mind and cause attention.
2. Duration describes how long the audience sees and reads the information conveyed by the media
3. Attention relates to the psychological state of the audience when listening to messages. The high attention of the audience is influenced by elements in the message such as audio, video or informational titles.

2. Anxiety Levels

Anxiety is a subjective feeling experienced by the individual (Freud: 1954). This feeling arises when the individual is in a situation that makes himself feel threatened so as to cause helplessness (Pratiwi: 2010)

One of the effects of constant exposure to news with the same message is anxiety. Anxiety is an individual's psychological response to external situations, threats, or stimuli that cause the individual to feel discomfort. According to Artkinson, anxiety is an unpleasant emotion described by adjectives such as worry, anxiety, and fear, which are sometimes experienced with varying intensities (Rifki, 2022).

The level of anxiety is divided into four categories namely mild, moderate, severe and panic anxiety. Mild anxiety is associated with stress in everyday life and causes people to wake up and expand their field of consciousness. Moderate anxiety allows one to focus on what is important and put others aside, allowing one to be selective in his attention but able to do things with more focus. Severe anxiety greatly limits the range of a person's perception. A person tends to focus on details and details without thinking about anything else (Komala, 2022). Panic anxiety is associated with fear and terror when individuals lose control. People who experience panic can't do things even when they have a direction. Panic involves depersonalization. Panic can lead to increased motor activity, decreased ability to relate to others, cognitive distortions, and loss of irrational thinking.

METHODS

This research uses quantitative research methods. Quantitative method research is used to examine certain populations or samples with data collection carried out through research instruments, as well as the data analysis process is quantitative or statistical with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2013: 8). This study uses an explanatory approach that aims to explain the relationship or influence of a variable on other variables (Abdullah, 2015: 80). The independent variable in this study was the reporting on Twitter related to sexual harassment and the dependent variable was the level of anxiety.

The population used in the study was only female students of FIKOMM UMBY class of 2021 in the morning regular class which amounted to 126 female students with vulnerable ages 18-25 years with the reason that women are the most vulnerable to being victims of sexual harassment, so researchers wanted to know the influence and relationship of reporting sexual harassment on women's psychological conditions in response to the reality of sexual harassment that occurred. The sampling technique in this study is *probability sampling*, which is a sampling technique that provides an equal opportunity for each member of the population to be able to become a member of the sample.

The *probability sampling* technique chosen is *Simple Random Sampling*, which is a sampling technique from a population that is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in that population (Sugiyono, 2013: 82). To determine the number of samples to be used, researchers used the slovin formula with a precision of 5% of the total population so that a sample of 96 respondents was obtained. However, in the application in the field, not many female students of FIKOM UMBY class of 2021 have

become Twitter users. So, by adjusting the reality in the field, the number of samples obtained and used in this study was only 51 respondents.

Data collection techniques are carried out by distributing research questionnaires to respondents. The scale used to measure the research instrument is the Likert scale by simplifying answer choices into 4 answer choices only presented in 4 points with STS, TS, S, and SS criteria. This is done to avoid indecisive answers from respondents that can cause double meanings. These answers are not expected to appear in research instruments because the "Neutral" answer option can risk omitting a lot of research data so that the amount of information that has been collected decreases.

The data collected came from 51 respondents who were processed using *the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)* software. First of all, researchers distributed questionnaires to a sample of 20 students. This sample is used to determine the degree of validity and reliability of the instrument. After the instrument was declared valid and reliable, researchers continued the survey stage to 126 female students as a research sample, but Twitter users in the field were only 51 female students. The second data analysis was used to determine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variables analyzed using linear regression analysis, while differences in perception between categories of research samples were used with independent *sample t-Test* test analysis.

RESULTS

This research was conducted by distributing questionnaires related to news (X) consisting of 6 questions and anxiety levels (Y) consisting of 10 questions. Respondents in this study consisted of 51 female students. Before the questionnaire was used for research, researchers tested the questionnaire on 20 test samples. The test results of research instruments in the form of validity and reliability tests are described in the following sections.

The results of the validity test on the media usage variable questionnaire (X) are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Media Use Variable Instrument Validity Test Results

Questions and Statements	Pearson Product Moment Values
X1. Frequency	0,737
1. Duration of access in a day	0,643
2. Access to information	
X2. Duration	0,761
1. Twitter Access Duration	
X3. Attention	0,733
1. Interest	0,703
2. Interest in news shared by victims	
3. Giving Likes and Re-Tweets	0,511

Meanwhile, the validity test results on the questionnaire of information needs fulfillment variables (Y) are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Media Fulfillment Variable Instrument Validity Test Results

Statement	Pearson Product Moment Values
Y1. Light	
1. Anxiety	0,798
Y2. Keep	
1. Interact	0,799
2. Not Much to Say	0,697
Y3. Heavy	
1. Concentration	0,648
2. Perspire	0,718
3. Anxiety	0,878
Y4. Panic	
1. Panic	0,805
2. Nightmare	0,493
3. Threat	0,837
4. Shutting Down	0,692

In Table 1 and Table 2 the *Pearson Product Moment* values are compared with r table where with the degree of freedom $df=20-2=18$ and a significance level of 5% obtained r table of 0.444. Thus, based on Table 1 and Table 2 above, the Pearson Product Moment in each item of variables X and Y is greater than the r value of the table so it can be said that the research instrument is valid. Initially, the number of instrument items was 21 items, but after analysis, there were 3 invalid items, 2 in variable X items and 3 in variable Y so that the total number of items for this research instrument was 16.

After conducting a validity test on the research instrument, the next step is to test the reliability instrument using the Alpha Cronbach formula. The test results showed that the value of Cronbach's Alpha on variable X was 0.792 while on variable Y was 0.899. The reliability results of the variables X and Y are more than r table 0.444. Therefore, it can be said that this research instrument is reliable or consistent. Because the instrument is valid and reliable, it can be continued with the distribution of questionnaires on research samples.

1. Test Analysis Prerequisites

In this study, hypothesis testing was carried out to determine the relationship and influence of media use variables on student anxiety levels. So, the *Product Moment* correlation test and simple linear regression test are used. So that before the hypothesis testing is carried out, the analysis prerequisite test is first carried out, namely the normality and linearity test.

Normality and linearity testing of this study was carried out using SPSS software version 20 on the Kolmogorov-smirnov test. Data can be known whether the results of the normal distributed normality test or not can be seen in the table of significant values (Asymp.Sig) by the results of SPSS processing. If the significance value is >0.05 then it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Based on the results of data processing, a significant value (Asymp.Sig) of 0.011 was obtained so that the results were obtained that the data was not distributed normally.

Furthermore, the results of linearity testing obtained sig values. at a *linearity* of $0.497 > 0.05$ which indicates that there is a linear relationship between the variables of reporting on Twitter about sexual harassment to the level of female student anxiety.

2. Hypothesis Test

Product Moment Correlation Testing

The hypothesis in this section is whether or not there is a link between reporting on Twitter about sexual harassment (X) and female college students' (Y) anxiety levels. The results of the SPSS-assisted *Product Moment* correlation test showed Sig. 0.489 > 0.000 means that there is no relationship between variable X and variable Y. This is shown from the *Pearson Correlatio* value of -0.109, which means that there is a very weak negative relationship between the two variables.

Simple Linear Regression Testing

After it was discovered that there was no relationship between variables X and Y, it was continued with a simple linear regression analysis this analysis was used to see the influence of variable X, namely news on Twitter about sexual harassment on variable Y, namely the level of anxiety of female students using the regression equation (Uyanto, 2009: 233). The results of the regression analysis can be seen in Tabel 3.

Table 3. Regression Result Analysis

Variable	Standardized Coefficient	R Square	Sig
Frequency	0.034	0.001	0.813
Duration	- 0.109	0.012	0.448
Attention	0.034	0.001	0.811
R Square		0.000	

Based on Table 3, it shows that the r square coefficient in the regression analysis test results is 0.000, which means that the anxiety level variable is not influenced by independent variables of media use, namely media frequency, duration, and attention.

Furthermore, by analyzing each indicator on the fulfillment variable, namely variabel X1 in the form of "frequency" shows a significant value of 0.813 with a beta coefficient of 0.034. Hal this indicates that the variable X1 has no effect on the variable level of anxiety. Furthermore, at variabel X2 "duration" shows a significant value of 0.448 with a beta coefficient of -0.109. This suggests that variable X2 has no effect on the anxiety level variable.

In variabel X3 "attention" also shows a significant value of 0.811 with a beta coefficient of 0.034. Hal this indicates that the variable X3 has no effect on the variable level of anxiety.

DISCUSSION

The results section has shown no association between the news variables on Twitter and the anxiety levels of female students. Furthermore, alinear regression test showed that news on Twitter about sexual harassment did not have a significant influence on the student's anxiety levels. In addition, the frequency indicator does not have any impact on the level of anxiety of female students, so often knowing whether or not female students read, and seeing reports about sexual harassment shared via Twitter does not interfere with the psychological condition of female students, especially those related to anxiety.

Another data is the duration which also has no effect on the level of anxiety of FIKOMM UMBY Students class of 2021. So, no matter how long students read news about sexual harassment, it does not cause anxiety in female students about the reality that exists, especially when they interact and communicate directly with men.

Furthermore, reports of sexual harassment that are interesting, viral, or written directly by the victim on the attention indicator also have no influence on the level of anxiety of female students. Therefore, no matter how much attention is paid when reading the news, it still does not affect the level of anxiety of female students.

The presence of mass media consisting of frequency, duration, and attention has absolutely no influence on the level of anxiety of FIKOMM students of Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta Class of 2021.

CONCLUSION

The results showed that there was no relationship between reporting on Twitter about sexual harassment and female students' anxiety levels. Furthermore, the linear regression test showed that the news on Twitter about sexual harassment had no effect at all on the level of anxiety of students of the Faculty of Communication and Multimedia Sciences, Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta. Therefore, the next researcher can follow up related to the I_a in variable which really affects the level of anxiety of the student.

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