

Hidden sexuality in art : representasi of sexuality harassment in film “penyalin cahaya”

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ABSTRAK

The phenomenon of sexual harassment is a phenomenon that is most often discussed by society today. The reason is, this phenomenon becomes so important because it is not only in the community, but also get into the educational environment, especially the campus environment. Also some victims are still invisible and do not get a fair solution, because there are factors that still cover up so that the victim remains silent and cannot move. This is where art becomes a place to express how the phenomenon of sexual harassment occurs. With art, artists can illustrate how sexual harassment is a phenomenon that is still invisible and is only considered small by some people. This is where the filmmaker makes the issue between sexual harassment and art become an idea to make a film. This research aims to explain to the public how sexual harassment is represented behind the art in the film “Penyalin Cahaya/Photocopier”. This type of research here uses a qualitative research method of Roland Barthes semiotic analysis. The results of this semiotic analysis show that the film “Penyalin Cahaya/Photocopier” represents sexual harassment behind of art. From the results of the study, several findings were found: (1) the Medusa character illustrates the goddess of sexual harassment victims; (2) The results of abstract photos taken from victim’s body parts; (3) God costume and fogging implementation. This research concludes that the film “Penyalin Cahaya/Photocopier” describes how acts of sexual harassment are carried out that hide behind the art.

1. Introduction

Sexual harassment has always been a problem that is frequently discussed and has always been a seductive case in society. Because, the case of sexual harassment frequently happens in the environment, either directly or indirectly. No exception in the educational environment, especially in the campus environment. There are still many cases of sexual harassment that happened in the campus environment, and it is still considered an unimportant and underestimated phenomenon. The campus environment, in certain, should pay more attention to important cases of sexual harassment. for example, the case of sexual harassment experienced by a student with the initials RW from the University of Indonesia by her lecturer, and also the case of sexual harassment by Agni from Gadjah Mada University by her friend should be resolved fairly (Achmad, 2020).

Many victims of sexual harassment cases choose to stay silent and do not report the actions they receive. The reason is the fear of blaming victims, namely the victim as guilty and the perpetrator as innocent. The factors are the position of the perpetrator who is higher than the victim, proof that does not support it, and fear of blame from the perspective of the victim. This act of sexual harassment is invisible and infrequently noticed by the public because of its fact “below the water line” resulting in numerous victims (Clancy et al., 2020). Sexual harassment happens when a person is subjected to sexual acts both verbal and non-verbal because of gender or sexual orientation that can happen anywhere, such as the educational environment or the surrounding environment, whose actions are filthy, blinking, displaying sexual images or objects, and sending sexual messages (Burn, 2019). Victims of sexual harassment are mostly women, but not always because it can also happen in men even though most of the perpetrators are men (Clancy et al., 2020).

This sexual harassment case attracts the attention of the media, especially the mass media. Because this sexual harassment is a case that cannot be underestimated. Thus, the media hopes that with representation process, each perpetrator of sexual harassment can be got to justice and give the victims justice and protection from the impacts they receive. The impact of sexual harassment is mental decline, bad emotions, and decreased self-confidence (Jannah, 2021) to be related to depression, sleep problems, anxiety, and suicide attempts (Jonsdottir et al., 2022) which triggers the emergence of post-traumatic stress disorder when the victim does not get good treatment (Nurbayani et al., 2022). The media plays an important role in transmitting messages and constructing public opinion (Fadilah & Setiawan, 2021). The process of media in transmitting messages is to construct an event or issue. Construction is an effort by the media to form a reality through an incident from an event, which is then directed to the community so that people understand the message transmitted by the media (Bungin, 2008).

The issue raised by director Wregas Bhanuteja under the title of *Penyalin Cahaya*, lifted cases of sexual harassment related to art. The act of sexual harassment by the perpetrator becomes invisible because it is covered by the existence of art. Some scenes in the film that have signs of sexual harassment are related to art, such as God's costumes, the role of the goddess Medusa, the evidence, and fogging smoke. The issue of sexual harassment has also attracted several studies which have been redefined by the media. Research that has discussed sexual harassment is a portrayal of acts of sexual harassment in the form of catcalling and physical harassment on the side of the road by a strange man against a woman (Asti et al., 2021). Research that discussed the video of the opening process in childbirth which is considered an act of sexual harassment based on 3 meanings, denotative meaning through visual, verbal, and audio movements; connotative meaning through the expression of the perpetrator and the body movements of the perpetrator, as well as ideology or myths about the image of women regarding childbirth (Rosida et al., 2021) and research on the impact of sexual harassment in the form of rape causes mental health to be disturbed and has an impact on psychology so that it traumatizes (Aini et al., 2021).

This study tries to represent acts of sexual harassment in the educational environment, which still acquire injustice because of the artistic aspects that cover cases of sexual harassment that happen.

2. Method

2.1. Research Paradigm

This study uses an interpretive constructivist research paradigm. The interpretive constructivist research paradigm is a research paradigm that focuses on symbols, signs, and language which are analyzed to produce meaning through the observations and thoughts of researchers (Achmad, 2020). The purpose is to get a meaning or message about the phenomenon of sexual harassment which is analyzed through symbols, signs, and language (Gül et al., 2022).

The interpretive constructivist research paradigm uses theory to explain signs, symbols and codes to produce meaning. The process of this paradigm is analyzing social processes and phenomena illustrated in the film, by collecting theories from signs, symbols, and codes (Barthes, 1964). The interpretive constructivist paradigm in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* is a research conducted by analyzing symbols and signs of sexual harassment hiding behind the art and trying to express a meaning that is built on the observations and thoughts of researchers in the form of text.

2.2. Research Types

This study uses a qualitative research type. Qualitative research is analysis with data collection based on the researcher's observations of the object under study. The data studied and the results acquired are in the form of text. Qualitative research uses theoretical data to explain the signs studied so that meaning is produced. The data acquired from qualitative research are analyzed and discussed to receive research results in the form of theories and explanations in the form of texts. Qualitative research provides various interpretations easily, builds interconnections, emphasizes problems, and understands phenomena.

2.3. Data Extraction

The data used in this study used primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the main data used in research. Primary data is an important part of the research component whose data cannot be replaced or lost. The primary data in this research are in the form of documentation files for the film *Penyalin Cahaya* and pieces of scenes about sexual harassment.

Secondary data or supporting data is data acquired from supporting research data collected and acquired from various kinds of literature. Secondary data or supporting data is data that complements primary data in completing research. Secondary data is acquired from a collection of books, news, articles, journals, or other reference sources related to sexual harassment and the arts. Secondary data were collected and understood to acquire theories about sexual harassment related to art. The results of the data collected are used to strengthen theories regarding the phenomenon of sexual harassment related to art.

2.4. Data Analysis

This study uses data analysis semiotics Roland Barthes. Data analysis that focuses on signs, symbols and symbols. Each phenomenon has a meaning that is formed in the form of signs and symbols which are then analyzed with language. Semiotic data analysis does not only explain the meaning of the results but also pays attention to the rules that underlie the object of research in generating meaning (Barthes, 1964). Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis does not only observe words, pictures and music, but the object under study also functions as a sign. There are 3 concepts of meaning in Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis. The meaning of connotation, denotation, and myth.

Connotative is a meaning that is open and not revealed. Its meaning is not clearly described. Researchers must analyze by observing signs to produce their meaning. Denotation is a meaning that is direct and definite. The meaning has been described simply, has been described clearly and has been agreed by many people. The meaning of myth is a meaning that is formed based on the ideology, traditional values and culture of the community. The meaning of myth helps the other two concepts of meaning to see how the process of representation works at the cultural level (Mansour et al., 2021).

3. Literature Review

3.1. Media Representation

Media representation is understood as a way to describe an event that is received from the signs or meanings transmitted by the media so that it can be directed to the audience. Representation is an important part of the meaning production process where the resulting meaning is in the form of text. Representation involves the use of language, signs, and also pictures that represent an event. Representing an event means describing real events to be portrayed according to what is in our minds (Hall, 1997). An important role in media representation is language. Language gives an overview of how culture and representation work, which is then accomplished by a semiotic method. Semiotics is the study of signs, symbols, and codes to produce meaning. Signs that have been set up in language can translate a person's thoughts or concepts into words, sounds, or images to describe the meaning and direct it to the public. These signs are used to symbolize, represent or point to an object, person, or the real events (Hall, 1997).

One of the representation steps is the use of media, such as mass media in the form of television and films, or social media in the form of social platforms. In films, media representation requires researchers to analyze body language, facial expressions, conversational dialogue, and also background sound to be translated into meaningful ideas.

The media easily transmit signs that can easily reach the public and are more easily understood by the public. Thus, in the process of media representation, the reality described by the media is made as close as possible to the reality that exists in the environment and happens in society (van Meer & Pollmann, 2022). The media is believed to be the most important control holder in describing the meaning of an event that is successful in forming public opinion, thoughts, and statements (Danesi, 2011). Media is a place used by a person or group of people to deliver information or messages attended to the public or audience (Bowman, 2020). A person's views and perceptions of something at an event can be easily influenced by the media (van Meer & Pollmann, 2022). The media also provides a platform for the public so that public feels what the media is trying to describe from the social relationships that happen.

This media representation focuses on the images, stories, sounds, and characters that appear in the media every day to give an impression of how we imagine the world. So, in the process, media representation must have meaning for the audience. This media representation process is reliable enough to understand a situation where in the process it helps, informs, and directs someone to evaluate and understand phenomena, others, and themselves. Where this process directs to symbolic text and content, such as photos, news articles, advertisements, radio programs, Youtube videos, blogs, and social media platforms (Hall, 1997).

3.2. Sexuality, Gender and Arts

Media representation will never be separated from the process that forms an event based on the reality that happens in society. Sexuality and gender are no exceptions. Sexuality and gender are two things that are close together and have almost the same meaning but different meanings. Gender is a social construction of biological sex that has been formed in society for a long time. Gender builds the differences between men and women that are recognized by society through the attitudes, feelings, and behaviors that connected to some culture with a person's biological sex (Potter et al., 2022). Gender is related to social, cultural, and legal aspects (Fosch-Villaronga et al., 2021). Differences in gender and sexuality, gender is a psychosocial construction that is broader in extent than sexuality, which integrates social norms, roles, behaviors, expressions, and identities of women or men in society (Beygui et al., 2021).

Sexuality is a form of physical attraction related to the romantic or emotional nature of a person to another. Sexuality is almost the same as gender which is constructed through social demands and societal norms. but what makes the difference is that sexuality is a psychic form in the form of imagination, thoughts, and fantasies about one's body that leads to sex (Beygui et al., 2021). Sexuality influences aspects of life (Bungener et al., 2022). Sexuality and gender are still frequently discussed in society. The differences between men and women made the facts that the acknowledgment of socialization is different because of the gender and being a problem in society (De la Torre-Sierra & Guichot-Reina, 2022). Most women are assumed to be more vulnerable aspect compared to men. Because women have long been seen as aspects that manage households compared to men (Pike et al., 2022). Where men are stronger figures than women. Men are stronger, ideological, authoritative, and more mighty than women who are gentle, emotional, patient, and fragile (Murphy et al., 2022). Gender differences between men and women cause gender variations. One form of gender deviance is sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is an act of abuse of sexuality between men and women due to different gender stereotypes (Schultz & Goldsmith, 2001). Most sexual harassment is targeted at women than men. However, there is also the fact that men can also be victims of sexual harassment (Jonsdottir et al., 2022). Sexual harassment according to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is an action taken by someone to another person that is seductive and leads to unwanted sexual things and makes others feel uncomfortable (Schultz & Goldsmith, 2001).

The phenomenon of gender variation and sexuality is also related to art. Art is a work created by a person or artist who is created based on an idea or thought that was created to be run into the work. The works were created such as paintings and drama or theater (Indiana, 2019). Some artists create their works as a form of illustration of how gender and sexuality variations happen. Citra Sasmita's example of artwork with portrayals of sexuality and gender variations about violence and sexual harassment (Aprian et al., 2022). Other works of art that also have gender and sexuality variations are works of drama or theater Variations happen when the roles acquired are not followed by gender. When masculinity and femininity become so important (Kurniawati & Nurmaisarah, 2018).

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Goddess Medusa's Character from Theater Scene

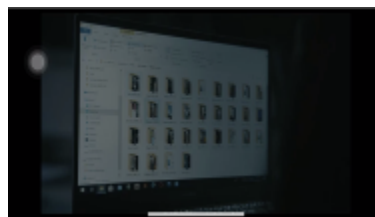


Connotative meaning : Sign of the Goddess Medusa as an icon of sexual harassment from Ancient Greek that becomes a harassment victim by God Poseidon.

Denotative meaning : The character of Goddess Medusa being antagonist and evil because of her hair and their face.

Sexual harassment has been happening for a long time. Even since the time of Ancient Greece, sexual harassment has also occurred. From ancient Greek myth, the goddess Medusa is known as the icon of the woman who was raped by Poseidon. Goddess Medusa became a symbol of the negative stigma of women in society. Goddess Medusa was finally cursed by the God Athena because of her bad actions in the palace of God Athena, by turning Medusa's hair into snakes. This act of sexual harassment is believed to be the perspective of mythological beliefs as disguised sexual harassment. Goddess Medusa did not get justice but instead became the one who was punished even though she was the victim of God Poseidon's sexual harassment. The reason is that God Poseidon's position is higher than Goddess Medusa. The theater presented in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* tells the story of Goddess Medusa who turns men who look at her into stone. And how Goddess Medusa became a female icon with an evil aura due to the sexual harassment she received. The sign of the Goddess Medusa figure is a symbol of victims of sexual abuse in Ancient Greek mythology.

4.2. The Scene of the Main Character Finding a Hard Dish Containing of Women's Pictures

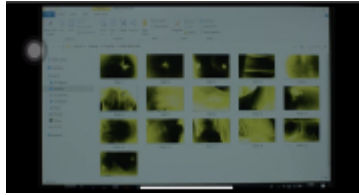


Connotative meaning : The bunch of albums photos of a few people seems a basic because most of all photos are unimportant and random.

Denotative meaning : The sign displayed a collection of photos of women of sexual nature taken without knowledge of the owner. It's clearly illustrates that the act is an act of sexual harassment

Saving files in the form of photos, videos or other visual files that are personal and sexually suggestive is also an act of sexual harassment. These actions are considered to make other people uncomfortable because private pictures and videos of sexual value are taken without the permission of the owner.

4.3. Evidence of Sexual Harassment from Photos of Theater Equipment



Connotative meaning : Photos of theater equipment that are taken, are abstract. Cause it's just yellow and black with some objects that didn't know what it means

Denotative meaning : Photos that were re-edited with the main character show that the abstract photos are body parts of the human such as the navel, birthmark, tattoo, etc. That means a sexual body part of human.

The scene is at 1 hour 15 minutes 31 seconds when the main character finds a file in the form of a photo file used by her campus theater arts property. The main character finds some evidence when the edited yellow and black photo is changed to the original color. There are photographs of body parts that are sexual. The photos taken are not seen as part of a person's body because the photos shown in the theater are photos that have been edited and disguised, so many people don't know and don't realize. The resulting meaning is an act of sexual harassment carried out by taking photos of other people's sexual body parts without permission to be used as property in theater art performances. The act of sexual harassment is not visible because it is covered by staged theater art and hidden image editing.

4.4. Blaming Victim Scene Against Victims By Perpetrators and Campus Associations



Denotative meaning : Campus institution didn't want to take an actions for the victim. They giving statement that the victim doing the defamation to the perpetrator.

Blaming Victims is an action taken by the perpetrator of sexual harassment against the victim of sexual harassment that the words and treatment of the victim trigger the perpetrator to dedicate acts of sexual harassment so the perpetrator does not have a responsibility to the victim because basically the victim is the one who is blamed in the act of sexual harassment. Blaming victims make victims not dare to report and do not get justice for the actions they receive (Mansour et al., 2021).

Blaming the victim is portrayed in a scene in the 90th minute where the main female character who is a victim of sexual harassment tries to report evidence of sexual harassment, but is supposed to have defamed the perpetrator. This reimagining of the blaming victim case explains that the perpetrator who has power over the victim is more likely to win and not get punished. The college also did not take further action for fear of tarnishing the college's reputation. The impact of blaming the victim is that the perpetrator can go free without punishment, feel victorious, and can re-do his actions because he is considered more powerful than the victim. The impact on the victim is that the victim becomes closed and is afraid to report the act of sexual harassment she has received. The

act of blaming victims has been clearly described and the meaning can be understood by the audience.

4.5. Video Scenes of Sexual Harassment of Multiple Victims



Denotative meaning : A video about someone who unconscious and undressed were taken a picture by the perpetrators without they're knowing. It's definitely a sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is an act that is carried out without the permission of others and is considered disturbing and also makes other people uncomfortable. One of them is taking videos and photos of people who are unconscious and naked, without that person's permission. The scene that aired at minute 1 hour 52 minutes depicts acts of sexual harassment carried out in the form of taking videos and photos of victims who are unconscious and undressed. The photographs taken are used for decoration and equipment for theater or drama. This scene has a clear meaning about acts of sexual harassment in the form of taking photos and videos that are sexually explicit.

4.6. Fogging Smoke Scene and Wearing a God Costumes and Singing Melodies by Perpetrators



Connotative meaning : The fogging smoke that happened when the victims trying to report the sexual harassment they got. And the God's costume when the perpetrator shows up while singing the weird song.

Denotative meaning : the victims being silenced by the perpetrators person as know as the fogging man it means victims cannot be free to report the act they received.

The signs portrayed in the 1 hour 57-minute scene, namely the spraying of fogging smoke around the victims' houses, and the appearance of the perpetrators in god costumes have meanings that must be analyzed. Fogging smoke causes the surrounding environment to become invisible because it is covered in smoke. The act of spraying fogging smoke also discourages citizens from taking a walk outside their homes. The meaning taken from this sign is that acts of sexual harassment are still considered unimportant and closed. Victims of sexual harassment cannot run and report the actions they received. Illustrated with fogging smoke because this act of sexual harassment is usually invisible and many people don't know because they can't see the act of sexual harassment directly.



The God costume used by the perpetrator also has meaning in the act of sexual harassment. The costume of the God used is the costume of the God Poseidon, the God of The Sea according to ancient Greek mythology. God Poseidon has a history of stories about acts of sexual harassment in the form of raping the Goddess Medusa in the land of the God Athena. The act of sexual harassment did not make God Poseidon punished, but it was Goddess Medusa who received punishment from God Athena. God Poseidon is still free and unpunished for his actions. The reason was because God Poseidon was the God of the Sea and had a high position. The costumes used by the perpetrators have the meaning that the perpetrators can still act freely and are not punished for their sexual harassment acts.

4.7. Photocopy of Statements, Body Parts, and Faces of the Victims on the Campus Building



Connotative meaning : The victims doing the photocopy of their face and their stories for being sexual harassment at the top of building and spread their photocopies to all people.

The last-minute cut, which is at the 2nd minute of the hour, has the signs illustrated when the victims bring the photocopier to the top of the building, make photocopies of the statements of harassment that each victim receives, and photocopies of the faces of the victims of abuse. which is then spread from the top of the building. This sign illustrates how victims of sexual harassment do not have a place to report and do not have the power to require justice for acts of sexual harassment that victims receive. The resulting meaning is for the public to see and understand better that acts of sexual harassment are important and dangerous.

5. Conclusion

This study illustrates that acts of sexual harassment can happen anywhere, anytime, to anyone, and at any access. The educational environment should be more aware of cases of sexual harassment, the evidence is that they are not ready to handle these cases. Acts of sexual harassment continue to happen, especially to perpetrators who very cleverly cover up these actions. In the Film Copying Cahaya, it is described how sexual harassment is carried out in the arts, especially in theater. Sexual harassment is the taking of photos and videos of sexual parts of a person's body, which is carried out without permission and is carried out without clothes when the victim is unconscious. The photos taken are then taken only in certain parts, edited to be disguised, and used as background properties in the theater stage.

Not once or twice such acts of harassment were committed. The main character finds factual evidence from photos and videos about sexual harassment. However, this evidence does not substantiate the victim's report and there has been victim blaming against the victim. The description of sexual harassment is still assumed unimportant and does not appear to happen when fogging smoke is sprayed in citizens' homes. The purpose of the perpetrator who is still overseeing free without punishment is portrayed in the costume of the god Poseidon worn by the perpetrator and the song is sung when taking evidence from the victim. This portrayal reveals that sexual harassment is still considered

unimportant and not serious, perpetrators still act freely and victims do not get justice. The way for the victim to make the community more aware of sexual harassment is by spreading statements about the acts of sexual harassment she received and the faces of the victims. This action aims to make the community, especially educational institutions, see the victim more than the perpetrator, especially the position of the perpetrator.

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