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Woman Representation of Intimate Partner Violence In the Indonesian's Newspaper During Covid 19 Pandemic: A Critical Discourse Analysis in Indonesian's Newspaper

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Abstrak

The focus of this article is examining how women as subjects to violence in Indonesia in the current Corona Virus 19 (COVID19) pandemic, which is studied from critical discourse analysis (CDA). Through the language used, the research objective is how critical discourse analysis can be applied to see newspapers provide an overview and their views on the phenomenon of women who receive violence from their partners during the current pandemic. This article is reported based on content analysis techniques, using qualitative research. Critical discourse analysis describes the language used to reveal the meaning in the BBC newspaper text online. The findings indicate that while the BBC's online newspapers reported the existence of gender symmetry and stereotype abusers during the pandemic experienced by women, the BBC's online newspapers were able and courageous to raise the image of women as marginalizing.

Keywords: woman representation; CDA; newspaper

1. Introduction

The Corona Virus (COVID19) outbreak that hit since early 2020 has become a global problem. The presence of this virus changes the order of human life massively without limitation on state, status, social, culture, economy, religion, politics, and other aspects of human life. Social distancing did anticipate the spread of the virus almost paralyzes the social life, resulting in the economy's death. Most people have lost their jobs or have temporarily lost their jobs. Social distancing makes most people spend time at home. Referring to the United Nations Organization for Women (UN Women) report, the number of violence against women has increased during the pandemic due to concerns over safety, health, and increasing tensions due to narrow and limited living conditions. This condition triggers the pressure of human life from various aspects of life. As reported by Unites Nations Women, most of the women aged 15 to 49 years having a partner subject to sexual violence is also physical during a pandemic. Thirty percent of women experience violence from their partners throughout their life.

Meanwhile, in Indonesia, women's vulnerability to violence, especially domestic violence, Is evidenced by the increase in violence towards women in several areas from March to April 2020. The Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) stated that there had been 275 acts of violence experienced by adult women. The National

Commission on Women and the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children recorded an increase of 75 percent since the Covid-19 pandemic. There was a total of 14,719 cases of violence against women. Five thousand five hundred forty-eight patients were in the form of physical violence, 2,123 cases of psychological violence, 4,898 cases of sexual violence, 1,528 cases of economic violence, and 610 cases of migrant worker violence and trafficking.

Komnas Perempuan (commission for the protection of women) said that unfair relations of gender power, in which women are subordinate to men, are the root problem of violence against women. There is still a solid patriarchal culture; men generally have control and power over other family members. Women often become perpetrators of persecution due to social constructions closely related to the patriarchal culture in society. Patriarchal society is a male superiority system, embedded as in mentality of major conflict which normalizes violence, sanctified by religious practices, in which men dominate women through the control of female sexuality, with the intent of passing property to male heirs, and in which men who are heroes of war are told to kill men, and are permitted to rape women, the seizure of natural resources and treasures, the exploitation of people and the ownership or otherwise control of conquerors [3]. The patriarchal that supported by culture and many of the basic views of society about the existence of men who must be dominant in the household as well as social control that applies in society.

Newspapers are a variety of the scope of print journalism. Newspapers are printed sheets containing reports that occur in society to be published periodically. They are general. Their content is current and actual about anything and anywhere in the world for readers to know [5]. Newspaper media contribute to raising issues that women are experiencing during the pandemic. The texts presented by the media influence the public views on the issues extended. This indicates that the media have power through the readers they write. The Text represents the social, cultural, and political conditions of society. Newspapers are print media that provide information that has a prolonged existence compared to television, radio, and other sources of information. Newspaper media are news transmitters and able to construct social realities that exist in society. Newspapers can package news and direct what they want to achieve in terms of siding with women. Newspapers also can change views or influence readers through the discourse they create. Media plays a crucial role in perpetuating that social system, despite having the capacity to help empower women socially, politically, and economically, by reducing poverty, illiteracy, gender-based violence, and social segregation [12]. News media instead reproduces stereotypes about women, which degrade women. However, something that needs to be paid attention to is that only a few media raise gender issues as news material. The percentage of women's equality and women's rights newspaper reports still seems low: just 3% to 6% of media coverage encourages gender norms with both 2005 and 2015 [11].

As the public media, newspapers in reporting the condition of women, especially during the COVID19 pandemic, contributes to information on violence against women during the pandemic. With a population of Indonesian women that is greater than men, this effort is only a small effort that the media can do to represent women through their writing to fulfill women's rights as citizens to get a safe social life and be able to pay attention to their fate by the government.

Representation becomes an outcome of an evaluation process that underlines specific things and ignores others, thus according to David Croteau and William Hoynes (2000). A gender analysis ensures that issues of power, inequality, access to and control of resources, and other political dimensions, such as participation in decision-making, are addressed [1]. Representation of women in critical discourse analysis is an effort to raise women's issues through discourse by newspapers amid the COVID19 pandemic, thus enabling efforts to change women's conditions for the better.

2. CDA

Darma reports that critical discourse is an attempt or process (decomposition) to provide an explanation of a text (social reality) that is willing or being studied by a person or dominant group whose tendency has a specific goal to get what is desired through the framework [6]. Discourse analysis of text dimensions. Van Dijk's theoretical framework allows it to represent the issue of discourse, text. The discourse analysis framework in the dimensions of text presented by van Dijk is divided into three structures or levels. Each system has a mutually supportive relationship, namely:

- (1) Macrostructure is the worldwide meaning or meaning of a sentence that can be seen from the subject or theme raised by a text.

- (2) Superstructure, the structure of a text," which means that the form and components of such discourse are constructed as in the entire text.
- (3) Microstructure is the local thought of a text that can be seen from its words, phrases, and language styles used by a reader (Eriyanto, *Discourse Analysis*, 227). SEMANTIC means that you want to emphasize the text of newspapers. By analyzing, providing information just on the side, creating yet another obvious side, and decreasing the other side. Background, detail, intent, presupposition, perspective, nominalization. SYNTHACTIS How the sentence (form, arrangement) is selected. Sentence's structure, coherence, pronouns. STYLISTICS How to choose words used in the news text. The lexicon of RETORIS and using stressed is carried out symbolism, textures, representations.

The concern of CDA is to use linguistic analysis of discourse to reveal how hegemonic control and influence are exerted over institutionalized agents of power [8]. The essays discussed in this article are written using theoretical tools and perspectives centered around class struggles and are influenced by thinkers such as Marx, Gramsci, and Foucault [8]. This approach's "critical" social orientation aims to explain the implications of texts or utterances regarding social relations of power. The research examined how social phenomena, especially abuse of power and socio-economic inequalities, are enacted in text and talk in the social and political context [14].

3. Methodology

The methodology developed in this article is descriptive qualitative. The study disrupted the analytical content and textual analysis of a national online newspaper, BBC News. Entitled *Budaya patriarchy bersumber dari ajaran nenek* (Patriarchal culture comes from grandmother's teachings) was downloaded on 19 May 2020 with the web address <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-52713350>. Ayomi Amindoni BBC News Indonesia wrote the text. News is collected by looking at news content containing gender during the COVID19 pandemic. BBC Online News was chosen because this newspaper often presents women's issues from various perspectives, so it is interesting to examine the news texts they offer to see how this media's tendency to see the social conditions that occurred to women during the COVID19 pandemic. The theoretical framework for this research is Van Dijk's CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis). Researchers tried to examine the problem from a perspective of critical discourse that focused on texts that represented how women received violence from their partners during the COVID19 pandemic. How gender inequality also treats women through textual practice, social, and discursive relationships [8]. Critical discourse analysis has a connection between language and power. The term 'CDA' is currently used to refer more specifically to the flow of critical linguistic approaches which find discursive units of text as the basic units in communication Weiss & Wodak (Ed), 2003

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Macrostructure

Results and discussion on the national newspaper text of BBC news, how the representation of women, action, people, groups, situations, circumstances, or whatever is displayed and depicted in the text. Analysed based on the macrostructure, the theme carried is based on the analysis of the news macro structure presented in the text of the BBC's On-Line Newspaper, which is acts of domestic violence received by women from their partners COVID19 Pandemic.

4.2. Superstructure

The superstructure is a series of themes in each paragraph. The entire paragraph focuses on the conditions of women who received violence from the people closest to them, the types of violence they received from the victims and the effects of these acts of violence on women's lives during the COVID 19 pandemic. -the theme of violence in each paragraph of discourse is assembled to support the macrostructure of the discourse, namely why, how, and why women experience violence.

4.3. Microstructure

Description of microstructure elements or micro text structure consisting of SEMANTIC (the meaning that is emphasized). The microstructure of the discourse is related to semantic or emphasis on purpose, which consists of the background; nominalization of the address is

- (1) Experience: The journalist tells the story of Marina (pseudonym) and Yuli, who received domestic violence from her partner during the pandemic. COVID 19. An increasingly tricky life amid a pandemic has triggered violence against women because of the patriarchal culture fundamental to the social system, where women are always considered weak in the household.
- (2) Journalists' perspectives that women are being subjected to moving targets due to the deterioration of all aspects of life due to the COVID 19 pandemic—the journalists' perspective as a reporter who tells the victim's initials. Journalists also use the first person, using the direct sentence of women who become acts of violence. This is indicated by the word "I" (Marina/pseudonym), which refers directly to a female victim of domestic violence, also a third person named Yuli.
- (3) The assumption from the journalist's point of view is that women are often the target of anger because they are weak creatures because of the patriarchal concept in social life. Thus, it is necessary to make news by describing the details of violence experienced by women during the COVID 19 pandemic so that people pay attention to their life.

Syntax describes the elements of a unit and the relationships between them in a team, both functional relationships and meaning relationships. At the opening of news, journalists use news sentences to describe the phenomenon and the condition of women during a pandemic; sentences are arranged in the form of statements to explain the news to be reported to readers.

".. The social construction that is closely related to the patriarchal culture also perpetuates the violence experienced by Marina (not her real name), a 24-year-old woman who claims to have experienced violence from her younger brother whom she calls 'powerful' at home ..."

"... Marina admitted that in Pasuruan, East Java, the place where she was born and lived, is still thick with a patriarchal culture with a conservative mindset of society."

"So you could say that violence against women is like an iceberg phenomenon."

At the end of the news, the writer gives a closing sentence in the form of solutions that women victims of violence may obtain. The function of the final sentences is the summary of the text.

... PPPA Minister Bintang Puspayoga explained that his party had arranged a service mechanism for women and children offline, both through referrals to the UPTD Women's Empowerment, also through P2TP2A in provinces and districts/cities, as well as reporters who independently came directly to the Ministry of PPPA ...

... However, during the implementation of social restrictions, many institutions also implemented the work from home policy, including the assistance and counseling institutions for violence against women, which also limited services for women who experienced violence...

At the end of the news, the writer gives a closing sentence in the form of solutions that women victims of violence may obtain. The function of the final sentences is the summary of the text.

Journalists use a lot of first-person prominent, also use direct sentences. The straightforward sentence is marked by the prominent "I (Marina/pseudonym). It is also found out a third person pronoun named Yuli. These direct sentences are the core of the writing that is to be conveyed to the reader.

- (1) *In my own house, the patriarchal culture comes from my grandmother's teachings that were passed on to my mother, "said Marina to BBC News Indonesia ..."*
- (2) *"I was pushed until I fell. Then when I raised this problem to my mother, she said, 'There's nothing wrong with boys' ..."*

- (3) *"Actually, it was not only me who experienced this violence from my sister, but my mother also experienced being pushed to the point of falling," he said.*
- (4) *"Because my mother thinks boys don't deserve to do it, that's a woman's job," she said. "*
- (5) *"I was pushed until I fell. Then when I raised this problem to my mother, she even said, 'There's nothing wrong with boys' ..."*
- (6) *"Actually, it was not only me who experienced this violence from my sister, but my mother also experienced being pushed to the point of falling," she said.*
- (7) *"... The multiple burdens at home, coupled with the limited social space during the pandemic restrictions, have made Marina even more depressed. She felt "barely allowed to take care of her mental health."*
- (8) *"... However, when she sued for discrimination, Marina got physical violence from her younger sister ..."*
- (9) *"I was pushed until I fell. Then when I raised this problem to my mother, she even said, 'there's nothing wrong with boys' ..."*
- (10) *"Actually, it was not only me who experienced this violence from my sister, but my mother also experienced being pushed to the point of falling," she said.*
- (11) *Marina is not alone. Gender-based violence was also experienced by Yuli, a 28-year-old woman who admitted she had received physical and verbal abuse from her husband*
- (12) *"... Gender-based violence was also experienced by Yuli, a 28-year-old woman who admitted she had received physical and verbal abuse from her husband..."*
- (13) *"To BBC News Indonesia, Yuli admitted that she started to get rough treatment from her husband since the beginning of her marriage, about three years ago."*
- (14) *"... Brawl after quarrel they went through in their rented house in Jakarta, often accompanied by harsh words and raw bogues, until finally once Yuli suffered a miscarriage of her first child. Her husband then apologized and promised to change his character ... "*
- (15) *"... Melted, Yuli allowed her husband to change. But that never happened. His character is getting worse ... "*
- (16) *"So, jealousy is unclear, slander, sometimes what I'm doing is wrong," said Yuli.*
- (17) *"If you are told you get angry at me, you get sick too, hitting," he said later. "*
- (18) *"... In fact, two times her child was born, Yuli was forced to give birth alone without her husband's company ..."*
- (19) *"... The worst violence she experienced, according to Yuli, was when she and her husband made a big fuss about the debt problems that her husband faced last year. Her husband then forced her to give up her jewelry savings to pay off the debt ... "*
- (20) *"He forced me, I was angry, then he hit me twice, slapped me twice. I slapped him back. 'You just stomp me when I'm pregnant; I like that," Yuli explained.*
- (21) *"Finally, I shouted, the neighbors kicked him out. Finally, he left," he added.*
- (22) *"... Since then, Yuli separated from her husband last year. However, that doesn't solve the violence he's endured ... "*
- (23) *"... Yuli, who lives only with her two children, who are now one year and five months old, said she had to fight tooth and nail to fulfill her daily needs. Moreover, the pandemic situation has made economic pressure even more whacking...."*
- (24) *"... When she asked her husband to take responsibility, over the telephone, she got harsh words ..."*

(25) "... Helpless with the conditions at hand, Yuli decided to return to her parents' house in Martapura, South Sumatra ..."

(26) She admitted that he had reported the violence he experienced to LBH Jakarta and his legal case is currently under investigation

Stylistically, journalists using straightforward words tend to use colloquial language, which is often used in informal conversations which are often used in daily conversations, and there is no language style found, making the message conveyed easy for readers to understand by directly quoting the utterances that are obtained from victims of violence to clarify what the journalists want to say, also make the text more attractive to read by readers

Rhetorical, the emphasis of sentences is on direct sentences of victims of violence. The author made the text as a medium to convey issues that were women during the COVID 19 pandemic.

5. Conclusion

The critical role of the media is vital to improving gender equality and the rights of women who are often marginalized by the patriarchal system in society. In the discourse of the BBC's online newspaper, we find news writers' efforts to raise the violence experienced by women during a period of suffering. The direct sentences of the victims of violence make the message more accessible for the reader to understand. The writing that is delivered is an effort to arouse those who have authority, indicating that the discourse text written in newspapers has the power to change, to include a view to the reader.

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