



Representation of Symbolic Violence In Women's Body In Online Media (Case Study at Tribunnews in Covering the Case of Online Prostitution by Artist Vanessa Angel)

Algooth Putranto^{1*}, Anastasia Santi Delliana²

¹Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, ²Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Kalbis

The research aims to explain the form of symbolic violence against a woman as a victim of online prostitution crime in the online news framing. It took an example of news on the victim of online prostitution crime Vanessa Angle case on Tribunnews published during January 2019. There are three findings from the research include news frames of the victim of online prostitution crime victims, 3 form of symbolic violence and the factors affecting the process of news framing. The result of data analyses found two of news frame, in the form of (a) economic frame (b) law and morality frame. The realization of symbolic violence contained in both of frames, include: (a) gender bias of affecting the framing process by Tribunnews found in this research are: (a) patriarchy and misogyny ideologies (b) benefit of business interest and (c) vision and mission of editorial.

Keywords: Symbolic violence, Woman, Media, Online, Framing

OPEN ACCESS

ISSN 2541-2841 (online)

ISSN 2302-6790 (print)

Edited by:

Didik Hariyanto

Reviewed by:

Achmad Herman

*Correspondence:

Algooth Putranto
algooth.pao@bsi.ac.id

Received: 13 Januari 2019

Accepted: 15 Januari 2019

Published: 1 Maret 2019

Citation:

Putranto A and Delliana AS (2019)
Representation of Symbolic
Violence In Women's Body In Online
Media (Case Study at Tribunnews in
Covering the Case of Online
Prostitution by Artist Vanessa
Angel).
Kanal. 7:2.
doi: doi.org/10.21070/kanal.v7i2.46

INTRODUCTION

Mass communication is a process that often occurs, is produced, is used to interact with a mass or a group of people with large numbers. Mass communication is "a process in which media organizations produce and disseminate messages to the public at large and on the other hand is a process where the message is sought, used, and consumed by the audience" Rohim (2009).

Mass media has a role that has a strong influence in disseminating information to the public. Media is not only used purely to disseminate information, but the way of disseminating information is oriented towards a goal. Mass media has three things that mark its strength in the midst of society, namely constructing and deconstructing reality, aggregating and articulating interests, producing and reproducing cultural identities Parwito (2007).

Talking about mass media in Indonesia today must discuss the growth of the internet in Indonesia which continues to increase as the population grows. Currently, Indonesia's population reaches 262 million people. According to the report of the 2018 Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) more than 50 percent or around 143 million people have been connected to the internet throughout 2017.

The majority of 72.41 percent internet users are still from urban communities who have used the internet not only to communicate but also to buy goods, order transportation, and do business and work. While based on its geographical area, the people in Java are the most exposed to the internet at 57.70 percent. Furthermore, the population of Sumatra Island was

19.09 percent, followed by the inhabitants of Kalimantan Island 7.97 percent, Sulawesi Island 6.73 percent, Bali Island - West Nusa Tenggara - East Nusa Tenggara 5.63 percent, and Maluku-Papua 2.49 percent.

Whereas in terms of the age of users, the internet is dominated by 19 to 34 years old (49.52 percent) then 29.55 percent of Indonesian internet users aged 35 to 54 years are considered as productive age and easily adapt to change. While adolescents aged 13 to 18 years occupy the third position with a portion of 16.68 percent. Finally, parents above 54 years are only 4.24 percent who use the internet.

Apart from age, educational factors influence internet penetration in Indonesia. 88.24 percent of users are masters and masters. The majority of S1 and Diploma graduates have also used the internet, which is as much as 79.23 percent.

The more vital use of the internet can be seen from the teaching system in schools and colleges. It is not surprising then that users with high school / MA / Package C education level, SMP / MTs / Package B, SD / MI / Package A, and those who do not go to school, achieved a percentage of 70.54 percent, 48.53 percent, 25, respectively. 10 percent, and 5.45 percent.

While at the economic level, the majority of internet users come from the lower middle class. APJII found that out of 143 million Indonesians connected to the internet, there are at least 62.5 million lower-middle-class people who use the internet. Whereas the upper-class community is 2.8 million.

The growth of internet users in Indonesia not only brings changes in people's communication behaviour, but the growth of internet users also brings new ways for people, especially those who use the internet, one of which is to get information through online (online) news portals or social media. The Press Council in 2018 estimates that online (online) media in Indonesia reaches 43,300 media but very few are professionals, around 0.04 percent. On the contrary, the majority only uses it to seek money.

Apart from the motive for seeking profits, there is a dependence on the consumption patterns of online news readers in Indonesia that are mild, tend to be trivial, and sensational. The crisp news product will be interesting to share (viral) through social media and messaging applications.

The results of APJII's research in 2016 and 2017 found that the majority of internet usage in Indonesia is to chat through social media. This makes the issue on social media with online media even tighter: social media is a news-breaking tool. The problem is, the mass media then produce the news based solely on topics that are popular on social media and ignore the function of journalism in offering quality public talks. The trouble is, the information circulating through social media is then written as news by the media crew, which the reader then trusts as a truth to be neutralized.

In the creation of the real construction of women in the mass media, women are often the main object of the construction of the reality of mass media. According to Busby, Dominick et al in [Roekhan \(2009\)](#) women are portrayed as sexual objects, harassment, violence and are always ignored the blaming victim tends to occur in news about women or women victims of sexual crimes. One of them is news about the victims of online prostitution Vanessa Angel on January 5, 2019. The case of online prostitution involving Vanessa Angel on January 5, 2019, received strong attention from the mass media. In the span of four weeks or 6-28 January 2019, this news was published by Tribunnews not only regarding its legal case but exposing the identity, personal life and practice of prostitution alleged by police against Vanesa Angel who was with Avriellya Shaqqila model arrested by the East Java Regional Police in a hotel in Surabaya.

These conditions made the Tribunnews news and online media get sharp criticism from the National Women's Commission, the Ministry of Women and Anak Protection (PPA), the Alliance of Indonesian Journalists (AJI) and the Press Council. The four institutions considered the media reported that the case of online prostitution-Vanessa Angel is not proportional and tends to judge.

As Hollows revealed (2010: 28) [Hollows \(2010\)](#) the media play a role in socializing women into a limited idea of femininity. The idea of femininity socialized by Tribunnews will be captured by the reader as a socially real image that gives rise to mass culture in society, this is also related to the goal of industrialization which makes it a mass culture in society to be an

advantage. According to Strinanti (2004: 12) [Strinanti \(2004\)](#) mass culture is a popular culture that is produced through mass-produced industrial techniques to benefit the mass consumer audience.

Related to this research, the representation of symbolic violence can be seen through how Tribunnews covered coverage of online prostitution cases involving artist Vanessa Angel.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the method of framing analysis is used from Robert Entman's perspective where the selection process is from various aspects of reality so that certain parts of the event are more prominent than other aspects. He also includes the placement of information in a typical context so that certain sides get greater allocations than the other side [Eriyanto \(2002\)](#). This framing analysis will be used to find out how and what symbolic violence is contained in Tribunnews news. Through framing, the author will analyze the aspects highlighted by the Tribunnews news portal and what information is a manifestation of symbolic violence.

The nature of the research used in this case is explorative research that has the nature of exploring, revealing, exploring research findings in a broad and in-depth manner and the topic still tends to be new or rarely raised by researchers. Explorative research focuses on explaining what and what kind of problem is the topic of research. Descriptive research explains how problems and parties involved in the problem and exhaustively explain the causes of problems that occur.

If viewed from the explanation above, the framing analysis includes explorative research because the researcher will only describe the construction of symbolic violence against women at the Tribunnews portal, without exploring the causes, causal relationships, processes of occurrence and the people involved in the problem or topic this research.

While the research conceptual framework that will be used by the author comes from Robert Entman's framing theory and Pierre Bourdieu's symbolic theory of violence. A conceptual framework is an analytical tool derived from the main theoretical concepts.

1. Framing Robert Entman's version

The concept of news framing by the mass media according to Entman in Eriyanto consists of:

- Defining a Problem (Problem Identification) is what an issue or problem is defined by the media editor..
- Diagnosing the source of the problem (Diagnose Problem) is what the source of the problem is from the issue or the news that is appointed according to the editor.
- Making a moral decision (Moral Judgment) is like what moral values are formed by the editors of the media on issues or news.
- Recommending problem solving (Treatment recommendation) is an idea of the solution to the problem in the news proposed by the media editor.

2. Symbolic Violence according to Pierre Bourdieu in [Myles \(2010\)](#)

Symbolic violence is an attempt to dominate ideas in the news using symbols in the form of language, images, sounds to make the dominant group and the group exposed to the idea follow the idea unconsciously. As for the forms of symbolic violence in the form of:

- Blurred meaning: The meaning that is not easily known clearly because it is still vague and implicit. For example, figuratively, pornographizing connotations (text) (displaying images that stimulate sexual images) obscure the true meaning.
- Logic bias: Unreasonable thinking that is not relevant to the real context. for example excessive generalization, premise statements or conclusions and weak evidence.
- Value of bias: Values that are irrelevant to the context or issues discussed thus causing the perception of the problem to deviate from the correct context.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tribunnews.com is one of the news portals under the Kompas Gramedia Group as well as Kompas.com and Grid.id. The fact that all of them are under the same roof of the Kompas Gramedia Group often makes some readers and academics generalize all the media belonging to the Kompas Gramedia Group is a command. In fact, as a business entity, they compete equally fiercely even though they often use each other's news from their groups.

Tribun is the generic name of the Regional Press Group (Persda) born in 1987. The Tribune has become a giant regional newspaper that rivals the Jawa Pos network. The reader class question, Tribune is intended for SES A-B and B-C. While Tribunnews.com as the parent of Tribun news portal, is a news mix intended for SES A to C, as a result, the news that appears also does not have a market focus that even tends to be sensational.

Yulis Yulianto News Manager Tribunnews.com acknowledged that it was indeed concerned with speed while verification was carried outside by side even following. For verification tasks, there are 60 special teams. The problem of missed? Admittedly it happened. The strategy of Tribunnews.com, often disdained as click feed journalism or yellow journalism. Strategies that will be less relevant if the reader has the awareness and ability to choose and sort information (information literacy). (Putranto, 2018 in Remotivi) .

There are various types of definitions of violence. If grouped according to the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, the conception of violence can be divided into three senses. First: "violence is seen as an act of an actor or group of actors. Second; violence is defined as a product of structure. Third; violence is a network between actors and structures" [Fasri \(2014\)](#).

Violence by dialectical networks between actors and structures is interpreted as violence that occurs because of the relationship between violence that forms interlinked networks. The existence of lame relations between these powers triggered coercion as a mechanism of violence. There are several forms of violence as described by [Fasri \(2014\)](#): Violence of dialectical networks can occur in various forms. It can be physical, psychological (soul) violence, state structure violence against individuals or groups, and can also be violent ideas, discourses, languages and other symbolic forms.

The violence which is in the spotlight of this research is symbolic violence. This definition of symbolic violence was coined by Pierre Bourdieu. Symbolic violence according to Pierre Bourdieu in *Fashion*, 2014 is Subtle and invisible and invisible violence that conceals the power relations behind it. Symbolic violence works by hiding the coercion of domination to become something that is accepted as "what it is supposed to be" This is what then makes those who are dominated become unmindful or sincere to be controlled and in a circle of domination.

From the definition above, symbolic violence in mass media discourse can be interpreted as an attempt to dominate views or perspectives on reality from dominant groups towards sub-dominant groups and groups exposed to the reality presented, by instilling ideas against sub-dominant parties, to be accepted as something natural and legitimate by the sub-dominant group. In other words, this sub-dominant group is not aware that it is being or has been dominated by the dominant group. Violence can occur symbolically if the idea implanted is a representation of the dominant ideas that a group has to make the sub-dominant group agree to the idea. According to Bourdieu, the practice of symbolic violence has a constituent component, namely: Habitus, capital and domain. Habitus is a perception scheme which is the result of internalizing the structure of the social world or the social structure that is cancelled, which is realized by the actor. habitus is found in the mindset of symbolic violence actors. The role of habitus is "guiding actors to understand, judge, appreciate their actions based on schemes or patterns emitted by the social world" [Fasri \(2014\)](#).

Besides habitus, Bourdieu's other component of symbolic violence is the realm or arena. The domain refers to a form of state, the status of an actor or group in power in a field that supports his power. While the concept of capital according to Bourdieu is the ability to control the future of self and people in. It is a concentration of all forces and can only be found in a realm. Capital is a provision that supports the practice of symbolic violence.

The component of habitus in the context of reporting on online prostitution-Vanessa Angel

by Tribunnews is the mindset of the journalists and editors involved in the production of the news. This mindset is likely to have been internalized by the values of patriarchy and misogyny that influenced Tribunnews' attitude in reporting on this case.

While the realm or arena of strength in the context of symbolic violence carried out by Tribunnews is the position of Tribunnews in the business scope of mass media that has influence in society. The existence of Tribunnews in the mass media business gave the Tribunnews the power to commit violence to individuals or groups who were subordinate to the patriarchal and misogyny social structures, namely female sex workers.

The element of capital owned by Tribunnews is in the form of economic and intellectual capital. This economic capital is in the form of material or money used to cover up to the production of news about online prostitution-Vanessa Angel. Intellectual capital is also controlled by Tribunnews agents in the form of the ability to present themselves in the form of news in public by presenting experts on issues or fields related to this issue.

Then Tribunnews social capital refers to the Persda media network affiliated with the giant Kompas Gramedia Group. This means that Tribunnews has the power to control some other social capital to spread news content that frames Vanessa Angel as the wrong party

In covering online prostitution cases involving artist Vanessa Angel for four weeks or 6-28 January 2019, the author through the Tribunnews.com news index with keywords Vanessa Angel found 660 news including 27 photos. The author does not use the keyword prostitution artist or online prostitution because it will widen in cases outside the subject under study.

The author also limits the search for artists involved in this case, although in this case it was known to Vanessa Angel along with another artist, Avriellya Shaqqila, but through a Google News search using the 'Avriellya Shaqqila' word key, news related to this artist was written more by Tribunnews network media such as West Java Tribunnews, Jambi Tribunnews, Central Java Tribunnews, City News Tribunnews, Suryamalang Tribunnews etc.

Of the 660 news about the case of online prostitution-Vanessa Angel, the news published by Tribunnews not only concerns the legal case but exposes the identity, private life and practice of prostitution that the police have accused of Vanesa Angel and even news topics that have nothing to do with this case, as

"Stupid Vanessa Angel Entangled with Online Prostitution, Recognize the Characteristics of a Massive Hunter for PSK Hunters" which turned out to be just click bait to direct the reader to another address, because the address is <http://www.tribunnews.com/superskor/2019/01/06/heboh-vanessa-angel-terjerat-prostitusi-online-kenali-ciri-pria-nose-belang-pemburu-psk> is linked to the link <https://bolastylo.bolasport.com/read/171457893/heboh-artis-terlibat-kasus-prostitusi-online-identifying-psychological-man-nose-nose-users-psk?> page = 2.

Not a little too, a number of entertainers who have no connection with the case of online prostitution-Vanessa Angel also boarded this issue or used as news peg (news trigger), as with other media, Tribunnews also uses social media (Instagram and Twitter) the entertainers have to produce narratives like:

Deddy Corbuzier I Have Been Banned Women age 40 years Rp. 2 M: Not Cave Level Rp. 80 million <http://www.tribunnews.com/seleb/2019/01/07/deddy-corbuzier-ngaku-pernah-ditawar-wanita-usia-40-year-rp-2-m-Bukan-level-gua-rp-80-million>

Dinar Candy Sindir The Girl Involved in Prostitution: 'Sorry Yes I Am a Virgin Child No Experience' <http://www.tribunnews.com/seleb/2019/01/07/dinar-candy-sindir-cewek-yang-terlibat-prostitusi-maaf-ya-me-son-virgin-no-experience>

Vega Darwanti Confesses Frequently Bargained <http://www.tribunnews.com/seleb/2019/01/07/vega-darwanti-mengaku-s-often-ditawar>

Ever Establish Asmara, Ruben Onsu Give Feedback About Vanessa Angel's Tariff <http://www.tribunnews.com/seleb/2019/01/07/pernah-jalin-asmara-ruben-onsu-beri-tanggapan-soal-tarif-vanessa-angel>

On the contrary, there is little news that highlights prostitution service users as alleged by the police. Of all the news written by Tribunnews in the period under study, it was not thoroughly explored who the male users of the service were. News has written is only limited to who (using initials), work, how much money is paid to use prostitution services and the motive for using prostitution services.

The Tribunews coverage confirmed [Muashomah \(2010\)](#) stated that in general the existence of women in the media is divided into two major First as explorative objects in which the female body is illustrated in the mass media. The second is the object of psychological emphasis where women are given stereotypes or certain labels so that women have the potential to experience pressure. The pressures of the mass media will actually shape women's representation as desired by investors to develop their businesses, which they often lead to labeling and stereotyping of women.

Labeling or the emergence of stereotypes through representations presented by Tribunews become a culture of perpetuating culture, by internalizing dominant ideological values to media consumers who then reinforce norms that limit women's movements and consider this to be part of fate. Labels and stereotypes that limit women's movements are a form of domination or symbolic violence against women. Symbolic violence is the meaning of logic and beliefs that contain bias but are subtly and vaguely forced on others as something that is true (Roekhan in [Alnashava, 2012](#)) [Alnashava \(2012\)](#).

The form of symbolic violence is indeed not an easy to see a form, but actually, the form of symbolic violence is very easy to observe and often occurs in one of them in the mass media. The concept of symbolic violence according to Bourdieu is a mechanism that is used by the dominant group in the structure of society to subtly impose habitus (ideology, culture, habits, or lifestyle) on minority groups [Martono \(2012\)](#).

Symbolic violence is actually far more powerful than physical violence, because symbolic violence is inherent in the form of action, knowledge, individual awareness, and forcing power in the social order.

Nevertheless, the presentation of news reality is very dependent on journalists and mass media policies on an issue that is reported. The morality of the journalists, the editorial members of the mass media will influence the attitude of the media in presenting reality. According to Curran in [Eriyanto \(2002\)](#) what topics were raised and who were interviewed were provided by editorial policies where journalists work, not solely part of individual professional choices.

CONCLUSION

This paper seeks to discover the construction of news and forms of symbolic violence in the online news of prostitution established by the Tribunews Group. This research was conducted by analyzing news on online prostitution Vanessa Angel in the period of January 2019. The author chose the Tribunews subject as the research subject because Tribunews portal is one of the news portals that provides a large and deep space for the issue of online prostitution compared to other news portals.

The second reason, the authors find that the Tribunews news has a strong indication of symbolic violence as a verified media online by the Press Council. Third, Tribunews is one of the online media with the most visitors in Indonesia, meaning that Tribunews has great power to influence public opinion and discourse given the large number of readers that Tribunews have.

The author considers the magnitude of the role of Tribunews to influence people's opinions and patterns of thought, so when there are errors in news products built by editors, this can have a negative impact on the audience or the audience listening to the news. Moreover, in the context of this research, there is the potential to obscure the understanding of victims' news to the public, through the construction of news containing symbolic violence.

The author agrees with the theory of feminism and the principles of journalistic ethics that occupy victims of criminal crime and sexual violence as parties that must be protected and get support from the mass media. The support here means that news content must meet the interests of victims' protection and victims' right to justice. Victims of criminal crime in the context of Vanessa Angel, have the right to get justice from various parties, especially the public.

This must be done by the mass media as a connoisseur of the community and the reality should be able to put victims of criminal crimes fairly, balanced substance facts (not corner victims), gender sensitive, protect victims' privacy rights in the news content. Victims are not

eligible to be victimized (revitalized) in media content, not worth exploiting in order to seek industrial benefits and are not worthy of being cornered due to an unfair ideology of female identity (misogynism and patriarchy).

In the first stage, the authors analyzed the construction of the news of prostitution cases - Vanessa Angel using the Robert Entman framing analysis tool consisting of four elements. The problem identification, Causal Diagnose, Make Moral Judgment and Treatment Recommendation. The four framing elements are a framework of ideas built by journalists. Through these four elements, the author analyzes the ideas or what is emphasized and the frame that is built by the newsmaker into the news content.

Based on the results of framing analysis, the authors found two frames formed by the three editors namely, economy and law-morality. In both frames, researchers found forms of symbolic violence found in framing elements. In accordance with Pierre Bourdieu's symbolic theory of violence, symbolic violence is divided into three: The meaning of bias, logic bias and bias values. The three forms of symbolic violence the researchers found scattered in framing elements both economic and legal-morality.

The form of symbolic violence that dominates the news frame of artist-Vanessa Angel prostitution is the logic of bias. Some types of biased logic are in the form of perspectives that place crime victim prostitution as the main business commodity, and the proposed settlement recommendations are governing the body or women's space which originates from the ideology of patriarchy and misogyny.

The meaning of bias is in the use of certain terms that replace the true meaning and have the meaning to corner or exploit the victim's figure. In addition, the meaning of bias can be seen in the display of images of victims (Vanessa Angel) without blur and news that deny readers' sexual images of victims. Symbolic violence in the form of bias values can be found in the elements of moral judgment.

The author finds the bias value in the form of the use of moral values, politeness values, eastern state culture by the news maker to the victim to declare the victim wrong in his attitude and actions that are not in accordance with moral values. The use of these moral values becomes deviant because it is inappropriate and irrelevant to give in the context of victims being victims of crime.

The author sees the stages of news construction carried out by the Tribunnews editor who was the subject of the research. There are two major factors that influence the news construction process and results regarding online prostitution-Vanessa Angel. First, ideological factors and external factors (interests of clicks /advertisements). On ideological factors, editors have an understanding of patriarchy and misogyny which is shown by a permissive attitude towards the perpetrators of prostitution services (men) and vice versa the problem is put entirely on the part of Vanessa Angel.

Second, external factors, namely industrial interests, influence attitudes and editorial news content because they are very considerate of the benefits of chasing clicks. At the stage of formulating topics and themes, they also consider topics, themes and perspectives that can attract readers' interest so that the number of clicks is high. In order to meet these needs, a female figure (Vanessa Angel) is made as a component of the main attraction for readers.

The linkages between the news frames formed with ideology and the company's capitalization activities are quite strong. In the case of high-click online media impact on the media bargaining position on advertisers as well as ads from Google that are automatically accepted. As a result, on the one hand, an unbalanced perspective in interpreting women and men contributes to unbalanced frame results for women of sexual crime, and on the other hand, simultaneously women are used as a tool to pursue news ratings.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions relating to practical benefits in order to produce better quality news content, Tribunnews should provide cognitive awareness about gender fair perspectives to editorial members. Such awareness can be provided through training for all editorial members from the high-

est positions such as Editor-in-Chief to reporters on gender justice perspectives.

This training is important to be carried out evenly from the lower level to the top of the editor in order to create a consistent attitude in interpreting an event related to women's issues. Cognitive awareness training can train the mindset of editorial members to produce a perspective that is proportional in looking at the problem.

In the future, the editor needs to put the issue or news on online prostitution in a balanced manner. Balanced in the sense, the editorial must also present a party or vote representing the victim, and emphasize the source of the problem of the crime of the perpetrators of prostitution service users not only victims. In addition, the narrative prepared must fulfil the right of justice for the victim, not to corner the victim.

REFERENCES

- Alnashava, P. J. (2012). Representasi Kekerasan Simbolik Pada Hubungan Romantis Dalam Serial Komedi Situasi *How I Met Your Mother*.
- Eriyanto (2002). *Analisa Framing* (Yogyakarta: PT LkiS Group).
- Fasri, F. (2014). *Pierre Bourdieu Menyingkap Kuasa Simbol* (Yogyakarta: Jalasutra).
- Hollows, J. (2010). *Feminisme, Feminitas & Budaya Populer*. Terjemahan Bethari Anissa I (Yogyakarta: Jalasutra).
- Martono, N. (2012). *Kekerasan Simbolik di Sekolah* (Jakarta: Kharisma Putra Utama).
- Muashomah (2010). Analisis Labelling Perempuan Dengan Teori Feminisme Psikoanalisis Studi Kasus Majalah Remaja *OLGA! Komunitas* 2, 79–90.
- Myles, J. F. (2010). *Bourdieu, Language and the Media* (Palgrave MacMillan).
- Parwito (2007). *Penelitian Komunikasi Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: LKiS).
- Roekhan (2009). *Kekerasan Simbolik di Media Massa*.
- Rohim, S. (2009). *Teori Komunikasi* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta).
- Strinati, D. (2004). *Popular Culture* Pengantar Menuju Teori Budaya Populer. Terjemahan Abdul Mukhid (Yogyakarta: Bentang Pustaka).

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2019 Putranto and Delliana. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.