

The Phenomenon of Catcalling as an Act of Sexual Harassment among Students

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Abstract

Verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) is a type of symbolic sexual harassment that is still normalized or tolerated among the public or students. The public, especially students, still do not recognize catcalling as verbal sexual harassment, let alone those who encourage the perpetrators of verbal sexual harassment. Researchers obtain a problem formulation, namely. What are the factors that encourage perpetrators to carry out catcalling in the university environment? The aim of this research is to identify the factors behind catcalling on campus. The subjects of this research are divided into two, namely. informants as perpetrators and informants as victims. This research was structured based on qualitative methods with the aim of understanding a phenomenon that occurred in depth using a phenomenological approach and using the theory of Pierre Bourdieu and Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication. The aim of this approach is that researchers want to understand more about the experiences, perceptions, behavior, actions and motivations of informants. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and supporting documentation. The results of research in the field are from analysis of arena, habitus, power and capital as well as verbal and non-verbal messages resulting in field findings that the symbolic meaning of each informant does not just happen, there are similarities and differences according to the experience of each informant. Differences in communication methods, backgrounds, arenas and habitus are also factors that encourage verbal sexual harassment to occur in the university environment. The impact felt by each informant regarding catcalling included the positive impact felt by the informant as the perpetrator of catcalling, no impact whatsoever for some informants and the negative impact experienced by the informant as a victim of catcalling.

Introduction

Various forms of harassment are on the rise today. In general, women are often victims of harassment, but men can also be victims of harassment. Harassment does not only occur indoors, but nowadays most of the harassment women face is carried out in public or open places. Patriarchal culture which is a culture with men as the center is pointed out as the fundamental cause of the spread of sex-specific behavior, which then places women in a marginal and inferior position where they can control it. This control can take the form of limiting positions, social space and behavior. Patriarchal culture based on gender relations has a great opportunity to emerge in the domestic sphere and then spread to the public sphere if women open up opportunities for it. To some extent, violence occurs when women are assumed to exceed the limits of cultural control that have been established (Sulaeman, M Munandar, Hamzah, & eds, 2010).

The existence of gender differences also encourages several unwise attitudes, including violence. In patriarchy, the depiction of violence is portrayed as dominant by men and the victims are women. This has become a stereotype in society because there are several roles of men who tend to be portrayed as more aggressive than women, making men seem more harsh and firm. Various opinions say that women are weaker than men, both physically and mentally, therefore women are more easily hurt. There are various ways of viewing the development of sex (gender), including emphasizing the biological factors found in the behavior of women and men, while others emphasize cognitive or social factors (Lippa.R.A, 2005).

The widespread deviation from traditional masculine and feminine behavior is highly objectionable. This deviation is dominated by men rather than women who rely on emotions and can be seen from the impression of conveying the emotions involved. Excessive emotions can encourage violence against the opposite sex. Violence in the current era is numerous and varied. There is no need to touch or make physical contact, violence is also present in a symbolic nature. What is interpreted as symbolic is violence that is carried out subtly. There are many ways to carry out symbolic violence, using verbal and nonverbal communication (Susetyo & Budi DP, 2010).

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An example of sexual harassment which occurs quite frequently in public places is catcalling, which over time has made gender equality quite difficult due to deviant social values including verbal bullying. Catcalling is identified as words uttered in an indecent manner, both verbal and non-verbal expressions that occur in public spaces (Chhun, 2010). Verbal sexual harassment such as catcalling knows no place in the sense that it can happen anywhere, for example in public places such as shopping places, malls, stations, roadsides, parking lots, public transportation, and often even occurs at schools or universities.

The university environment is an environment that has a large number of students and female students, a lot of interaction occurs both verbally and non-verbally. Universities are education-based public facilities that integrate educational values in the teaching and learning process. Not only in public places, in fact catcalling also occurs in university or campus environments with students who are the targets in living on campus. Students as an educationally literate society, catcalling is still considered normative in the public's view, where men and women should be able to respect and value each other with each other in behaving and interacting. However, the fact is that verbal sexual harassment or catcalling is still found in educational settings, namely campuses or universities.

Catcalling which is done verbally is generally done through comments on a woman's appearance or through whistling which is a form of teasing action. Meanwhile, non-verbal catcalling such as physical gestures and glances play a role in assessing women's appearance (Chhun, 2010). Gender inequality in the interaction process between women and men is something that influences the occurrence of catcalling. The serious consequences experienced by victims of sexual harassment include insults, threats, insults, and can also cause ongoing depression. Victims are reluctant to report their sexual harassment openly because they believe that sexual harassment is normal, blame the clothes the victim is wearing, and view sex as something trivial. Usually there is encouragement from catcalling perpetrators to justify and evaluate a person's appearance and also the physical appearance of women who are objects in the perpetrator's sexual context. Catcalling perpetrators also often exert pressure to get unwanted attention from the victim, which of course will really disturb the catcalling victim (Puspitasari, 2019).

Published on the Komnasperempuan.go.id portal page, there is data on the next case of women in the public or community sphere at 21% (1,731 cases) with the most prominent case being sexual violence at 962 cases (55%) consisting of other sexual violence (or not specifically stated) with 371 cases, followed by 229 cases of rape, 166 cases of sexual abuse, 181 cases of sexual harassment, 5 cases of sexual intercourse, and the remaining 10 cases of attempted rape. The terms fornication and sexual intercourse are still used by the police and courts because they are the legal basis for articles in the Criminal Code to ensnare perpetrators. Other data published on the Kompas.com portal circulated news with the title "A Series of Facts about the Case of "Catcalling" Taxi Drivers against Russian Citizens in Kuningan, Now Ending Peacefully" with a chronology of the incident where the victim was walking alone on the sidewalk. Suddenly the taxi driver came on the right. While driving the car slowly, the taxi driver uttered the words "Very Nice, Babe" which allegedly verbally abused the victim. The resolution of the catcalling case carried out by FN against GV was carried out at the South Jakarta Metro Police on Wednesday (9/11/2022).

On the kompas.com portal on a different day, news emerged again about catcalling with the title "Police Hunt for Pickup Driver Who Catcalled Woman in Depok" chronology of the incident. A woman motorbike rider with the initials R (22) was going to work in the morning when she was suddenly grabbed by the driver. pickup on Jalan Nusantara, Pancoran Mas, Depok at 13.40 WIB. The driver immediately called R while trying to get closer to touch him. As he approached he called out "Honey, come here, darling" and his hand started to come out of the car door window. At that time the pickup driver uttered sexist sentences at the victim. Not only once, the pickup driver uttered insulting words again. According to R, this verbal harassment took place during the journey to work in the Margonda area, on Wednesday (16/11/2022). It is known that the prevalence of verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) circulating in cyberspace is also increasingly massive and continues to recur, within one month and a few days apart there have been two cases at different locations of the incident. This also raises suspicions that catcalling could occur in other locations.

The survey on the tirto.id page (Nur & Wan Ulfa, 2020) contains sexual violence in the campus/university environment, namely 79 universities from 29 cities in 174 survivors, sexual harassment was ranked highest while verbal harassment was ranked third. cases that often occur on campus. Previous research by (Gennaro & Ritschel, 2019) entitled "Blurred Lines: The relationship between catcalling and praise" discusses the results showing that catcalling is a deviant compliment that is dangerous for women because women's inequality is worse than others. Meanwhile, research from Sophie Fisher, Danielle Lindner, Christopher J. Ferguson (2017), entitled "The Effect of Exposure to Catcalling on Women's Self-Objectification and Body Image", the results of the study showed that there was nothing significant between the control and experimental groups regarding body image or self-objectification.

In research conducted by Nabila, M. I. (2018) with the title "The Phenomenon of Catcalling Against Female Students at the Indonesian University of Education," the results of the research were that catcalls that occur among female students occur in two forms, namely verbal and non-verbal, where there is a charged symbolic interaction. sexual relations between female students and perpetrators. This has a psychological impact on female students. The occurrence of catcalls cannot be separated from supporting factors, perpetrators who have the habit of making catcalls because of sexual urges, this can occur because of the parenting style in the family when they were young. Handling catcalls must be holistic and integrated.

All aspects require improvement and handling, both from the individual, family, legal aspects and social support. The research was conducted by Al Rahman, Naufal. (2019) in their research entitled "Verbal Sexual Harassment on Female Students Who Wear the Hijab (Study of the Meaning of the Experience of Verbal Sexual Harassment for Female Students Who Wear the Hijab in the City of Surabaya)" found the results of this research, namely. Through data analysis, results were obtained based on the existing typology, that students who wore the hijab interpreted the meaning Verbal sexual harassment varies according to their interpretation. Students wearing the Shar'i hijab interpret it as sexual harassment but it doesn't need to be exaggerated while female students wearing the non-Shar'i hijab use it as a form of sexual harassment which has a negative connotation but can still be tolerated because there is no physical contact. The strength of patriarchy in life Every day, it is still strongly attached to every woman. Through this, women, in whatever condition they are, remain the object of sexual harassment, including female students who wear the hijab.

Previous research on catcalling has focused on contexts that can contribute to women interpreting an interaction as a form of harassment or not (Fairchild & Rudman, 2008). The results of the research show that in many cases, sexual harassment is shown on the basis of "based on the eyes of the victims" and that context is important in determining how far women can interpret interactions that indicate harassment or not. Another research, namely "Catcalling from a legal criminal perspective in Indonesia" researched by (Erdianti & Anggraeny, 2022), found that catcalling, which often occurs in public spaces, is considered normal by the public, is not a joke or a compliment, but harassment. Such harassment can be considered a criminal offense because it is regulated in several laws and regulations in Indonesia. Thus, catcalling becomes an act that can be punished with a report from the victim and can be followed up by separate law enforcement.

Based on the background above, the existence of the phenomenon of catcalling as verbal sexual harassment has not been realized by the public, especially students, especially in terms of the factors that encourage perpetrators to carry out acts of verbal sexual harassment. Catcalling is considered to have factors that motivate perpetrators to carry out sexual harassment efforts in the university environment. . Catcalling is a type of symbolic sexual harassment that is still normalized or tolerated among the public or students. The researcher draws the problem formulation based on the description that has been explained in the background above, namely why the catcalling phenomenon can occur among students at various universities in Surakarta. Because of this, researchers are interested in conducting research on the phenomenon of catcalling as an act of sexual harassment among students.

Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication Theory

Verbal communication is communication that uses words, both orally and in writing. (Raudhonah, 2007) Words are the smallest symbols of language that represent something, whether in the form of people, goods, events or situations (Hardjana, 2003). The meaning of words does not exist in people's minds. There is no direct relationship between words and objects. What is directly related is only people's words and thoughts (Wood, 2009). Verbal communication is most widely used in relationships between humans, to express feelings, emotions, thoughts, ideas, facts, data and information and explain them, exchange feelings and thoughts, debate and quarrel with each other. Elements in Verbal Communication The main elements in verbal communication can be words and language (Cangara, 2009).

Oral verbal communication can be done directly (face to face) or by using the media (via telephone/cellphone/video call), however there are several disadvantages to this oral communication because sometimes it takes place slowly and slowly, there is dominance from superiors or other people. other people, and sometimes takes place in one direction (Widjaja, 2000), while verbal communication through writing is carried out indirectly between the communicator and the communicant, using words conveyed through various media such as letters, SMS, chat, telegram, and so on. .

According to Larry L. Barker (Mulyana, 2002), language has three functions: naming or labeling, interaction, and information transmission. The first function, namely naming or labeling, refers to identifying objects, actions or people by name so that they can be referred to in communication. Then the interaction function emphasizes the sharing of ideas and emotions, which can give rise to sympathy and understanding or anger and confusion. Through language, information can be transmitted to other people, this is called the language transmission function. The special feature of language as a function of transmitting information across time, namely connecting the past, present and future, enables the continuity of our culture and traditions.

Cansandra L. Book (1980), in *Human Communication: Principles, Contexts, and Skills*, states that for our communication to be successful, language must fulfill at least three functions, including knowing the world around us. With language, we can understand anything that interests us, from the history of a country in the past to the latest technological developments. Another function is connecting with other people. Language allows us to interact with other people for our pleasure, and/or influence them to achieve our goals. With language we can control our environment, including the people around us. The final function is to create coherence in our lives. Language makes us more organized, understand each other.

Language also has several limitations, including the limited number of words used to represent objects. Words are a category to refer to certain objects: people, things, events, traits, feelings, and so on. Not all words can be used to refer to objects. A word only describes reality, but not reality itself. Thus, words are essentially partial, not describing something precisely. Adjectives in language tend to be dichotomous. The next limitation of language is that words are ambiguous and

contextual. Words are ambiguous, because they represent the perceptions and interpretations of different people, who come from different socio-cultural backgrounds. Another language limit is that words contain cultural bias. Language is limited by cultural context. Because there are various groups of people in the world whose cultures and sub-cultures are very diverse, in words that happen to be the same with different meanings or vice versa with different words but the meaning is the same. The final limitation of language is that it mixes facts, interpretations, and judgments. In language, we often confuse facts (descriptions), interpretations (conjectures) and judgments. This problem is related to misperception.

From the description of language, it can be concluded that language can also be defined as a series of symbols, with rules for combining these symbols, which are used and understood by a community. As said by Deddy Mulyana, (2005) that language is also said to be a verbal code system. So it can be said that verbal communication does not always use words in the form of language, but sometimes it can also use symbols to replace words. Verbal and nonverbal communication actually complement each other. Even though the methods and forms are different, the main objective of verbal and nonverbal communication is the same, namely the aim of conveying a message to get a response, reciprocity or effect.

Nonverbal communication in this case explains communication events that take place outside of spoken and written words. Theoretically, nonverbal communication and verbal communication can be separated. However, in reality, these two types of communication are interrelated, supporting each other in the communication we carry out every day. Non-verbal communication is communication that uses sign language or silent language (Arni, 2001). So, all signs that are not words are said to be non-verbal communication.

Jalaludin Rakhmat (1994) categorized nonverbal messages as follows:

- A. Kinesic messages. Nonverbal messages that use meaningful body movements consist of three main components: facial messages, gestural messages, and postural messages.
- B. Facial messages use facial expressions to communicate specific meanings. Various studies show that faces can convey at least ten groups of meanings: fear, anger, happiness, sadness, surprise, disgust, astonishment, condemnation, interest, and determination. Leathers (1976) summarizes research on the face as follows: The face communicates judgments with expressions of pleasure and displeasure, which indicate whether the communicator view the object of research as good or bad;
 - a. The face communicates whether or not one is interested in another person or an environment;
 - b. The face communicates the intensity of involvement in the situation
 - c. The face communicates an individual's level of control over the self
- C. Gestural messages show movements of parts of the body such as the eyes and hands to express various meanings.
- D. Postural messages relate to the whole body, the meaning of which can be delivered are:
 - a. Immediacy, expression of likes and dislikes of others. Body posture that tends to lean towards the interlocutor shows liking and positive evaluation;
 - b. Power, expresses the high status of the communicator. You can imagine the posture of the tall person in front of you, and the posture of the humble person;
 - c. Responsiveness, individuals can respond emotionally to the environment positively and negatively. If your posture does not change, you are expressing unresponsiveness.
- E. Proxemic messages are conveyed through distance and space settings. Generally by maintaining distance, we express our closeness to other people.
- F. Artifacts messages are expressed through body appearance, clothing, and cosmetics. Although body shape remains relatively unchanged, people often behave in relationships with others according to their perception of their body (body image). Closely related to the body is our attempt to build body image with clothing and cosmetics.
 - a. Paralanguage messages are nonverbal messages that relate to the way verbal messages are spoken. The same verbal message can convey different meanings when spoken in different ways. Dedy Mulyana (2005) calls this message paralanguage.
 - b. Order touch and smell. The recipient of touch is the skin that is able to perceive and differentiate the emotions conveyed.

Dale G. Leathers (1976) in *Nonverbal Communication Systems*, states six reasons for the importance of verbal messages, including nonverbal factors that really determine meaning in interpersonal communication. When we talk or communicate directly, we convey many of our ideas and thoughts through nonverbal messages. In the end, it is easier for other people to 'read' our minds through nonverbal clues. Feelings and emotions are more carefully conveyed through nonverbal messages than verbal messages. Nonverbal messages convey meaning and intent relatively free from lies, distortion, and ambiguity. Nonverbal messages can rarely be composed consciously by the communicator. Nonverbal messages have a metacommunicative function which is very important for achieving quality communication. Metacommunicative function means providing additional information that clarifies the purpose and meaning of the message. Verbal messages have the functions of repetition, substitution, contradiction, complementation and accentuation. Nonverbal messages are a more efficient way of communicating than verbal messages. In terms of time, verbal messages are very inefficient. There is always redundancy, repetition, ambiguity, and abstraction in verbal explanations. It takes longer to express our thoughts verbally. Nonverbal messages are the most appropriate means of suggestion. There are

several communication situations that require us to express thoughts and emotions indirectly. This suggestion is intended to suggest something to other people implicitly (implied).

Theory of Social Change from Bourdieu's Perspective

Social change in Bourdieu's perspective is found in his concept of habitus-capital-arena. Arena is a struggle in which actors apply strategies to maximize their position using the capital they have. Bourdieu does not view actors' strategies in the arena as actions based on conscious calculative choices, but rather by implicit calculations shaped by each actor's habitus. Social change is based on a mismatch between habitus, available opportunities and the situation in the arena

Literally, habitus comes from Latin which means referring to a typical or usual condition, appearance or situation, especially in the body. According to Bourdieu, habitus is a system of dispositions (acquired and long-lasting schemes of perception, thought and action) in the form of lifestyles, values, dispositions and hopes of certain social groups.

Events like this will continue to live because they are covered in subtle language (persuasion and seduction), as if everything is fine, but behind that there is symbolic power that is exploited, enforced by those who have power. However, habitus also provides strategies for individuals to deal with various changing situations, through various past experiences, therefore, habitus functions as a matrix of perception, apperception and action. On this basis, it can be said that an action is not always influenced by awareness and obedience to rules, but habitus also provides direction (encouragement as well as obstacles) for individuals to take action. Thus, habitus gives actors the freedom to improvise, freely and autonomously.

People who enter an arena do not have the same capital. Actors who have certain capital and an arena that relies on that capital, then this will be an advantage for the actor in the early stages. Players will also have the opportunity to increase their capital and obtain other capital. Arenas are formed in various ways based on the games played in the arena. Arenas have their own rules, history, main players, and legends as well as lore (knowledge from teaching or experience).

Arena is a structured social space where power exists. There are persistent relations of inequality within the social space, which is also at the same time a space where actors struggle for transformation and the status quo. Each individual in this social space competes for relative power. This power determines their position in the field and also the strategies they use (Bourdieu, 1998: 40-41).

Broadly speaking, Bourdieu divides capital into two types: economic capital ("trade exchange") and symbolic capital which includes the sub-types of cultural capital, language capital and knowledge capital, depending on the arena in which the capital is located. Understanding the fundamental differences between economic capital and symbolic capital is very important in understanding how Bourdieu's concepts work. Economic capital is instrumental and self-interested. Bourdieu said that symbolic capital also has an instrumental character (a means to an end), but symbolic capital rejects and erodes its instrumentalism by declaring itself to be selfless and has intrinsic value. Cultural capital in works of art is also a reflection of certain talented individuals who are known to have qualities that are not only instrumental, but also intrinsic. (see Moore, 2004: 168-70).

Capital is a medium for the operation of an arena where economic, symbolic, social and cultural capital often intersect with each other as part of the social world. Capital becomes like a driving force for the working of social mechanisms. Because the logic of practice inherently produces differentiation and differentiation, some forms of capital will be valued more highly than others. Legitimate forms of capital constitute an orthodoxy, but they also imply a heterodoxy that is contrary to orthodoxy. Hysteresis occurs when the capital owned by society is no longer able to work in a changing arena.

Sexual Harassment

Basically, sexual harassment is divided into two forms, namely physical (non-verbal) sexual harassment and verbal harassment. Non-verbal harassment is shown by touching, touching body parts, groping, humiliating the victim, and scaring the victim due to the harassment. This harassment then results in kissing the victim or, even worse, rape. Sexual harassment involving words (verbal) is carried out by uttering sentences that make the victim afraid or embarrassed or it can also be in the form of a whistle such as 'Suit..suit..' to a foreign woman passing in public or other actions that involve done orally.

Starting from matriarchy and patriarchy where two different genders are dominant, gender is then a product of agreements between humans that are not natural in nature. In this way, gender varies from one place to another and from one time to another. Gender is a socio-cultural construct used to identify differences in characteristics between feminine and masculine sides. Gender itself has differences from male or female behavioral sex and biological sex (Moore, 1998). The term gender used by social scientists is intended to provide an explanation of the differences between men and women who have innate characteristics and cultural formations. Gender is a difference in functions, responsibilities and roles between women and men as a result of social construction which changes according to developments over time. The nature of gender is not natural, interchangeable, and can change depending on local culture and time. In the end, the demands of tasks, roles, obligations and positions that are appropriate for women or men to do as well as things that are not appropriate to do are quite diverse from one society to another. There are some societies that limit the roles that are appropriate for women or men and tend to have rigid attitudes. For example, radical feminists are suspicious of the separation of public

and private spaces which creates oppression against women. This gap means that private space has a position at a lower level below public space. In this way, there is something called a patriarchal system. Radical feminists believe that sexuality and the gender system are the things that underlie the oppression of women (Arivia, 2018).

Catcalling is a term used to mean sexual harassment carried out with verbs (words). Catcalling is an act of sexual harassment that occurs in public spaces where most of the victims are women, although men can also be victims. The definition of catcalling is also described as a combination of street harassment by strangers with verbal and non-verbal expressions where it occurs in public spaces such as on sidewalks, roads or at bus stops (Chhun, 2010). The majority of catcalling acts are interactions that are not expected to occur, especially the condition of a person's gender or orientation which refers to physical touching without consent or even the opportunity for rape (Gennaro & Ritschel, 2019).

Victims who have the perception that catcalling is something that is normal for men to do can be one of the factors that causes the high level of sexual harassment in Indonesia. Apart from that, patriarchal cultural factors also contribute to the level of sexual harassment, resulting in various social problems which then result in actions to restrict women's freedom and violations of the rights that women should have (Puspitasari, 2019). Catcalling is an act of verbal sexual harassment which is at a subtle level and does not lead to heinous behavior that occurs in public spaces where men usually make comments about women's physical form with the intention of teasing women who are walking past them and the perpetrator does this. also with the aim of getting attention so that the woman responds to him. Catcalling itself is experienced almost all the time by users of public spaces in Indonesia.

A series of consequences experienced by women who are victims of catcalling include mental health problems and a feeling of fear in facing the environment. Mental health can be a major risk due to physical comments made towards women which, rather than being interpreted as praise, can become quite a nuisance. Catcalling is said to have a negative impact on women's self-esteem, where women eventually start to feel they are worthless in the eyes of other people, lose self-confidence, and even overthinking.

If a woman's self-esteem declines at its lowest point, it can result in depression due to a lack of self-confidence due to restrictions on a person's space for expression. Women who are victims of this temptation have a lot of time to be alone, feel afraid of social environments, and constantly think about how men treat them.

The forms of verbal sexual harassment include:

1. Whistle at a woman to get her attention.
2. Flirt with unknown women; Actions that are considered banal and fad.
3. Sensitive remarks made to a woman;

People nowadays very often do things that are considered banal, namely comments that are uncomfortable for the women who hear them, such as pornographic comments or saying "sexy, big and other vulgar comments". in the desert,'
4. Let's say a sexual person; In other words, gossip, and what is gossiped about is a woman's body shape and other body parts.

The background to the occurrence of catcalling is not significant because there is no core factor, it can be seen to what extent the values and norms that exist in society are applied. Arivia (2018) stated that there are two factors behind the occurrence of catcalling, namely biological factors and socio-cultural factors. Biological (natural) factors, where men have a higher sexual desire than women, so it is likely that men have more factors. The next factor is socio-cultural, where catcalling is a manifestation of the patriarchal system and is considered to be rooted and ingrained in people's consciousness. The main cause of catcalling against women is sexuality and the gender system.

Macmillan et al. (2000) believe that one of the consequences of experiencing catcalling is limiting a person's freedom and space for movement. The experience of catcalling has a special case meaning, namely when the experience experienced by the victim of catcalling is a subjective and internal reaction from within the victim who interacts or comes into direct contact with the perpetrator of catcalling. Every individual has different experiences in their life even though they see the same object, because it is influenced by the person's level of education, age, background, profession, the object being perceived and also situational factors at the time of the incident. (Notoatmodjo et al., 2012)

Saparwati et al. (2013) stated that experience is subjective, so that each person has a different experience and this is influenced by the contents of each person's memories. The subjective nature of the experience refers to the consequences experienced by the victim of catcalling. There are victims who are just afraid, but there are also those who experience trauma. Human experience consists of three dimensions which include sensory experience, social experience, and emotional experience.

Sensory experience affects the five senses or as a first impression when events occur through sensory stimulation. Social experience refers to a person's natural instincts, namely social nature, every social experience influences a person and changes a person's behavior in social interaction and socialization (Schmitt, 2003). Emotional experience refers to a person's mood, the feelings a person experiences when experiencing an event determining a positive or negative outcome. Each person's experience when going through an event is different and can be sensory, social and emotional, so it is very

important to know the experiences of victims of catcalling and know how to create a good experience. (Mapp in Saparwati et al., 2013)

Research Methodology

This research was structured based on qualitative methods with the aim of understanding a phenomenon that occurs in depth using a phenomenological approach. The aim of this approach is that researchers want to understand more about the perceptions, behavior, actions and motivations of the sources and will then carry out descriptions which are presented in words and language using a series of scientific methods (Moleong, 2017: 6).

Phenomenology is an approach that involves identifying social problems, which are then interpreted through the senses through various meaningful objects that are realized by individual and collective consciousness through interaction (Cribbe, 1986; and Cresswell, 2014). This research also has a descriptive nature because it describes the problem formulation based on empirical data through words and images rather than in the form of numbers (Moleong, 2017). Schutz's phenomenology gave birth to consequences at the level of research methods which mainly had a great influence on the system of observation or observation, especially in research that was based on searching for the meaning of actions. In connection with Schutz's thoughts in examining a person's general actions in the world of life, it cannot be separated from the influence of his biographical situation. The meaning process above forms a relevance system that carries out the process of interaction with the environment.

The current research uses a phenomenological method based on the fact that the aim of this research is to understand the reasons for catcalling such as verbal harassment based on the experiences of several students in the University environment as victims and perpetrators of catcalling verbal harassment. The aim of phenomenological research is to explore the experiences of victims and perpetrators in the background to the catcalling phenomenon in the university environment. This research uses purposive sampling to determine informants where not all samples have criteria that match the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the author chose a purposive sampling technique which determines certain considerations or criteria that must be met by the samples used in this research.

The observation subjects used by researchers were students in Surakarta class 2019-2022 who were victims and/or perpetrators of catcalling among students, so that researchers would have no difficulty in collecting data, looking at aspects of age, culture, mindset and experience. The researcher chose to conduct in-depth interviews with the sources because he felt it was enough to help the researcher to obtain the data he wanted to obtain. Researchers conducted interviews with victims and perpetrators of catcalling to find out opinions and reactions as well as factors that encourage the phenomenon of catcalling to emerge among students.

After analyzing the data obtained, researchers used qualitative conceptual analysis techniques (Miles et al., 2014). Data analysis is carried out interactively through data reduction, presentation and inference. The data analysis carried out by the researcher first involved the results of literature research and observations related to the catcalling experience of the perpetrator.

Results and Discussion

Research Result

The researcher used an interview method with research subjects. The researcher explored information related to catcalling experiences with 6 informants with the criteria of having been victims and perpetrators of catcalling. The following is personal data from 6 studies in this study.

Table 1. List of Research Informants

No	Posisi	Inisial	Angkatan	Jenis Kelamin
1	Perpetrator	FYA	2019	Male
2	Victim	AAR	2021	Female
3	Victim	RK	2021	Female
4	Victim	WSW	2019	Male
5	Perpetrator	DAP	2019	Female
6	Perpetrator	FDPW	2020	Male

The question of catcalling or verbal harassment that occurs on campus has become the subject of increasing attention in the context of social issues and student safety. This phenomenon, which involves unwanted and often degrading sexual comments from individuals towards female students, has generated widespread concern and discussion among society and the academic community. In order to gain deeper insight and a more comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon,

this research was conducted by exploring the views and experiences of sources who have been perpetrators and victims of catcalling among students. Interviewing sources is the main method for exploring in-depth data and insight, which will then help in compiling a more complete picture of the factors behind catcalling among students at various universities in Surakarta.

The phenomenon of catcalling as an act of sexual harassment among students, based on experiences explored from students

Research on the phenomenon of catcalling with a focus on the victims and perpetrators can provide a deeper understanding of the experiences, perceptions and factors that lie behind and encourage catcalling. The following are the findings regarding the description of information on the catcalling phenomenon from the perspective of the perpetrators and victims who were interviewed.

1. The results of the description of information from the perpetrator's side were found

A. Motivation of the perpetrator

Qualitative research can reveal the motivations of catcalling perpetrators. Motivation is an important factor behind this act of verbal catcalling sexual harassment. Some perpetrators may feel that this action is a form of humor or a way to express interest in fulfilling one of their needs, as in the quote :

"The factor that pushed me to do catcalling was as a form of self-gratification that me. I really hope there is a response from the victim I disturbed" (FYA informant, 27/9/23)

The results of the interview show that the perpetrator has a desire to get a response from the person he is talking to or the communication he is providing. In another quote, we also get facts from the perpetrator of catcalling with the quote:

"As a catcaller, I do catcalling because it's possible I'm joking or just joking because of my nature joking, joking, speaking bluntly, so catcalling occurs spontaneously" (DAP informant, 17/10/23)

In this description, the other perpetrator had the desire to joke with the victim. The background is for fun or just trying it out and doing it several times based on the character of the perpetrator as mentioned, namely, he likes to joke, joke around, and is what he is.

Researchers also explored data regarding the perpetrator's purpose in catcalling. The purpose explained by the perpetrator is important data and the basis for the perpetrator's motivation in carrying out catcalling. The following is a description of the perpetrator regarding his purpose in carrying out catcalling:

"Yes, for my own purposes, I actually want to get to know the person I'm catcalling better, so that's my hope, after "I do catcalling, I can get to know the person" (FZA informant, 27/9/2023)

In this description, the perpetrator said that he aimed to get to know the victim and hoped that there would be a response from the victim. The perpetrator wants interaction with the victim beyond greetings or jokes, namely to the stage of acquaintance or more intense communication with the victim. Other facts discovered by researchers from interviews with other perpetrators are as follows:

"I don't have a specific goal for catcalling, on the other hand I have also been a victim of catcalling but I have never giving feedback or thinking about the long term of catcalling, so that I catcall my friends just as a joke" (DAP informant, 17/10/23)

In the quote above, the source said that he did not have a special or specific purpose in using catcalling. Another actor said that the purpose of catcalling on campus is just for fun or you could say just trying it out with friends and not doing it independently, but catcalling is done in groups or with friends. However, the perpetrator stated that he did not aim to lead to sexual attraction or anything else that would involve harassing the victim or even committing a crime.

Researchers also asked about the background of the perpetrator carrying out verbal catcalling sexual harassment. The perpetrator explained in the following description:

"Yes, well, for the background, why I do catcalling is because it's been a long time, bro, because my home environment has a lot of these events, my house is also close to the first, close to the main square, the second is close to the market (public facilities) and also friends. Many of my friends work in the alun-alun area, usually they park, and my friends often catcall the visitors who come there, usually many of the women are whistled at, either called or invited to meet them, teased like that, so that's what's behind it. "Yes, because of that, the home environment is a factor" (FZA informant, 27/9/2023)

In this interview, data was drawn on the background of the perpetrator who was the basis for carrying out catcalling sexual harassment, namely that it was driven by environmental factors at home where there were many incidents of catcalling. It was explained that the victim's house was surrounded by several places or public facilities where incidents of catcalling were often encountered. The friendship factor also has an important influence on catcalling efforts, where the perpetrator's friends become the perpetrators of catcalling incidents in their home environment. Based on the description above, the perpetrator thought that this catcalling incident could be carried out or practiced on campus. The responses from other informants regarding their background in carrying out catcalling in the campus environment:

"I've heard catcalling since middle school, because in middle school, there were often male upperclassmen waiting on the stairs before we walked to class, or when we passed in front of them we were disturbed or whistled like that" (Informant DAP, 10/17/23)

The informant stated that in the past he had heard and experienced catcalling at the junior high school in his area, he was often bullied in front of the class or in other places. So when the perpetrator was in junior high school, he was often used as the object or target of catcalling. So according to him, catcalling is no longer something new, because he has experienced it since junior high school, and there was no serious impact on him. Other facts were also found from other perpetrators, namely:

"If the background matter is not too serious, maybe it will be taken away. Since we were in the village, many young men also often called out to women passing by like that, so over time we also got carried away with that. There is no background whatsoever. "Seriously, we also have no intention of doing anything evil or anything" (FD informant, 10/21/23)

Another informant on the side of the perpetrator explained that there was nothing fundamental to encourage him to do catcalling, from his experience he stated that catcalling was already happening in his village and the perpetrators were also friends from his village and gradually the perpetrator was carried away by doing catcalling in other places. However, the perpetrator reiterated that there was no element of crime in the catcalling he directed at the victim.

As stated by the perpetrator as an interviewee, he stated that the catcalling he carried out was sexual harassment, but the perpetrator interpreted the catcalling he did as an exclamation or just to have fun. It was also mentioned that he practiced catcalling in a group situation and not alone.

B. Perception of Catcalling

Catcallers can have varying views about their actions. Some may not realize the negative impact their actions have, while others may consider it a form of free speech expression. In the interview, facts from the perpetrator were found as follows:

"So far I have not known that catcalling is an act of sexual harassment" (FYA informant, 27/9/23)

The perpetrator was not aware of the acts of catcalling that he had carried out so far, in the description of the efforts mentioned in the interview, the perpetrator admitted that he was not aware that these efforts constituted catcalling verbal sexual harassment. Other facts from other informants with quotes as follows:

"I am aware that catcalling is a harassment behavior, because of that "Sometimes we use words physically or physically at people, you know, which causes body shaming" (DAP informant, 17/10/23)

According to another informant, the perpetrator was aware that catcalling was a sexual harassment behavior because of this awareness, the perpetrator used words by commenting on their appearance or physical appearance to communicate with the victim. Other informants also have the same awareness but only consider catcalling as something that is considered fun.

This research also explores the awareness of the sources as perpetrators of the forms involved in catcalling. The varied answers make this phenomenon interesting to research. Quotes from sources are presented as follows :

"So far I have not known that this action was catcalling" (FYA informant, 27/9/23)

In the question regarding awareness of forms of catcalling, the perpetrator stated that he was not aware of the behavior that researchers said was part of the practice of catcalling. Other informants have different answers as in the following quote:

"I think yes, because catcalling is also part of sexual harassment So I'm aware of sexual harassment, but I think it's a joke with friends" (FD informant, 10/21/23)

There were two perpetrators who had similar answers where the informant stated that he was aware of the form of catcalling as expressed by the researcher, but the perpetrator considered that the form of catcalling was just a joke he made with his friends and had no sexual intent.

Researchers also gathered information regarding the perpetrator's awareness of the comfort of catcalling victims. It was found that various responses from the perpetrator's side regarding catcalling could disturb the comfort of every victim met. This is explained in the following quote:

"Maybe you're aware because not everyone can consider catcalling "It was a joke, most people got carried away or carried away by their feelings" (DAP informant, 17/10/23)

From the perspective of other perpetrators, they are aware that catcalling behavior can disturb other people's comfort, according to the perpetrator, each person's acceptance of catcalling varies. Not everyone accepts catcalling as a joke, it can even be considered sexual harassment. And this comfort is also influenced by the environmental atmosphere and feelings at that time. Other informants say different things, namely:

"In my opinion, yes, it's actually not that disturbing, but some perspectives from that person also disturb comfort, from our friends, catcalling is like a normal thing and doesn't disturb comfort. Because it happened quickly, we passed each other, we called, then it was like it disappeared" (FD informant, 10/21/23)

According to other informants, they think catcalling is not too disturbing because the process of the incident is so fast or just passing by, the perpetrator and his friend as the perpetrator also consider it just a joke and do not consider it to damage the victim's comfort.

Not only that, researchers also explored the targets of the catcalling phenomenon that occurs in university environments. Perpetrators have their own views on the targets they target as victims of catcalling. The answer from the perpetrator is as follows:

"If the target of catcalling on campus is just campus friends who might be close to me, there are many friends we rarely chat with. "My target is just my close friends" (DAP informant, 17/10/23)

The perpetrator explained that the targets he usually targets are his friends who have a personal closeness to him. The perpetrator also realized that the many friends he had made a difference in the treatment of his actions. He said he only catcalled his close friends. The informant as the perpetrator has a more specific answer with a description like the following:

"My catcalling targets are students who have such beautiful, attractive faces too" (FD Informant, 10/21/23)

The perpetrator admitted that the catcalling targets he wanted were female students who had a beautiful face and attractive appearance. This encourages perpetrators to carry out catcalling in the campus environment.

C. Social Norms and Context

Social and contextual factors such as social norms, campus culture, and peer pressure can also play a role in catcalling. These social norms can influence how individuals view and interact with members of the opposite sex, especially if they view women as sexual objects who can be bullied or harassed. Norms that demean women can create an environment where sexual harassment is considered normal or even accepted. This is proven in interviews with perpetrators in quotes:

"Usually I do catcalling on campus, usually because my friends are around like that "Now, if we have a friend, we want to show our courage," (FYA informant, 27/9/23)

The quote explains that the perpetrator carried out catcalling on campus because his friends encouraged him. The perpetrator feels embarrassed if he cannot catcall in front of his friends when his other friends have also done catcalling first, then the perpetrator shows courage in front of his friends to show that the perpetrator can attract the attention of female students as the target of his catcalling. Another perpetrator expressed his opinion about the reasons why the perpetrator carried out catcalling on campus, explained in the following quote:

"Not always in the campus environment, but we are more often in the campus environment because, this campus has a lot of girls passing by, so we are moved to do catcalling" (FD informant, 10/21/23)

Another perpetrator explained that he had carried out catcalling behavior not only on campus, but also outside of campus. What prompted him to catcall on campus was that there were many female students passing by or passing by and he was often found when leaving or finishing learning activities. This encourages perpetrators to carry out catcalling in the campus environment.

Researchers also asked whether the perpetrator carried out this catcalling outside campus as a form of encouragement for the frequent intensity of catcalling carried out by the perpetrator. And found various answers and wrong quotes, namely:

"I also sometimes do it outside campus, but not too often because I rarely meet such attractive women" (FD informant, 10/21/23)

The three perpetrators more or less had similar answers in that all three also carried out catcalling activities outside campus, with adjustments to the target and desired environment. As explained in the quote above, the perpetrator also carried out catcalling outside campus but not as intensely as he did on campus. The main reason for the perpetrator was that outside the campus environment he rarely met attractive women. The perpetrator stated that female students were interesting objects or targets for catcalling him. .

Researchers also asked about the intensity of the perpetrator's catcalling. This data search is to determine the level of intensity of catcalling carried out by perpetrators on and off campus. The first quote is as follows:

"I often do this, usually I do it on campus or at home" (FYA informant, 9/27/23)

The perpetrator revealed that he often carried out catcalling on campus and in his home environment. There are other answers from different informants as in the following quote:

"I only do this when I have friends, even if I'm alone I don't do it like that" (FD informant, 10/21/23)

The perpetrator explained that he did not carry out catcalling with the intensity that perpetrators often do only in groups and he also did not dare and did not carry out catcalling when he was alone.

The existence of social norms in the form of demeaning the opposite sex or objectifying them is a major factor in encouraging sexual harassment. The perpetrator was not aware that the behavior he was carrying out could disturb the

victim's comfort and activities after being treated with catcalling. It was assessed that the perpetrator did not pay attention and think about what would happen to the victim after receiving this treatment.

D. Reaction to Consequences

In interviews with the perpetrator, he was not aware of the impact of social or legal punishment that might arise as a result of catcalling. This is judged by the perpetrator's unawareness that his behavior (catcalling) is an act of sexual harassment. This makes the perpetrator free to practice catcalling in the university or campus environment because the perpetrator does not know that this behavior is actually prohibited and has the potential to be reported to the university law enforcement authorities.

Research results can reveal whether perpetrators feel guilty or dissatisfied with their actions if they are aware of their impact. However, the perpetrator is not aware of the consequences of his behavior, explained in the quote:

"Yes, I didn't know that this action could be reported to the UMS disciplinary team, sir, and there was no impact on me or "There has been no socialization about catcalling or sexual harassment that can be reported, sir" (FYA informant, 27/9/23)

The perpetrator's unawareness is also one of the drivers of catcalling in the campus environment. The perpetrator also does not consider that the catcalling practice that is carried out will receive action in the form of a warning, sanctions or consequences from the relevant parties. The perpetrator understands that catcalling carried out on campus is a normative matter considering that the campus is also a public facility with many students.

One of the three perpetrators just realized that catcalling can be reported to the campus-level disciplinary team. According to him, catcalling does disturb the comfort of the victim and the people around him, but the perpetrator underlined that there was no element of crime in the catcalling he did.

2. The results of the description of information from the victim's side were found

A. Experience of Catcalling Victims

Qualitative research often reveals that victims of catcalling often feel disturbed, unsafe, and humiliated by the act. They may also experience ongoing fear or anxiety when in certain environments, such as a college campus. The above description is explained in the quote:

"The reaction I gave when the Catcalling Phenomenon happened to me was of course I felt shocked, but I couldn't act right then and there, especially because I felt scared so I would just look at the person doing the catcalling and then I would walk away" (AMR informant, 19/09 /2023)

The informant's description above shows a reaction of shock and surprise based on fear and because of this there are no other reactions that arise in describing the expression that arises. Another response was shown by another informant with a different response, described in the following quote:

"The response is more like ignoring, because I don't know the person and I assume that the person doesn't have anything to do, you know and that I feel more afraid because we don't know each other" (RK informant, 09/19/2023)

In responding to the catcalling, the informant ignored the catcalling directed at the victim. It was judged not because he was indifferent but because he didn't know the person he was talking to or communicating with and the victim chose to just ignore it, but at a certain intensity the victim also felt afraid because he didn't know or understand the perpetrator of the catcalling directed at him.

"I warned the person, sir, because I'm a guy and it's rare, for example, if someone was catcalling me or I was the victim of catcalling, I might just talk to the person directly and tell them that this also includes sexual harassment like that, even though the intention was to joke" (WSW informant , 09/19/2023)

The informant's next response was increasingly different from the previous two, the victim had the courage to reprimand the perpetrator. The victim is aware that this catcalling behavior is a bad act, and is feared that it will become a

culture within the campus environment. Efforts to have the courage to inform the perpetrator regarding the practice of verbal sexual harassment were carried out directly during the incident. The victim also explained that giving advice or efforts to remind the perpetrator is important because it can be a lesson for the perpetrator and minimize the recurrence of the same incident.

B. Perception of Catcalling

Victims of catcalling usually consider this action to be inappropriate, annoying and impolite. They may feel that catcalling is an unacceptable form of verbal harassment and bullying. Various descriptions were found from the victim during interviews, the quotes were as follows:

"My perception regarding catcalling that has happened to me is that this phenomenon is very unexpected to happen in my life and it also happened on campus and it is possible that this not only happened to me but also happened to other people" (AMR informant , 09/19/2023)

From this description, it can be understood that the informant's perception was that he did not expect or assume that he was in the campus world. This was motivated by the informant having encountered the same case but it occurred in an off-campus environment. The informant also said that this incident also happened to many people besides himself as the victim. Other facts were found in the next informant, and are described in the following excerpt:

"Like whether this is real or not happening to me, usually I ignore it or I don't feel that way, it's more like...ah this is just normal" (Informant RK, 19/09/2023)

From the informant's explanation above, we can see that the victim did not believe what happened to him. And the victim asks himself to validate the catcalling incident that happened to him. Knowing that this catcalling incident rarely happened to him before the victim was in the university environment. After the incident was validated, the victim took a response to ignore it and did not feel it, the victim suspected that perhaps the catcalling was not directed at him and tried to calm himself.

C. Psychological Impact

The results of qualitative research can also show the psychological impact that victims may experience, such as stress, anxiety and decreased self-confidence. They may feel angry or frustrated because they feel they have no control over the situation. The following is a description of the victim as follows

"My feelings when I received catcalling on campus were of course I was shocked, that's all I was annoyed with" (AMR informant, 19/09/2023)

The results of the quote above show the feelings expressed by the victim, namely shock and annoyance. This was triggered by the fact that the perpetrator was not recognized by the victim and there was no particular urgency to catcall the victim. Another victim showed a different reaction with the following quote:

"It's more like at first I didn't know if it was catcalling but I was "It's strange why you're called grandpa like that, I have a name" (Informant RK, 19/09/2023)

The impact felt by the victim is that they feel strange or unusual, where what we mean by catcalling is a description of words that lead to physical comments or whistling which cannot be fully accepted by the victim because according to the victim the need to call or communicate must use the name of the person you are talking to or the person communicating with.

D. Strategist Catcalling

Victims of catcalling often develop strategies to deal with it, such as ignoring, avoiding, or responding with certain words or actions. The research results can describe various strategies used by victims to protect themselves. The description explaining how the victim faced catcalling is explained in the following quote:

"Usually I prefer to let it go... because I don't know the perpetrator" (Informant RK, 19/09/2023)

In the strategy for dealing with catcalling, other victims choose to ignore the verbal communication made by the perpetrator towards the victim. This was assessed because there was no closeness or identity that the victim recognized. The victim believes the perpetrator deliberately teased or said words to him to attract his attention, but the victim felt uncomfortable and left the place where the catcalling incident took place.

"Yes, I said that earlier, if catcalling happens too often to me, I will immediately reprimand, reprimand and tell you that actually catcalling also includes sexual harassment and additional information regarding this knowledge, if maybe once or twice, that's okay. "We ignore it, but if it happens often and we feel disturbed and uncomfortable, maybe I will tell you about it" (WSW informant, 19/09/2023)

In the victim's quote above, the strategy for dealing with catcalling is to give a direct warning, not only that, the victim also explained to the perpetrator that the behavior carried out was verbal sexual harassment. The victim is aware that if this catcalling practice occurs with massive intensity it will have the impact of disrupting activities and feeling uncomfortable or uncomfortable and because of this the victim has the courage to confront the perpetrator so that he is aware of his actions.

By understanding the phenomenon of catcalling from the perspective of victims and perpetrators through qualitative research, researchers can identify the factors behind and the impact of this act, as well as develop a more effective approach in overcoming this problem and creating a safer and more comfortable environment for all university residents.

Discussion

Arena Catcalling

The catcalling arena is a public space on campus in the form of facilities and spaces that were originally used to support lecture activities, but apparently still have the potential to be used as a catcalling arena. Bourdieu argued that to understand human interaction or explain an event or social phenomenon, it is not enough to just look at the words or events that occur. According to him, social space must be seen as a place of interaction, transactions and events (Bourdieu 2005: 148). Another aspect seen in playgrounds, according to several informants, actually does not only occur in the home environment or in public spaces, but also occurs in the campus environment which is frequently visited by many students, so it can be said that. For example, over time, playgrounds may appear in crowded places. Catcalling occurs during the day during lectures or after lectures, usually during lectures from morning to evening, and the arena where catcalling occurs is an arena that is frequently visited or has many students.

The proximity message is used in this research, where the message conveyed by the bully is realized by considering distance and space settings. In the context of a scientist's vocation, space is interpreted as an arena or focus for research, namely as a place of study or university. In particular, catcalling can happen anywhere, including in places designated as places of learning, so there must be a community structure that better understands social issues. In this case, schools, like universities, are public spaces that still have the potential to become attractive arenas, even though universities are busy and open places and student learning centers.

1. Factors underlying catcalling as an act of sexual harassment among students

The background factors taken by each informant are based on the presentation of arena (domain) analysis, habitus and practical formulations obtained from capital construction, which are obtained from the results of each informant's experience as verbal factors, activities, harassment (catcalling) towards students in his environment.

a. Habitus Experience in Catcalling

The purpose of explaining the concept of catcalling is to find out each informant's description of the fundamental concept of catcalling in this research, because it is a benchmark for how much the experience of catcalling influences the thinking of each informant, thereby forming a concept for each informant. Habitus initially emerged as a result of organized activities with a word meaning close to structure; Habitus also expresses a way of being something, a habit and especially a character or tendency (1977b: 214). The explanation of the concept of catcalling naturally comes from the expert tendencies of the informants. From this experiential habit, the symbolic meaning of each informant is obtained, the forms of invitation felt and the rejection felt.

1. Meaningful Symbolic Catcalling

Catcalling has three symbolic meanings, namely catcalling as symbolic violence and harassment, catcalling as harassment but not symbolic violence, and catcalling not as symbolic harassment and violence. The meaning of catcalling as violence and symbolic harassment is influenced by, for example, catcalling which causes discomfort, including non-physical violence with words, containing elements of physical contact/politeness, causing trauma to the victim, including sexual elements carried out by strangers and catcalling makes someone feel threatened.

The meaning of catcalling as harassment but not violence is influenced by the fact that catcalling is harassment because it causes fear, while catcalling is not defined as violence because it does not harm itself, it is influenced by several factors, namely catcalling does not involve physical contact or symbolic violence because it does not cause bruises or injuries to the body, do not cause visible injuries to the victim, and do not touch the victim.

It can be concluded that language can also be interpreted as a series of symbols, with rules for combining these symbols, which are used and understood by a community. As said by Deddy Mulyana, (2005) that language is also seen as a verbal code system. So it can be said that verbal communication does not always use words in the form of language, but sometimes also uses symbols instead of words.

2. Forms of Catcalling

Chhun (2011) identifies catcalling as: the use of obscene words, verbal expressions and also non-verbal expressions which occur in public places. Forms of catcalling found in the field are name calling, whistling, calling, someone by saying "darling", "hi", "handsome" or "beautiful" as well as by making verbal comments such as "be careful sis" and others. These forms of catcalling are included in the language of verbal and non-verbal communication, where each form has a different meaning when the catcalling takes place or when it is received by the victim.

The words conveyed by catcalling perpetrators refer to the ambiguous and contextual nature of language. The words conveyed by the perpetrator are too general or non-specific, it is considered that the perpetrator does not know or does not know the target of their catcalling, but because the words conveyed represent different perceptions and interpretations of victims, who adhere to different socio-cultural backgrounds in each victim.

3. Response Catcalling

The perpetrator explained some of his experiences when carrying out catcalling in the campus environment, and it was found that there were 3 forms of responses, namely fleeting responses, empty responses and irrelevant responses. An empty response is a response made by the victim, ignoring the perpetrator and not giving a verbal or non-verbal response at all. This can be seen in the form of an empty response, which is a response where there is non-verbal language, such as giving a cynical look, deliberately not listening to the catcalling perpetrator so as not to get emotional, be silent or even indifferent and ignore catcalling perpetrators,

A response that is read clearly, not only through verbal language but also through non-verbal language. If a very serious conversation is responded to casually or playfully, interpersonal relationships will crack, and as a result, interpersonal relationships will not be strengthened (Rakhmat, 2005), and this is referred to as an inappropriate or inappropriate response. The fleeting response is that the victim responds to your statement, but immediately changes the conversation, this is observed because the incident occurred so quickly. The perpetrator said that when carrying out catcalling, the victim was walking or doing other activities where it was possible to pass by or try to immediately leave the perpetrator or vice versa, when the victim stayed somewhere the perpetrator passed and catcalled the victim, this happened quickly and briefly.

Meanwhile, irrelevant responses are like fleeting responses, but the victim's answer is only to divert the conversation without connecting at all with the perpetrator's conversation. It was explained by the perpetrator that the victim answered simply or sometimes did not match what was said by the perpetrator. While the response that emerges from catcalling perpetrators is that they are satisfied with being able to express what they want to do, some perpetrators carry out catcalling in groups. This is proof of the perpetrator's courage in front of his friends. Another feeling of the perpetrator is that the perpetrator is more courageous in carrying out catcalling when in a group or not alone.

b. Habitus Education

Habitus is a "structure" in which there is a systematic arrangement rather than being arranged randomly and without a pattern. This "structure" consists of a system of dispositions that generate or give rise to perception, appreciation and practice (Bourdieu, 1990: 53). Education is an obligation that a person must have to add value and intelligence. A school is a public place where many people meet because it is a public place. In the context of school level catcalling, it is very possible for this catcalling incident to occur.

From the research that has been carried out, the informant as a victim of catcalling has experienced catcalling since junior high school, the perpetrator said that he experienced catcalling incidents in front of the class or in the canteen, this

encouraged him to do this at a different level of education. Significantly, there is a harmony between this catcalling incident and the non-verbal communication carried out by the perpetrator. In conveying non-verbal messages there is an appropriate means of suggestion, there is a situation where the perpetrator and victim communicate and demand to provide replies or emotions indirectly. Suggestions are meant to suggest something to other people implicitly or explicitly. This then becomes a culture that is adapted through experiences that occurred in the past and is considered normative today.

Education for perpetrators and victims of violence is also the same as the lack of information about sexual harassment, especially catcalling, with various factors such as getting information from social media or other online media such as websites, watching webinars, reading about sex-related campaigns about social media and volunteering in social media campaign programs, while catcalling perpetrators do not experience changes in their knowledge structure, so they interpret catcalling as a normal thing.

c. Social Environment Habitus

These dispositions or tendencies are continuous and transferable (varying in different directions), which can be activated in broad and varied fields of social activity (Bourdieu, 1993a: 87). Indicators of social environmental habitus can be seen from the increasing growth and development of stigma in society, of course this stigma has become normal and makes every informant carry out verbal sexual harassment (catcalling). There is a stigma attached to society that catcalling is still stigmatized as a joke. The perpetrators were 2 informants who stated that the construction of habitus based on the social environment encouraged bullies to develop the courage to dare to carry out intimidation. This is encouraging because it is built from false stigma, which is equivalent to continuing to develop bullying behavior and living in society.

After grouping the statements of several informants into a structural identification matrix of educational habits and social environmental habitus, 2 informants as pulling factors, then from the data obtained in the field both informants reported that they experienced or practiced catcalling because of its characteristics. Indonesian society, which seems to normalize speech. By paying attention to the function of the language used in catcalling incidents, the perpetrator understands the surrounding arena where the perpetrator can apply catcalling with various normative considerations regarding the stigma they have. Through language, the perpetrator learns what interests the victim, and begins to take on the identity of Indonesian society where it is still normal for catcalling to occur. This also has an impact on other functions of language, namely language for relating or interacting with other people. Language allows actors to associate or interact with actors who may fit within its criteria solely for our enjoyment, and/or influence them to achieve our goals. Through the language that is communicated, the perpetrator can control his environment, including the perpetrators who are around the victim.

From the perspective of the perpetrator, they interpret the narrative that is developing in society that the catcalling they do is an attempt to get closer to someone and considers catcalling to be normal because there is no intention or direction to belittle, ridicule or belittle. Catcalling in some cases is physical, the messages conveyed in social environmental habits are classified as attitudinal messages. When these thugs use the perpetrator's power as a medium to declare a higher status than that medium. At the same time, from the perspective of calling them victims, this construction contributes to the fact that the catcalling they experience seems to be a commonplace thing in society, because they lack knowledge and understanding so that society can decide that catcalling is a form of sexual harassment. This public misunderstanding is also caused by posting messages where the perpetrator has more power or the power to call the victim where the victim must respond to the message sent by the perpetrator. Catcalling is considered just a joke and catcalling is an incident that has been around for a long time and continues to occur in society due to hereditary factors and catcalling tends to be underestimated because catcalling does not cause physical harm to the victim other than their existence. This can be seen from the Indonesian legal system which still does not mention it directly. In sexual matters, especially seduction, this case still occurs and is commonplace in society.

d. Cultural capital

In addition to improving academic intellectual capital, cultural capital indicators also aim to produce students who have responsible, caring, Islamic values and characteristics so that a positive academic culture will be formed. The basis of academic culture is the way for every academic actor to live multiculturally in a college which is based on the value of objectivity and the value of scientific truth so that it must be embedded in every academic actor, especially for every student in a college which is realized in the form of actively attending lectures, taking part in scientific discussions, reading and writing.

Facts in the field show that not all students have a good and similar academic culture structure, because it does not reflect a good academic culture related to the research topic, namely that many students do not understand catcalling as a verbal form. Verbal language sexual harassment can also be interpreted as a symbol that has rules for combining symbols. Language is also considered a verbal coding system. Thus, it can be said that in oral communication, not only words are used in the form of language, but sometimes symbols are also used instead of words. This is quite worrying considering that students are a reflection of society as educated people who should be able to apply knowledge and know that painting is not just a form of language but also a substitute for words.

Arivia (2018) emphasized that in general there are 2 factors which are the background to the occurrence of catcalling, namely biological factors and socio-cultural factors. There are several biological and socio-cultural factors behind the occurrence of catcalling by students towards female students. The biological factor that causes catcalling found in the field is that men have a greater sexual drive than women, which is supported by a lack of understanding of the perpetrators and the lack of understanding that students as catcallers have regarding catcalling as another form of sexual harassment due to students' lack of attention to issues. gender issues, students are young people who are not yet productive so they are busy or have less work, and are also going through puberty or a transition period. Meanwhile, socio-cultural factors are interpreted because catcalling is a form of patriarchal culture for the oppression of women and the perpetrators are also influenced by several other factors such as lack of education regarding sexual harassment by universities through activities such as those based on education and universities not disseminating understanding of gender issues. Even though each major is not related to studying social sciences, it is a good idea to have education that discusses or studies gender and other social issues to reduce the incidence of catcalling.

e. Social capital

The construction of social capital that exists within the informant as a catcalling perpetrator is strongly influenced by his friendship environment which makes the perpetrator feel happy and safe in carrying out catcalling because doing catcalling when with his friends is considered more challenging and as a form of solidarity to participate in catcalling because he wants to get recognition. about the existence and courage of his group of friends. The meaning of the social construction within the perpetrator that makes him capable of catcalling is because the perpetrator has social capital.

Data findings in the field show that from the perspective of the perpetrator, catcalling is carried out in groups. Apart from that, it is also necessary to explain the existence of friends who accompany the victim when experiencing catcalling, where data in the field shows that the presence of friends who accompany the perpetrator gives rise to feelings of courage and increases self-confidence. to the perpetrator of catcalling so that the perpetrator feels calm, comfortable, and feels like someone is protecting him, but not all perpetrators do the same thing where it is found that perpetrators are only brave or comfortable catcalling with friends they already know. The incident above is included in the non-verbal language group, namely proxemic messages where a message is delivered in a special place by paying attention to the distance and space of the communicator as the perpetrator has the confidence to carry out catcalling. This is also in line with the arena or place that is the focus of catcalling.

The majority of catcalling acts are interactions that are not expected to occur, especially the condition of a person's gender or orientation which refers to physical touching without consent or even the opportunity for rape (Gennaro & Ritschel, 2019). Another fact shows that one of the perpetrators only carried out catcalling on campus. According to the information he provided, the perpetrator only met many women who met the criteria of being attractive and beautiful, only in the campus environment, and the perpetrator rarely did it in other places because the object or target was appropriate. The criteria for perpetrators are only often found in the campus environment.

f. Economic capital

The construction of economic capital from the views of informants as catcalling perpetrators. From 2 informants as catcalling perpetrators, they concluded that economic capital depicted on a woman's body can influence their actions in catcalling because it is considered more attractive, because they view the beautiful face as more important than the representation of economic capital. owned by a woman. Meanwhile, the informant as another perpetrator who is also a perpetrator of catcalling stated that the representation of economic capital in a person is interesting to him and is only people he knows on campus.

Indicators regarding economic capital in verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) can also be interpreted from the stigma regarding the representation of economic capital in a person. More specifically, this means that the stigma regarding students who have beautiful faces will often experience catcalling incidents compared to students who are considered ordinary by perpetrators or those who are less attractive will rarely encounter catcalling in the university environment. This is considered normative, male perpetrators will look for objects that fall within personal criteria, from the information received, beautiful students are classified as students who have a middle to upper economic status, which is judged by their appearance and the clothes they wear while at university.

Jalaludin Rakhmat (1994) categorizes non-verbal messages, one of which is contained in the economic capital owned by the perpetrator, into the group of non-verbal messages, namely artifactual messages. Where a message is expressed through the appearance of the body, face, clothing and cosmetics. Even though body shape is relatively fixed, people often behave in relationships with other people according to their perception of their body (body image). Closely related to the body is the perpetrator's efforts to shape body image with clothing and cosmetics. This encourages the perpetrator's interest in carrying out catcalling on campus.

g. Symbolic Capital

Construction of symbolic capital, the point of view of the two informants as perpetrators of catcalling stated that they did not have specific criteria but explained that they were definitely of the opposite sex, namely female students. In the perpetrator's preference, he did not do it to all the female students he met, but only catcalled female students who were attractive, beautiful, fashionable, and perhaps had the potential to respond to the catcalling that the perpetrator would throw at them. By utilizing non-verbal messages or symbols, namely arifactual, where many female students have an attractive appearance apart from their body and facial posture, clothing value and cosmetic elements can also attract the attention of perpetrators to catcall the victim. This is with the aim of feeling personal satisfaction and to prove courage and existence in front of other friends. The perpetrator feels happy and satisfied if he dares to catcall in front of or while with his friends where the target object of catcalling meets the criteria of the perpetrator. In themselves because they succeeded in expressing their intention to get closer to the woman they were catcalling. Different from the perspective of other catcallers, he only catcalls people he knows and only within his faculty environment, he also avoids words that are body shaming.

2. The impact of verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) experienced by students in the university environment

There are several forms of impacts that arise related to verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) on female students' daily lives that were found in the research, namely psychological impacts, social impacts, economic impacts and cultural impacts. The emergence of impacts experienced by each informant is also supported by the construction of the meaning of symbolic violence which is analyzed from the concepts of arena, habitus and capital. Macmillan et al. (2000) stated that one of the effects of catcalling is limiting a person's freedom and movement. Catcalling victims in the narrative explanation are based on their experiences experienced and assessed subjectively by each victim, they all experience more or less the same experience, namely an emotional experience, where this experience occurs due to changes in the victim's mood after the catcalling incident was carried out against the victim, all The victim expressed a negative impression and disturbed his mood after being catcalled.

What differentiates the point of view of informants as perpetrators and informants as victims is that informants as perpetrators tend to feel positive impacts from a psychological perspective because they get personal satisfaction and pleasure and do not feel economic impacts. There are various forms of impacts that arise related to verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) on the daily lives of female students found in research, namely psychological impacts, social impacts, economic impacts and cultural impacts. The emergence of impacts experienced by each informant is also strengthened by the construction of the meaning of symbolic violence which is analyzed from the concepts of arena, habitus and capital. The impacts felt by the victim are fear, confusion, annoyance or annoyance, shock, and a feeling of disbelief that the catcalling incident happened to him. The impacts above are constructed by the perpetrator into an uncomfortable and disturbing condition where the campus environment should be used for a learning environment or academic activities. others are used for verbal harassment activities.

By identifying the impact that arises from the meaning of symbolic violence regarding catcalling, the strategies used by informants as victims to deal with catcalling are also explained. It is stated that he avoids environments where many members of the opposite sex are dominant in groups, does not respond to communications that are not intended for him, is indifferent or 'really stupid' about catcalling that occurs, and does not reply or respond when a catcalling incident occurs. These efforts are included in non-verbal messages, namely posture messages, which relate to the whole body and behavior to show a response to communication aimed at the communicator or perpetrator of catcalling. Victims are considered more responsive in responding or reacting to environments that they think are positive or negative. And many victims said they responded with indifference or blank responses, showing expressions of an unresponsive attitude. The existence of this strategy is an indicator regarding preventive efforts regarding catcalling that female informants have experienced knowledge construction so that they can interpret symbolic violence in catcalling.

Closing

The results of the research that has been carried out can be concrete evidence that the factors behind a phenomenon are influenced by various value constructions and carried out over a long period of time. This determines that individuals as actors are motivated to carry out the events they experience, which in this case are in accordance with social interaction. from Pierre Bourdieu is quite appropriate and appropriate for analyzing the factors behind a phenomenon occurring through the meaning of each informant and the construction within each informant. Excavating information regarding the arena, habitus, capital, and the location of symbolic power itself regarding verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) so that it becomes a factor in the influence of each informant behind the verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) that is carried out.

Researchers also found factors that encourage catcalling in the campus environment, namely biological factors and socio-cultural factors. Apart from that, the efforts made by perpetrators to encourage catcalling on campus are also based on the definition and function of verbal communication. Implicitly, the perpetrator only did it out of self-satisfaction without thinking about how to convey communication to the victim. On the non-verbal side, there are also many elements from the victim or symbols that can be read by the perpetrator to encourage catcalling in the campus environment. Many

non-verbal messages are carried out consciously or unconsciously by the perpetrator and victim. With non-verbal messages, victims can also determine responses and strategies to deal with or avoid catcalling that occurs. Meanwhile, the perpetrator is motivated by elements of habitus and capital brought from experience and packaged with verbal language and reading non-verbal messages from the victim to carry out catcalling. All victims experience emotional experiences, due to changes in comfort levels and mood.

Analyzing the arena, habitus, power and capital resulted in field findings that the symbolic meaning of each informant did not just happen, there were similarities and differences according to the experience of each informant. Differences in background, arena and habits are also the capital that encourages verbal sexual harassment to occur in the university environment. It is assessed that the perpetrator's aim in carrying out catcalling does not contain serious sexual elements that lead to oppression or pressure on the communication partner, the incident was based on personal pleasure, and satisfaction to gain personal existence and excitement at the arena level, namely the University. With habitus you can also analyze educational habitus and habitus in the social environment so as to explain the construction of values, habits and previous knowledge that are constructed in a new generation or future and in a different environment. This is explicitly a factor in perpetuating verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) and from analyzing capital which includes cultural capital, social capital, economic capital, and symbolic capital so as to be able to analyze the social environment, stigma, representation of economic capital, and the role of having capital. symbolic in the form of an attractive appearance and beautiful facial features, all aspects of which are very capable of encouraging verbal sexual harassment (catcalling).

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