

GENDER DOMINATION IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
IN MAKASSAR

(DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF FAJAR AND TRIBUN TIMUR)



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GENDER DOMINATION IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS
IN MAKASSAR
(DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF FAJAR AND TRIBUN TIMUR)



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Submitted for the Fulfilment of First

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Hasanuddin University

BY :

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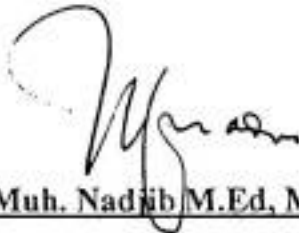
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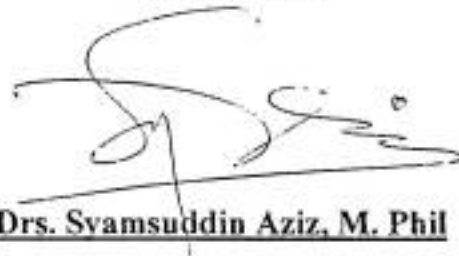
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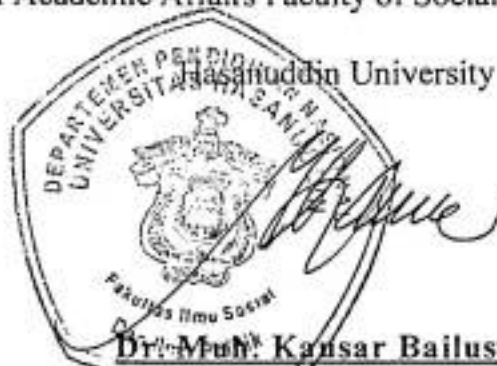


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Statement of Originality

The work presented in this thesis is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, original and my own work, except as acknowledged in the text. It has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, for a degree at this or any other university.

Makassar, May 12th 2008

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mariani Amri', written in a cursive style.

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Finally, the writer realised that this thesis is still very far from being perfect, so that, I'll be very thankful and welcome, supports, suggestions, and critics for further improvement.

Makassar,

Writer's

ABSTRACT

MARIANI AMRI. *Gender Domination in Local Newspapers in Makassar (Discourse Analysis of Fajar and Tribun Timur)*. Guiding by Dr. Muh. Nadjib M.Ed, M.Lib and Drs. Syamsuddin Aziz, M.Phil

The research aims, (1) To identify the domination of gender in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies; (2) To analyse how gender dominations are expressed in those dailies; (3) To analyse the effect of gender domination on news stories in those newspapers.

This study held in Fajar and Tribun Timur offices in Makassar. This research described through texts, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice by using CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) from Norman Faircloughs' model. They are textual level, discourse practice level, and socio-cultural practice level.

Type of this research is qualitative approach. This approach tries to get closer to what is being studied that is gender domination in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies. It aims at in-depth and holistic understanding of gender domination in newspapers. Its flexibility is well suited to make interpretation to describe the facts and the phenomena of gender in newspapers as the way they are based on the data found.

The result of this research showed that Fajar and Tribun Timur daily were still male dominating discourse in news-making process which is influenced the news stories printed in those newspapers. Gender domination in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies as a discourse has been seen to affect our views on news stories text, news stories production, and socio-cultural practices.

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INTRODUCTION



A. Background

In Indonesia, male is dominant in family, community, economic and political decision making (Baktinews, 2006). This phenomenon perpetuated an extensive gender inequality between male and female. It is about relationship of power, opportunities, and participations to what the role of male and female should be either implicitly or explicitly. On the other hand, both male and female have to engage in breaking out the gender domination.

Joan Scoot (sited in Ibrahim, 1998), a historian, defines gender as “a constitute element of social relationships based on perceived differences between the sexes, and a primary way of signifying relationships of power.” Contend of Claudette Baldacchino (sited in Subono, 2003), a feminist journalist, argues that gender is not only related to people’s point of view on us but also linked to the influence of our process to understand ourselves. Supporting that terms, gender as a grammatical categorisation is often assimilated to social difference (Lewis, 1994). Gender presents in social life with many roles and responsibility surroundings them in different context. These expressions can appear in either individual or groups in society.

The world press is exclusively male profession (*Jurnal Perempuan*, 2003). This expression supported by Carter, Branston and Allen (1998) who summarised the place of female journalists in day to day culture of most newsrooms which is still being defined in the predominantly male terms. Whilst there has been a dramatic increase in the number of jobs in journalism, white middle-class men continue to occupy the vast majority of positions of power throughout the sector. These cases shown gender domination in journalism are still high. Moreover, the gender nature of journalism can be summarised in terms of masculinity against femininity. Topics covered by male are politic, crime, finance, education and upbringing, while by female are human interest, culture and social policy which reproduces the public-private arenas division. (First, 2002)

In comparison to Indonesia, in 1998, *PWI (Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia)* noted that male journalists are also dominant in the world of press. There were 4.687 male journalists and 461 female journalists (*Jurnal Perempuan*, 2003). These ratio are referred to as the domination of male journalists over female journalists significantly and should get good attention to newswriters within the news-making processes.

Gender perspective in terms of journalism is a journalism practice to inform and to accuse imbalance of gender relations between male and female in mass media. Then, gender equality between male and female are trying to promote and to inform through the media (Winarti, 2005). There are two elements that journalists have to do to make gender perspective in the newspapers. Firstly is gender discrimination. This can be shown in the marginalisation,

subordination, stereotyping, and other negative assumptions for women. Secondly, is the place of gender discriminations from privacy, household, culture and the nation (Subono, 2003). With the result, that gender sensitivities and representations of male and female in quality and quantity have to be balanced in the world of press.

The phenomenon of gender in Makassar still needs more attentions. This is because there are too many cases regarded as gender imbalance in social life. According to *Forum Pemerhati Masalah Perempuan (FPMP)* South Sulawesi, violences of female reached 20 cases in 2003 and 48 cases in 2005. These cases rised more than 100% (Baso, 2007). Violence in raping, striking, and prostitution occurs higher day to day and printed in newspapers.

There are three special problems of female in mass media (Subono, 2003). These are one of the effect of gender domination. Firstly, female representation in the media is still bias. Generally, women represented in the media as an object or as a victim caused by violences. Secondly, according to Debra Yatim (Sited in Subono, 2003), a feminist activist, only a small number of women involved in journalist world or work as newswriters. Female stereotype that there are too many interferences of female to survive in the world of press. Thirdly, it is related to power supported by media enforcement to choose certain issue. This argument supported by Maria Hartiningsih (sited in *Jurnal Perempuan*, 2003), who states that, in the media, male dominated route tend to gain benefit and female dominated route tend to gain poverty. It is related to the choice of certain issues in newspapers concerned with gender issue. Because of the economic side,

male dominated route possibly ignore gender imbalance can share to the public but the most important is how to get much profit without thinking female appearances and images in newspapers or other negative assumptions of female. As Collete Dowling (sited in Ibrahim, 1998) mentions Cinderella Complex. Female is too weak and emotional to face and to solve problems. According to him, women feel fearful and could not use their mind potential and their creativities well. This complex can be argued in an idea of gender domination in newspapers.

In fact, a media research in various countries found that more than 20% of the news items in any of participating countries ever concerned with female but the figure was much lower in most cases (First, 2002). This data does not mean matriarchal replaces patriarchal in the newspapers but this is to avoid wrong assumptions of certain social view point that female is forced in a certain space that can limit female movement and against gender inequality. The images of female are also primarily set by male. The media and the advertising industry present as the ideal body types for example with exaggerated gender differences. Female are, thus, encouraged to appear weaker, less powerful than and subservient to male. (Lewis, 1994).

Negative stereotype of female in Makassar that they are emotional, weak, coward, and fussy can head of their movement. By the same token, male as a subject to their braveness, strenght, and rational being can gain their goals as they want. These assesment are preserved by gender domination and patriarchal culture in society.

One of the feminist communication theory (sited in Ibrahim, 1998) mentioned by muted group theory, that, when the experience and sense of masculinity and femininity are in conflict, masculine tends to win and feminine are silent majority in the object, eventhough sign in a language used, still can not reach "the status of full speaking subject". Endorsing this theory, in many places that can make gender domination appears, women are confronting both fear and the physical superiority of their attackers when they learn effective ways to defend themselves (Aburdene, 1993). Masculine characteristics such as dominance, ambition and independence, feminine trait such as nurturance, submissiveness and sensitivity to the needs of others (Lewis, 1994). Espousing this argument, the editors in media reestablish the supremacy of the territorial chain of command include political beats and bureaus but exclude topical specialties such us women's news and sport (Tuchman, 1978). It can legitimate the status quo and sort out strips of gender issues as news stories in newspapers.

By looking gender domination in newspapers, we can explain what, how and the effect if gender domination appears in newspapers. This is very important to open gender comprehension in newspapers. During this time, gender only discuss as one of male or female without learning what exactly the obligations and the rights of them appropriate in their fields. Even they do not want to know about gender problems or there is no gender conversation but the most important theme is how to get much profit and remain exist.

This qualitative research concerned with the dominations of gender in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies which have a great number of circulations and

readers in Makassar, which can be a place of gender cycles with a lot of gender domination in it. This domination can influence the news stories in the process to choose certain issues which go on in the newsroom where a place of reporters, editors, chief editors and other staff work to gather news to be published in newspapers. It is unfortunate then if decisions maker, the editors and the owners of the media goes to the male without having gender perspective in newspapers and having a bad gender relations between the journalists. Newspapers can also transform gender to context appropriate to the public.

B. Research Questions

1. What is the domination of gender in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies?
2. How are the dominations of gender in those newspapers?
3. What is the effect of gender domination on news stories in those dailies?

C. Main Objectives of the Research

1. To identify the domination of gender in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies.
2. To analyse how gender dominations are expressed in those dailies.
3. To analyse the effect of gender domination on news stories in those newspapers.

D. Significance of the Research

1. Theoritically, this research can be used to develop broader perspective on communication study especially for the Press.
2. Practically, this research can help to formulate policy of editorial to organize and manage mass media activities and orientation.
3. To encourage critical thought in terms of gender issues in the society.

E. Conceptual Framework

In general, discourse analysis reflects hypotheses about the representations and rules that are applied by competent readers in comprehending a text (Denhiere, 1991). The term discourse analysis in a variety of academic departments and disciplines used for what they do, how they do it, or both. Most practitioners use discourse to mean any actual talk, writing, or signing. According to Webster (1913) discourse is words communication, ideas expression, written text, speech, etc either spoken or written.

In the social sciences, a discourse is considered to be an institutionalised way of thinking, a social boundary defining what can be said about a specific topic (Fairclough, 1992). Discourses are seen to affect our views on all things; in other words, it is not possible to escape from discourse. For example, two distinctly different discourses can be used to define what the positions we are; Various guerrilla movements describing them either as "freedom fighters" or "terrorists". If we chose phrase "freedom fighters" rather than "terrorist" we are in the position of supporting their movement (Judith Butler, 2000).

Espousing this statement, studies of discourse locate the linguistic phenomena in a still wider context of human social behaviours. Types of discourse depends not merely on context, but also on a social purpose of making others feel at ease. (Lewis, 1994)

Discourse analysis is a methodology that is useful in answering many kinds of questions, both questions that linguists traditionally ask, such as

questions about linguistic structure, language change, language acquisition, and questions asked by people in other humanistic and social scientific disciplines, like social roles and relations, communication and identity. Discourse usually means actual instances of communication in the medium of language and usually a mass noun. The way we speak of other things such as the flow of information, a great deal of information rather than thousands of information. Discourse need to think about the connections between language and other such semiotic systems. Scholars influenced by Foucault (1972, 1980, 1990) sometimes use discourse in a related but somewhat different sense, as a count noun can be enumerated and referred to in the plural. They are conventional ways of talking that both create and are created by conventional ways of thinking. It is used to arrange message to gain our destinations and help answer questions about dominance, oppression and solidarity in newspapers and learning humans' role and responsibility in society.

In newsroom, discourse analysis helped us to examine the reason why journalists have conversations about news stories and how is news flow adapt language to specialise situations in the newsroom and how the decision making process works. How decisions are made and social adaptation or conflict accomplished in public and private life. In this term is to see equal opportunity between female and male journalists.

This research will adopt method of discourse analysis by using Norman Fairclough's model. Fairclough defines, "discourse is a language used conceive as a social practice" (Fairclough, 2000). In his methods, there are three

dimensions of discourse. They are text, discourse practice and sociocultural practice.

Newspapers contain gender issues as news stories which is based on analytic explanations of the gender as a socially experienced structure. Both female and male journalists involved in making decisions in the news-making process. In that way, there are too many aspects of life surrounding them that can support their work to produce the news stories.

The step of discourse analysis in this case are:

I. Textual level

In this research, news stories which is related to gender issues in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies are identified in four levels.

⊕ Vocabulary

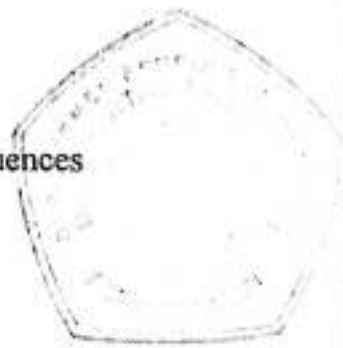
Vocabulary can help to look at a choice of words used in news stories to present gender in a different category either in positive or in negative way in reality.

⊕ Grammar

Grammar can show the type of predicate and the participant roles of gender in news stories either as a performer in active sentences or as a victim in passive sentences, and nominalization that focus as on the activity of gender issues.

⊕ Cohesion

Cohesion is analyzed by looking at repetition, synonyms, antonyms and connecting words of various kinds related to gender issues. This is to



analyse so far either implicitly or explicitly other purposes and influences of gender in the text.

+ Text structure

Text structures are seen in the news stories to see which part in the text appear more than the other texts and to see the influence of journalist in the text.

II. Discourse Practice level

Discourse practice refers to the production of messages that is news stories in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies. These can be seen from male and female journalists interaction in the newsroom to constitute gender relations in newspapers to utter their opinion or in the process of making decisions within news flow that will be a news story shared to the public, and journalists point of view to see either the internal institution or external institution that influence the news-making process.

In this case, linking organisation structure of newspapers and the positions of male and female journalists can explain decision maker point of view, experience and perspective of newswriters for male and female journalists in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies.

III. Sociocultural practice level

Sociocultural practice related to gender activists point of view about gender role and representation in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies which is influenced by gender domination and imbalance in news stories.

Using discourse analysis in this research emphasised how the text in news stories produced in newsroom related to the process of decision-making by male and female journalists, how to see the language as a element to present reality from dominant group in newspapers, and what the gender activists view about news stories related to gender issues in newspapers. These are the linking of text, discourse practice and socio-cultural practice which are trying to identify, to analyse and to observe gender domination in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies.

News Stories
Text

Vocabulary
Grammar
Cohesion
Text structure

News Stories
Production

Observations in newsroom
Journalists Interview

Sociocultural
Practices

Gender activists
interview
Library Research

Gender
dominations in
Fajar and
Tribun Timur
dailies

F. Methodology

Type of this research is qualitative approach. This approach tries to observe and to collect data, facts and phenomena about gender domination in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies. It aims at in-depth and holistic understanding of gender domination in newspapers. Its flexibility is well suited to make interpretation to describe the facts and the phenomena of gender in newspapers as the way they are based on the data found.

In analysing data, Norman Fairclough's model is suitable for this research because this method integrated text made from social relations and social context about gender domination in local newspapers in Makassar which can make social change. This research will analyse texts, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice.

Textual level

Collecting corpus that is news stories in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies related to the research. The timeline is Fajar and Tribun Timur in 2007. News stories concerned with gender issues namely violence in raping, striking, and prostitutions published in those newspapers will be analysed through critical linguistics which consists of vocabulary, grammar, cohesion, and text structure.

Discourse Practice level

Interviews with sources who are relevant to the topic of research and directly observing in newsroom. In this case, male and female journalists that will be interviewed are chief editors, editors and reporters in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies. They will be interviewed because of their potentials of making decisions in news-making process the newsroom.

Socio-cultural Practice level

In socio-cultural practice, gender activists will be interviewed since gender problems in their concerns and their works related to gender issues published in newspapers.

Activists :

⊕ Dra. Zohra Andi Baso

(Leader of Forum Pemerhati Masalah Perempuan/FPMP).

⊕ Hj. Sri Rahmi

(Secretary of A Commission on DPRD South Sulawesi).

Scientists :

⊕ Prof. Nurul Ilmi Idrus, M.Sc. Ph.D.

(Lecturer of Antropology Department, Hasanuddin University).

⊕ Dr. Maria E. Pandu, MA

(Lecturer of Sociology Department, Hasanuddin University).

For library research reviews of some books related to the topic by reading printed materials such as text books, journals, articles, and other materials which are related to the problems being researched. Then, directly observing the field of the research. Duration of this research is approximately 3 months, from September to Desember 2007 in Fajar and Tribun Timur offices in Makassar.

II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter describes about newspaper, and how ideology and hegemony are involved in gender awareness in news stories and journalism at large.

A. Newspapers as Mass Communication Media

The early part of mass communication age was dominated by printed media, before the period of broadcasting, television, and the online media. Newspapers as mass communication media contain news stories, information, and consumer advertising have played a key part in expanding and shaping the new public communication institutions.

According to McQuail (1992), the newspapers production requires a high degree of coordination of tasks in a large number of different functions are gathered together. These situations need hard work for journalists with increasing concentration, rationalisation and buying or sharing of services from outside.

Activities to gather news have to be supported by technology, to accelerate the newspaper production process. McQuail (1992) in connection to the implementation of new technology in the newspapers production emphasises that the newspapers industry has largely moved away from lower-quality letterpress printing to higher-quality, four-color process, offset printing. Desktop computers, word processing software, graphics software, digital cameras and digital prepress

and typesetting technologies have enabled newspapers to publish color photographs and graphics, as well as innovative layouts and better design. Further, newspapers were often delivered directly in cities and in bulk along railroads, shipping lines and the World Wide Web.

Without advanced technology in the newspaper industry, the content of the newspaper would be taking along time in newspaper production process. The solution of this situation make a number of formerly competitive newspapers have entered into joint operation agreements to share facilities, advanced technology, cost, administrative structure and advertising while attempting to maintain editorial independence.

The most commonly applied measures of content as indicators of quality of local media performance, as mentioned by McQuail (1992) are the relative attention to local news and issues, the use of own news-gathering staff, the degree of attention to matters of local controversy, to criticism and different opinions, the taking of editorial stands on matters of local controversy, advanced information about and coverage of local activities, relative attention to positive local news as against crime, sensation, and disorder news. These are supporting to choose issues to publish specially about gender issue, not only gender inequality but also gender equality.

B. Media Ideology and Hegemony

Lye (1997) states that ideology is a term developed in the Marxist tradition to talk about how cultures are structured in ways that enable the group holding

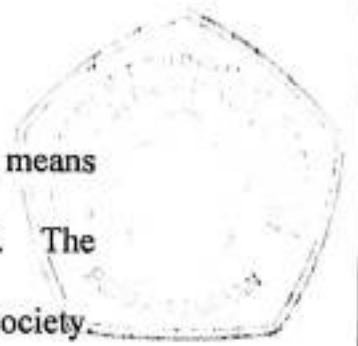
power to have the maximum control with the minimum of conflict. This is not a matter of groups deliberately planning to oppress people or alter their consciousness, but rather a matter of how the dominant institutions in society work through values, conceptions of the world, and symbol systems, in order to legitimise the current order. This legitimisation is managed through the widespread teaching (the social adoption) of ideas about the way things are, how the world really works and should work. These ideas (often embedded in symbols and cultural practices) orient people's thinking in such a way that they accept the current way of doing things, the current sense of what is natural, and the current understanding of their roles in society. This socialization process, the shaping of our cognitive and affective interpretations of our social world, is called Gramsci, hegemony. Hegemony of a social group means that subordinate groups willingly assimilate the world view of the dominant group. It is a form of control through consensus, as contrasted with control based on coercion.

According to Fairclough (1999), hegemony operates through orders of discourse of society and institutions such as education, media, business, and the particular political ideologies of the time. Hegemony in media can involve ideology and idea to produce the content of the media. These explain how the dominant group in mass media can make sure the subordinate group about their leadership and follow their rules. Ideology is hidden but unintended bias, embedded in texts, is harder to investigate, partly because it is concealed and can only be uncovered by close interpretation and argument. The essence of hidden ideology is not only the departure in consistent, recurring ways from strict

neutrality and accuracy in the telling of news stories, but also the presence of a more or less coherent world view underlying the accounts which are offered. News becomes colored by a point of view (even if not consciously espoused by the journalist), leans in a certain direction, implicitly takes sides. Hegemony can reduce the public space in the media and monopoly for information to the capitalist.

The concept of ideology is the most generally associated to power relations. Power is not a unitary force or phenomenon nor an exclusively political phenomenon. Some conceptions of ideology de-emphasize the power aspect and see ideology as the structure of assumptions which form the imaginative world of groups. Althusser, writes ideology is "a representation of the imaginary relation of individuals to the real condition of existence." Supporting the definition, according to Marx, ideology naturalises, it historicises, and it eternalises. Ideological structures appear to be natural; "according to the order of things" (naturalisation), ideological structures appear to be the logical conclusion to an historical development (historicisation), there is an assumption that (natural) state of affairs has been reached, things will be that way, barring regression (externalisation).

Any ideology contain contradiction, represses aspects of experience, will disappear that which tends to contradict or expose its repressions. These situations can not be separated with newspaper because of deadline. Each journalist has to live with different ideology to finish their work. Ideology among the journalists and ideology of media against ideology of journalists. (Lye, 1997)



Ideology is important for Fairclough's theory because it is the key means through which social relations of power and domination are sustained. The function of ideologies is to establish, sustain or change power relations in society. According to Fairclough (1992), ideologies are constructions of reality which are built into various dimensions of the forms and meanings of discursive practices.

Fairclough (1992), states that ideology based in part on the French Marxist philosopher, Althusser. For Althusser, ideology functions to secure the reproduction of capitalist relations of production by instilling the necessary skills into the minds of the population-subjection to the ruling ideology. Ideology has a material basis in the social practices of institutions. As a form of social practice, discourse practices are material forms of ideology. Ideology interpellates subjects. It works by constituting people as subjects within the framework of ideology. Patriarchal ideology interpellates individuals as more powerful men or less powerful women. Racist ideology interpellates groups as ourselves and the other (Hall, 1997). Ideology operates through powerful ideological state apparatuses. Althusser contrasts what he terms the repressive agencies of the police, the military, prisons and the courts, with the ideological state apparatuses of the mass media, education and popular culture.

Supporting the statements above, Smith's (1972) arguments about ideology is the embeddedness of procedures in legitimated institutions, indexicality, reflexivity, their simultaneous framing of and participation in the everyday world, structuring of vulnerable experience. Tuchman (1978) support Smith's identification of ideology as a means of not knowing goes beyond the

stance that ideology adumbrates the possible projects of social actors working in the wide awakedness of the natural attitude.

Journalists report their news within many different ideologies. They have a class and position to gather the news text. Smith (1972) offers news as ideology blocks inquiry by preventing an analytic understanding through which social actors can work to understand their own fate and prevents the realisation of the Enlightenment model of free speech and public governance by preventing the ascertainment of truths about contemporary society by limiting access to ideas. This argument influences the news stories like gender issue to publish in newspapers. Gender issue can be limited to share to which public have to know. Gender is a kind of ideology as long as the people perspective about gender as constructed to many different people conception to do their own roles in many different ways.

C. Gender in Journalism

Gender roles appear to influence both how male and female communicate and how they interpret the communication of others. The extent to which females as part of gender in communication are conditioned to accept a subordinate and more submissive role in society. They need to be more attentive to message cues in order to accurately interpret those messages (Hall, 1984). That is why female have to work hard to understand and practice communication. Conversely, males' processing strategies reflect a "more self-focused agentic orientation they have come to adopt because of their dominance" (Meyers-Levy&Sterthal,1991,p.94). Male have the power to communicate something than female. More specifically,

males are more likely than females to rely on overall message themes or schemas to process those messages. Male is being into the dominant group and female is being into the subordinate group in society. Female tend to learn to accurately interpret words and cues in messages, whereas male are less likely to elaborate on messages. (Andsager, 2002)

Women and men construct gendered selves by drawing upon gendered discourse as a resource in their presentation of self or, as Davies and Harre (1990) describe it, 'how it is that people do being a person'. Cultural influences such as gender do not determine the form that a speaker's discourse will take. Instead, these influences provide a range from which individuals choose strategies that they habitually use in expressing their individual styles. (Tannen, 1989)

Women's movement into professions traditionally occupied by men instigated studies addressing the question of whether women enact authority in professions in ways similar to their male counterparts. For example, the journalists profession in gathering and reporting their news. Tannen (1994) found that female managers gave direction and feedback to their subordinates in ways that saved face for the subordinate. (Kendall, 2004)

According to Winsky Mattei (2000), the media can influence and shape the political agenda. They inform the public and reflect parts of the public opinion and what the public considers to be important. They can also have an influence in the shaping of the opinion of the public and policy-makers, and can make an important contribution as an awareness-raising tool. The influence of the media

has in constructing and perpetuating values and norms is also crucial. It would be important for the media to reflect on current gender relations.

The gender perspective in journalism according to Caldas-Coulthard (1993), "If, in the media, women are less heard than men, and their contributions less reported, newspapers continue to encode bias and legitimate assumptions about linguistic behaviour and social asymmetries." Furthermore, Caldas-Coulthard states that the media is an important instrument of cultural reproduction where power structures and values of the world are reflected. Thus, if one believes that society is organised in such a way that men are assumed to be the norm, it is hardly surprising that this structural premise also will come to reflect the ways in which journalist conduct their work. Caldas-Coulthard (1995) states that "newspapers in general, both quality and the tabloids, are basically oriented to a male audience and exclude women from the speaking position." When women appear, they are portrayed as passive victims and their stories frequently marginalised. Yet, Caldas-Coulthard argues that media images of desperation and marginalised tell only part of the story. The other part, the strength, courage and resilience of many women, is rarely captured. The different experiences of women, the ways in which they live through conflict – as fighters, community leaders, social marginalised, workers, farmers, traders and welfare workers – and their role once the violence has ended in peacekeeping and conflict resolution processes are not considered newsworthy. Angana Perekh (1999), director of the Delhi-based women's feature service, states that women journalists cannot automatically be expected to be sensitive to, nor interested in, gender issues. In

view of cultural socialisation and the competitiveness of the profession, there are many who prefer to see themselves as journalists first and women next. Male and female journalists both need to be sensitised and made aware of the importance of gender sensitivity in their work. This would have a positive impact on not just how an article is written but also on what is written about, namely the focus, the language, the perspective and the analytical content. The process of integrating a gender perspective into reporting is complex. The process starts with respecting the essential standards of journalistic professionalism which impartially present verified information in a fair and balanced context. That kind of context also values and gives voice to marginalised interests. But we have to be careful not to resort to reverse stereotyping. For the sake of credibility, violence becomes gender-based whenever particular acts are directed predominantly at either women or men. The fact that women are much more likely than men to experience particular crimes is no accident, indicating that beliefs about maleness or femaleness, or the circumstances of being male or female, play a significant part in violence against women. (Soul City, 1999)

When reporting on rape and gender violence, it is the responsibility of the newspapers to avoid revictimising the victim. UNESCO Communication and Information Sector (2004) pointed out that firstly, it is needed to move from a gender blind approach to gender aware. Not to sensationalise the crime but reports the facts of the crime in a balanced and responsible way. Supporting this statement Janowitz (1952) research (sited in McQuail, 1992) showed that local newspapers avoided controversy, sensation and bad news that they served as

enforcers of a local order and were perceived by readers and non readers alike, to be non-commercial, non-partisan and essential aids to local social life. Give the bigger picture and more space, for example voices of civil society groups like gender activists and human rights organisations. This is to inform and to solve the problem of gender. Secondly, not victimise the victim by implying that she asked for it, by callously objectifying her suffering, by focusing on the dishonour caused to her family but respects the survivor without minimising her suffering includes her perspective and voice and show how other people are affected by the crime. Third, not to report on the crime as an isolated event, nor part of process, but follows up on the event by tracking the police investigation, legal process, and court case. These ways will make gender issue reports clearly either male journalist or female journalist in reports of the news stories.

Eventhough gender blind and gender aware have been mentioned well in the report of news stories, there are still many untold stories related to gender. As UNESCO Communication and Information Sector (2004) indicated that rape and gender violence by military and rebel groups, in refugee camps, as a so called tool of justice, by husbands or partners, rape of men and boys (sexual humiliation as a weapon). Health issues such as HIV/AIDS, rise in maternal and infant mortality rates. Trafficking and prostitutions, war widows, women combattants, women sex slaves, and women porters. To cover these untold stories especially the gender issues need male and female journalists with their media institutions. They have to work together with their good responsibilities and be careful about terminology and tone for example the choice of word victims or survivors, take

special care when conducting interviews with rape survivors, do not sensationalise and help the reader to understand the context, challenge attempts to naturalise or condone the crime, highlights initiatives that show men and women coming together to solve the problem.

D. Gatekeeping theory

Lewin died of a heart attack on February 11, 1947, before publication of the first work that established a theory of gatekeeping and introduced nomenclature still used by current researchers. Lewin realised that housewives are key gatekeepers who control what food enters the "channels" that ultimately bring it from the garden or supermarket into the household and ultimately onto the dining-room table. Each channel is walled into sections surrounded by gates – the decision-making points that determine whether the food will enter the channel to start with, or move to the next section. And along the way, forces exert pressure to accept or reject food. While Lewin was writing about tripe, he was not writing it, he realised that his gatekeeping model goes far beyond food choices. As he wrote, the theory of gates "holds not only for food channels but also for the traveling of a news item through certain communication channels in a group..." (Lewin, 1947, p. 145).

David Manning White (1917-1993) found himself in the presence of academic greatness while seeking his doctoral degree in English during the early 1940s in Bucolic, Iowa City, Iowa. He studied with Lewin and took classes from Wilbur Schramm, largely credited with institutionalising mass communication research within academia. White look to Schramm's "source – message –

receiver" approach to mass communication research, the dominant paradigm and one that fits nicely with the "channel" theory of gatekeeping. While spending the summer of 1947 working on the editorial copy desk of The Peoria Star, it occurred to White to watch how the newspaper's wire editor chose which of the scores of available stories would be published. White asked "Mr. Gates" to document his decision-making process. Mr. Gates (who had worked for White as an adjunct faculty member at Bradley University) kept track of his decision-making process for a week in February 1949. This was integrated into Lewin's theory posited in the 1947 Social Forces article. The result was what Journalism Quarterly called "one of the first studies of its kind" in gatekeeping. Reese and Ballinger (2001) suggest that White's study both fit the theoretical paradigm expounded by Schramm while expanding upon it. The "sender/receiver tradition of the engineering models" was assumed by White's approach, as was the focus on the individual who made the gatekeeping decisions.

While White's 1950 look at Mr. Gates has been duplicated and criticised, it has remained a seminal piece of mass communication research. An important early expansion upon the first Mr. Gates study came from Gieber (1956), whose dissertation at the University of Wisconsin expanded White's early study to 16 wire editors. His key finding was that wire editors are "caught in a strait jacket of mechanical details" and at the mercy of the press associations because they can only publish what the wires provide. While White's study focused on the man who made the decisions, Gieber noted that the process surrounding the men who make the decisions is just as important (or perhaps even more important). These

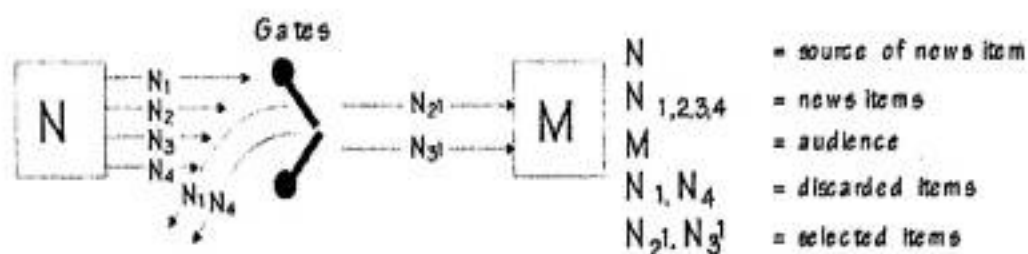
gatekeepers are passive and reactive, unable to do much to influence the copy they receive. If the wires send 12 stories on a topic and all are bad, papers must decide either to not publish a story on the topic or to publish one they may not want to publish. Moreover, Gieber notes that the gatekeepers in his study also are affected by organisational influences ignored by White, such as the work routines and the rush simply to meet deadline.

Gatekeeping theory is an evolution which is one of the original theories to come from mass communication research, has remained important since its debut shortly after World War II. Moreover, gatekeeping theory has contributed to theories of social control and agenda-setting. Other researchers have spent the succeeding decades defining and refining the original approach of gatekeeping theorists. Gatekeeping is fundamentally a descriptive theory, with a normative bent that offers little if any predictive power. Its chief value comes in summarising the various forces that come into play as news people make decisions about what messages will be selected to present to their audiences. It provides a framework researchers can use, it does little else.

The gatekeeper decides which information will go forward, and which will not. In other words a gatekeeper in a social system decides which of a certain commodity – materials, goods, and information – may enter the system. Important to realise is that gatekeepers are able to control the public's knowledge of the actual events by letting some stories pass through the system but keeping others out. Gatekeepers can also be seen as institutions or organizations. In a political system there are gatekeepers, individuals or institutions which control

access to positions of power and regulate the flow of information and political influence. Gatekeepers exist in many jobs, and their choices hold the potential to color mental pictures that are subsequently created in people's understanding of what is happening in the world around them. Media gatekeeping showed that decision making is based on principles of news values, organisational routines, input structure and common sense. Gatekeeping is vital in communication planning and almost all communication planning roles include some aspect of gatekeeping.

Gatekeeping can also be dangerous, since it can lead to an abuse of power by deciding what information to discard and what to let pass. Nevertheless, gatekeeping is often a routine, guided by some set of standard questions.



Source: White (1964)

Early studies of gatekeeping theory, most notably the classic "Mr. Gates" study by David Manning White (1950), were important in the development of the sociology of news framework (Reese & Ballinger, 2001). Gatekeeping theory, at its most basic level, is the idea that there is selectivity in the process of determining what news stories are published or broadcasted. A major point of the theory, as developed by psychologist Kurt Lewin, is that there are forces that can

either inhibit or aid the flow of news items through the "gates" (Shoemaker, 1996).

Early gatekeeping studies (e.g., Manning White, 1950; Snider, 1967) focused on the decisions of individual journalists. However, subsequent research notes that the work of journalists and the gatekeeping process is also influenced by other levels of forces, such as the professional routines of journalists and the influence of the news organization (Ettema & Whitney, 1987). Shoemaker and Reese (1996) define routine level forces as the "patterned, routinised, repeated practices and forms that media workers use to do their jobs", adding that routines are responsible for much of the news content in the mass media. Routines establish a framework and boundaries for the behavior of journalists, and thus play an important role in determining what information makes it through the gatekeeping decision process (Breed, 1955; Shoemaker & Reese, 1996; Soloski, 1989).

Gatekeeping theory has informed the study of journalism for more than 50 years. David Manning White (1950) introduced the world to "Mr.Gates," the pseudonymous newspaper wire editor. Since that time, numerous communications researchers have employed gatekeeping studies to describe the way in which news decisions are made in a variety of media and by a variety of different stakeholders, from editors to reporters. Gatekeeping is "the process by which the vast array of potential news messages are winnowed, shaped, and prodded into those few that are actually transmitted by the news media" (Shoemaker et al., 2001). The theory

applies to both interpersonal and mass communications, and involves "every aspect of message handling, selection and control" (Shoemaker, 1991). Broadly, in the field of mass communications, anyone who decides whether or not information is presented to the public is a gatekeeper. Gatekeeping may be as noticeable in its absence as in its presence. (Dimitrova, 2003)

One person seldom has complete control over all the gates in the process of disseminating news. The managing editor then talks to the news editor about assigning the story to a reporter. The news editor checks to see which reporters are available to write the story.

Editors do several things that really require human intuition and creativity. Firstly, they perform a gatekeeping function. They tell a reader what various experts think the reader ought to know. Thus, they avoid the frustration of reading only more of what the reader already know. Secondly, newspapers can make intelligent suggestions about new things that the reader may be interested in beyond what the reader already know.

The gatekeeping process continues, the reporter must decide whom to interview and what to ask, which answers to include in the story, which element to play up in the lead and which sources are the most knowledgeable and quotable. After making these decisions, the reporter writes the story and turns it in to an assistant editor for review. A copy editor reads the story and removes some of the material the assistant editor asked the reporter to add. The reporter rants and raves about the cut. An assistant managing editor is called on to resolve the dispute.

Gatekeepers do in fact keep things out that the reader may want to know. This may be due to a simple lack of space, or the editor or other gatekeeper may have a political or economic agenda for keeping information out of reader's hands. There is no scientific formula for deciding what is news and where it should be placed in a newspaper. At several juncture in the process of gathering and writing news, decisions to include or exclude information are made. Reporters and editors, consciously or unconsciously, often rely on time honored news elements to help them make these decisions.

III

News - Making Process

A. News Values

News is not a gathering of facts that already exists. Tuchman (1989) argues that facts are defined organisationally and pertinent information by professionally validated methods specifying the relationship between what is known and how it is known. News is not a report on a factual world. Tuchman (sited in Schudson, 1989) further defines news as "a depletable consumer product that must be made fresh daily". While Harvey Molotch and Marilyn Lester (sited in Schudson, 1989) formulated a typology of news stories according to whether a news occurrence is planned or unplanned, and whether the planners of the occurrence are not also the promoters of it as news. They expand the typology of news by giving further explanation of an event. According to her, if an event is planned and then promoted as news by its planners, this is a routine news item. If the event is planned but promoted by someone different from the agent of the occurrence, it is a scandal. If the event is unplanned and then promoted as news by someone other than its hapless instigator, it is an accident. This typology defines news by the way it comes to the awareness of a news organisation.

There are many levels in formal news organisations. In all newspapers for example, there is an owner who has a nominal right and see the staff activities.

According to Breed (1955), in relation to news staff, news organisation divides the staff into two categories. Firstly, executives who consists of publisher and editors. Secondly, staffers who consist of reporters, rewrite men, and copy readers.

News organisations play a vital role where the news staff became a part of it to disseminate information. In the news organisation structure, a news story offered to people what they want to read. One of the news stories is a gender issue. The story may ultimately influence public opinion which is involved in a news-making process by reporters, editors, owners and consumers in a newsroom. Reporters witness events, conduct interviews, and decide how to represent the events that they observe. Editors decide how much, if any, of a newspaper will be devoted to a particular story. At the top of the news organisation are owners who can control or influence a news organisations' staff and need not be directly involved in decisions about which stories are newsworthy and which the news stories are not newsworthy. Thus, news organisation as a hierarchy consisting of an owner, an editor, and a reporter with finite pages or time to fill must choose which events to report. Members of a news organisation structure are motivated by a combination of career goals and ideological goals. The reporter achieves a career goal when the editor includes her report in the news. The editor achieves a career goal when the owner maintains her investment in the news organisation. The owner's career goal is to attract the audience to the news. (Bovitz, 2000)

Johan Galtung and Marie Holmboe Ruge (1965) considered the news values.

According to them, the news values are:

- 1) Frequency is the time-span of an event and the extent to which it 'fits' the frequency of the newspaper's or news broadcast's schedule.
- 2) Threshold is how big is an event? Is it big enough to make it into the news? That depends of course on the news organ.
- 3) Unambiguity is how clear is the meaning of an event? The mass media generally tend to go for closure and unlike literature.
- 4) Meaningfulness is how meaningful will the event appear to the receivers of the news?
- 5) Consonance, does the event match the media's expectations? Journalists have a pretty good idea of the angle they want to report an event from, even before they get there. If the media expect something to happen, then it will.
- 6) Unexpectedness is if an event is highly unpredictable, then it is likely to make it into the news. The unpredictability does, however, need to be within the confines of meaningfulness and unambiguity.
- 7) Continuity is once an event has been covered, it is convenient to cover it some more - the running story. Apart from anything else it allows media organisations they already put in place to cover the original event. This will depend very much on the nature of the event.
- 8) Composition is this is a matter of the balance of the news. It is a matter of the editors' judgement, more than anything else. If there is a lot of foreign news around, some of it will be dropped in favour of more domestic news. If some major event is seising a huge amount of attention, there will be a round-up of less important stories.
- 9) Reference to elite nations is this relates again to cultural proximity. Those nations which are culturally closest to our own will receive most of the coverage.
- 10) Reference to elite persons is the media pay attention to important people. Anyone the media pay attention to must be important.
- 11) Personalisation is connects with unambiguity and meaningfulness. Events are seen as the actions of individuals.
- 12) Negativity is bad news is good news. Bad news has many of the other characteristics as well - it may be unexpected, unambiguous, consonants with our general expectations about the world. All these news values can make either a good effects or a bad effect of the news report to the public.



Schulz (1982) comes up with a somewhat different category to make news.

The categories are:

- a. Status (elite nation, elite institution, elite person),
- b. Identification (proximity, ethnocentrism, personalisation, emotions mass),
- c. Valence (aggression, controversy, values, success),
- d. Consonance (theme, stereotype, predictability), and
- e. Dynamics (timeliness, uncertainty, unexpectedness).

These categories need both journalists and news source work together to report the news which should be published in mass media. In this study, the news values from journalists based on experience to gather news and training outside South Sulawesi. In reporting news, reporters have an authority on the gathered news. These tasks consist of two ways. Firstly, by designing which gathered news based on assignment from the office. Secondly, by accident that is gathered news is based on journalist's idea which is related to journalist's desk in the newspapers.

Apart from the way newsmen reports news mentions above, the reporters also have an idea of angle they want to report. That is why editor in chief selected the journalists who appropriate their desk and their world to report the news story. This is to make the news stories covered within a good sensitivity of the journalist.

In news organisation, there is a structure in which people who work in the office have to follow all rules which have been made, and command to follow which come from the highest position. At the same token, an idea and an argument of news stories could be coming from the lowest position. Although the rules and the command exist in all news organisation, they both depends on the policy of the

newspapers. These manners happened situationally and conditionally. However, the final decisions come from the highest position.

However, in news-making process, there are considerations before a news story is printed in newspapers. One of the considerations is news values. The news values which are related to gender issues in this case are:

1. Threshold is news stories of gender issues which have considerations, discussed first in the newsroom before they are published in newspapers. One of the considerations of the gender issues would become a big issue, if according a news-policy maker, the news stories attract the readers and for the ways to survive of the newspapers. For example, female performance is more interesting than male put in news stories to print in newspapers for public.
2. Unambiguity is completing news stories about gender issues by using some literature to make the news stories clear. For example, clippings, dictionaries, and encyclopedias which are related to the gender issues.
3. Meaningfulness is how meaningful will gender issues appear to receiver of the news story. The gender issues in newspapers have not touched a real problem and solved what male or female wants.
4. Continuity is news stories about gender issues covered as a running story. For example, news story about prostitution covered in two parts for two days in newspapers.
5. Reference to elite nations is news stories about gender issues in newspapers publishing influenced culture and social life environment.

6. Reference to elite persons is gender issues in news stories which can involve an important people like people in government agencies.
7. Consonance is in gathering news stories about gender issues, journalists in Fajar and Tribun Timur reports the news stories from news angle they want and considered in their media institutions. Beside the news values, another factor to check and balance a news story are policy, objectivity, organisational structure, and gatekeeping process in newspapers.

Kurt Lewin (1947) is the first one to use the term "gatekeeping". He used to describe a wife or mother as the person who decide which foods end up on the family's dinner. The gatekeeper is the person who decides which among others shall pass through each gate section, of which, in any process, there are several.

Although he applied it originally to the food chain, he then added that the gating process can include a news item winding through communication channels in a group. This is the point from which most gatekeeper studies in communication are launched. Unfortunately, Lewin died before he could expand more on the theory.
<http://www.tcw.utwente>

David Manning White (1961) was the person who seized upon Lewin's comments and turned it solidly toward journalism in 1950. His case study of a wire editor, "Mr. Gates," on a Midwestern, medium-market newspaper established the term as our own. He profiled Mr. Gates, then analysed what wire copy Mr. Gates accepted for the paper and what he rejected during one week.

The study has been duplicated several times. In the mid-1960s, Snyder criticised White's study for being based solely on rejected items and not examining why Mr. Gates accepted the items he did, and for allowing the use of the general term "no space" as a reason for rejection. He recast the study in terms of items retained, and found gatekeepers' decisions are based largely on audience interest rather than simply the pressures of the publication deadline or the space available.

Bleske (1992) replicated White's study, and although the profile of the gatekeeper has changed somewhat and the latest study shows "Ms. Gates" using a computer to edit copy rather than reams of paper, the result and conclusion was basically the same as White's.

White was also criticised by Bass who said White saw everyone in the newsroom who made news choices as a gatekeeper. Bass maintained that the telegraph editor is not the key decision maker. This is an important point. White merely selected the wire editor to study, and subsequent studies have followed along. Bass also said the study of news flow should be divided into two segments: news gathering and news processing. Perhaps yet a third should be added, namely news policy. (Allen, 1994)

Gatekeeping process in Fajar and Tribun Timur are necessary for journalists who construct gender issues in news-making decisions. They are deciding what will appear in Fajar and Tribun Timur. The journalists make selection of news stories of

the gender issues for print. Editors and reporters can open the gate to let news flow in news-making decisions. They can also close the gate to keep news from oozing out.

News-text Production



B. The Newsroom and the News Flows

Most newspapers' newsrooms are similarly structured in responsible way. At the top of the organisation structure is the editor, whose role changes depending on the size of the paper. The editor may be a publisher, a business manager, a reporter, a photographer and an advertising salesperson and may have nothing to do with the day to day editorial process.

The number of newsroom personnel between the reporter and the top editor is determined by the circulation of the newspaper and its budget. The managing editor runs the newsroom at Fajar and Tribun Timur. It is his job to make sure that the newspaper is out on time each day and that cost are kept within a budget, usually responsible for hiring and firing newsroom personnel and serves as a spokesperson

for the paper. He is also involved in selecting stories, photos and graphics, making assignments, laying out pages, editing copy, and writing headlines. In newsroom, the managing editor has a number of subeditors, each responsible for one facet of putting out the paper.

The news editor is in charge of the copy desk, where make up editors and copy editors work. Their job is to dummy (lay out) pages and write headlines for the wire copy and the locally written stories that go on the news pages each day. At Fajar and Tribun Timur, there is a national copy desk that handles stories from other cities, a foreign copy desk that handles stories by reporters. Individual department such as sports and lifestyle, may also have their own copy desks. Some newspapers have a universal copy desk, which edits stories from every department.

The news editor decides which wire stories go into the paper. They are sent to an editor, who positions them on a page and assigns the size and style of the headline. Then, each story is sent and distributed to lay out desk before it appears in print.

The city editor runs the city desk and is in charge of the city side general assignment, beat and specialty reporters. Assistant city editors may help hand out assignments and review stories. Reporters come to the city desk for ideas, with ideas, for counseling and with stories ready for editing. The city editor makes sure that the news in the city is covered and as many local stories as possible get into each edition.

There is so much space between the first and last pages of a newspaper. What is left is called the editorial news hole. The city editor and the other subeditors at the paper are hoping to fill as much of the editorial news holes as possible with stories or

photographs from their staffs. Thus much of their time is spent trying to sell their material to the managing and news editors. The number of reporters reporting to the city editor is determined by the size of the newspaper.

Fajar and Tribun Timur have state or area desks, but instead of covering the entire state, they often cover only other communities in the country or in the circulation area of the paper. Coverage of neighboring communities or other cities in the state is important to newspapers because they are always trying to increase their circulation and advertising base.

The photo editor supervises a newspaper's photographers. The photo editor sits at or near the city desk, assigning photographers to accompany reporters on news and feature assignments. Some papers have one photographer who handles everything, including pictures for advertisements. Others have several who divided assignments.

The graphics editor serves as the liaison between reporters, editors, photographers, artists and designers to coordinate the production of maps, charts, diagrams, illustrations and other informational graphics that accompany stories.

The sport editor is in charge of sportswriters and the desk people who process their copy. Their writers cover sports events and features in a community. The desk people on the sports staff edit stories and lay out the daily sports pages. The sport editor often writes a column.

The lifestyle's editor who might also be called a feature editor, heads what is usually a paper's main feature section. The section may include articles by lifestyle

writers, a food editor, an entertainment writer, a drama critic, a television writer and other reviewers and critics. It may include engagement and wedding announcements. The lifestyle editor, like sport editor is also responsible for editing and laying out pages each day.

The financial editor is in charge of the business news that goes into the newspaper. Most papers have a business page or business section each day, and many have a staff of financial reporters who cover area businesses. Financial news has grown in popularity in recent years, and many papers are expanding their staffs to cover it. Fajar and Tribun Timur have always printed closing stock averages and press releases on business openings, expansions and closings.

Each day, the news staff meets in what may be called a news huddle, dopping session, news conference, editors' meeting or editorial conference. In this meeting they discuss the top foreign, national, state and local stories and photographs. They decide which stories will make it into the paper and which of those stories will be on the front page. The sports, lifestyle, and financial editors also meet with the managing editor each day, and they will be called into the meeting if they have stories that are being considered for news section.

Fajar and Tribun Timur are morning newspapers called A.M.s. They report news that breaks on the A.M. cycle, generally from noon to midnight as well as other non-breaking stories. Their news huddles are held in the late afternoon because deadlines are in the evening and the papers are printed and delivered during the night,

while most people are sleeping. Beat reporters for A.M. generally work during the day, but many staff members work during the evening. (Itule, 1994)

People in newsroom will be influenced the decision making process (see pages 35) and text of the news stories. Could it make a news text without gender inequality appear if the newsroom became male dominated routes? Although, there are female journalists in newsroom but their position is not supporting them to make the final decision about which the news stories should be publish. The affects of this situation can be seen in the word chosen of news stories, the main actor and the angle of the news.

News stories are developed from day to day when reporters and their editors or news directors feel that is newsworthy. There is room each day for only many stories and judgements about their newsworthiness or human interest determine which ones are dropped. To complete the news stories, there are sources in the newsroom namely, stylebooks, atlases, almanacs and thesauruses.

Other newsroom sources include clippings, dictionaries, encyclopedias, telephone directories, city directories which are published by private firms, state directories, biographical references, facts on file world news digest which is published weekly and this volume summarises, records the news (national and foreign news events are included along with information on deaths, science, sports, medicine, education, religion, crime, books, plays, films and people in the news), and indexes the news (grain embargo, school prayer organisations and countries).

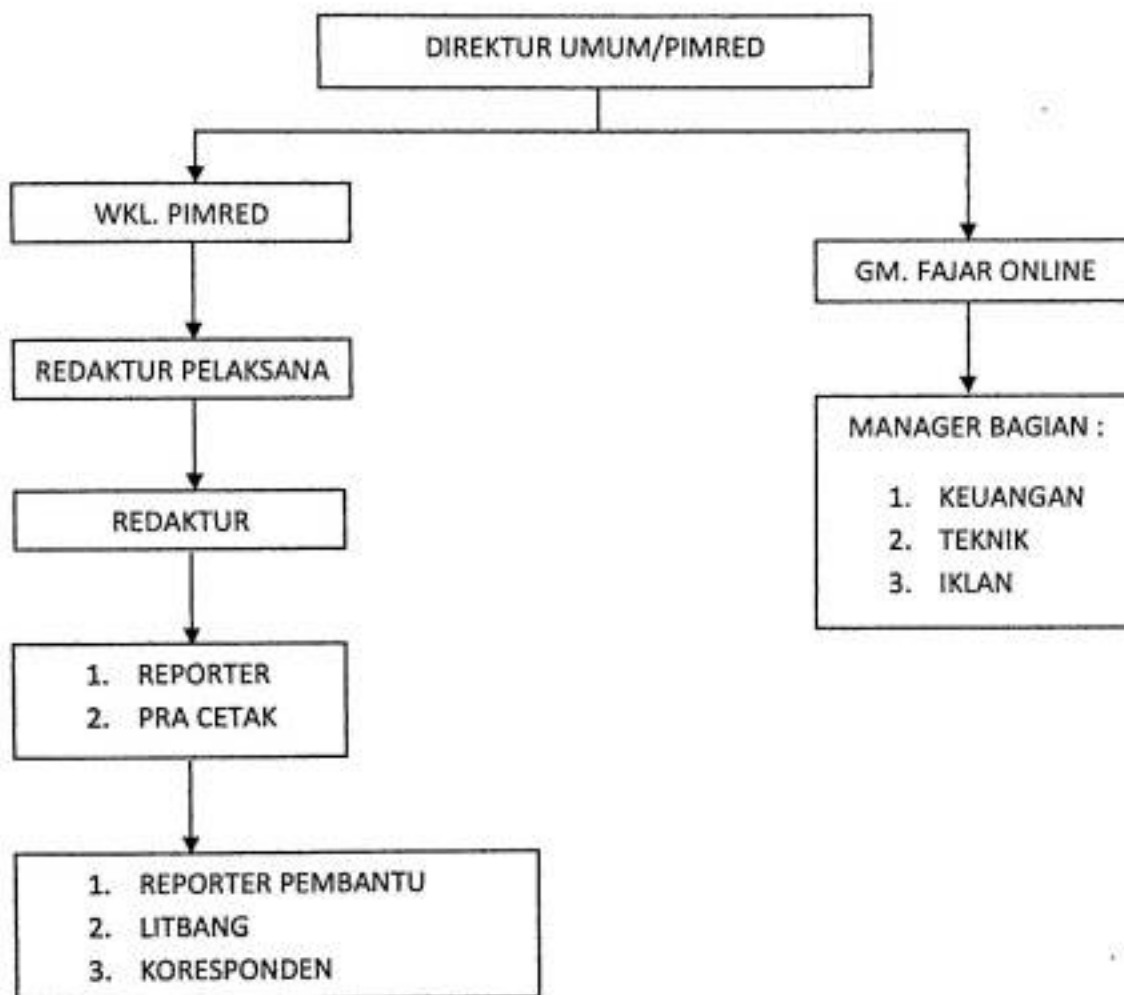
This research found that gender in newsrooms have two different categories. Firstly, gender in newsroom is male journalist dominating which is making female journalist defeated in news-making decision. Both of Fajar and Tribun Timur newsroom are male journalist dominating discourse. Secondly, gender in newsroom is not a big problem because the most important is journalism perspective. In news-making process, both of Fajar and Tribun Timur considered journalism perspective than gender perspective in journalism. It is not easy to separate between gender and journalism because both of them support each other. On the other hand, when discussing about journalism, gender discussed too.

When this research was conducted, only one female journalist involves in news-making process in Fajar newsroom and 11 male journalists include vice editor in chief. The female journalist is only a reporter who can show her ideas when she was in a mood. Other female journalist was sent to gather news stories. However, three female editors have an authority to decide the final decision in news-making process and understand what they have to struggle for female against discrimination.

Tribun Timur newsroom when this research is conducted, consists of two female journalists and nine male journalists in news-making process. Both of them expressed their ideas and their opinions about news stories. Discussing about contents, editor in chief start to comment and followed by the male journalists then female journalists until all the journalists in newsroom made comments. Although one female journalist as an assistant editor who can be involved in making final

decision in policy-making process and news-making process, this showed male dominating route in newsroom. In fact, not all the journalists stay in the office when news-making process was decided.

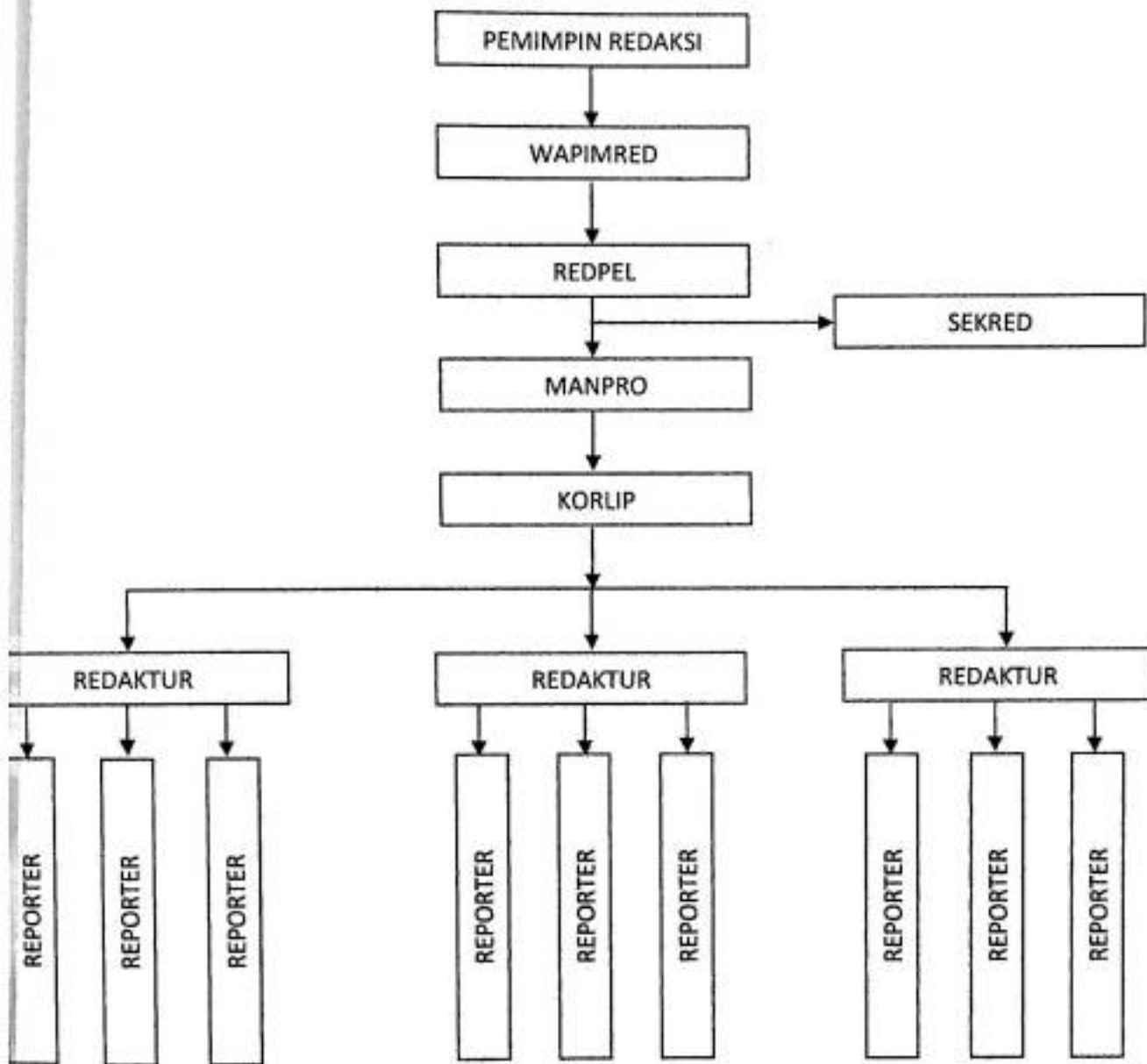
ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF FAJAR NEWSROOM



SOURCE : FAJAR 2008

News organisation structure of Fajar newsroom from the top are *Pimred* (*Pimpinan Redaksi*) who are supported by *wakil pimpinan redaksi*, *redaktur pelaksana* who supported by each *redaktur* in a different desks and *reporter* who gathering news stories. Other elements of the structure are *pra cetak*, *reporter pembantu*, *litbang*, *koresponden*. After *Pimred*, there are also general manager Fajar online, manager *bagian keuangan*, *teknik*, *iklan*. They all are supporting the newspapers regulations.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF TRIBUN TIMUR NEWSROOM



SOURCE : TRIBUN TIMUR 2008

News organisation structure of Tribun Timur newsroom from the top are *Pimred (Pimpinan Redaksi)* who supported by *Wakil Pimpinan Redaksi, Redaktur*

Pelaksana, Manager Produksi who supported by *Sekretaris Redaksi* who arrange all matter of news stories before meeting in newsroom began. The other elements of news organisation structure of *Tribun Timur* who supporting the news-making process is *Koordinator Liputan*. After the *Pimred* position, there are also some reporters who gather the news stories and involved in news-making decisions.

C. Discourse in the Newsroom

Fajar as daily local newspaper has 67 people in newsroom. There are 57 male and 10 female journalists. The number of editors are 16 which consist of 13 male and three female. In Fajar daily, males are still dominating in terms of news-making decisions. This is related to who are mostly having voices in the newsroom and how the news flow and policy work in the newsroom.

Fajar's journalists mentioned above, have jobs to write news stories in each column in the newspaper. Before the news stories published, they have meeting in the newsroom as their daily routine and the news stories steadied to report the information needed. To support and to complete the information, people in the Fajar newsroom supported by JPNN (Jawa Pos News Networking), internet (detik.com, astaga.com), Reuters and AFP.

The news stories in Fajar from Monday to Saturday consist of:

- a) A front page which shows national news stories.

- b) Others are *ekonomi-bisnis, opini, aneka, internasional, olahraga, pilkada, hukum, intim, keluarga, keker, metro Makassar, metro Maros Sungguminasa, aktivitas, Sulawesi-Selatan, Bone-Wajo, Luwu-Raya, Sulawesi Barat, hiburan, haji, iklan.*

On holiday and Sunday, the news stories consist of:

- a) Front page. The a) exhibit news stories in national section from Monday to Saturday.
- b) *Bincang, metro Makassar, internasional, Sulawesi Selatan, ekonomi-bisnis, ekowisata, aneka, selidik, olahragam rileks, keker, kesehatan, budaya, pustaka, sahabat anak, pilkada, akademika, saintek, polling, griya, hiburan, iklan.*

Tribun Timur as a part of KKG (Kelompok Kompas Gramedia) in Makassar has 21 male in newsroom and seven female in newsroom. The number of people in newsroom are 28. One female in editor assistant and six are reporters and there is no female in editor but complete information has to be published every day without reduction.

To support the complete information, Tribun Timur takes the news from Kompas.com, Antara, Detik.com, Reuters and AFP. These are discussed in newsroom before making the news stories involving male and female journalists with different position in news-making process.

News stories published in newspaper consist of many columns. They are:

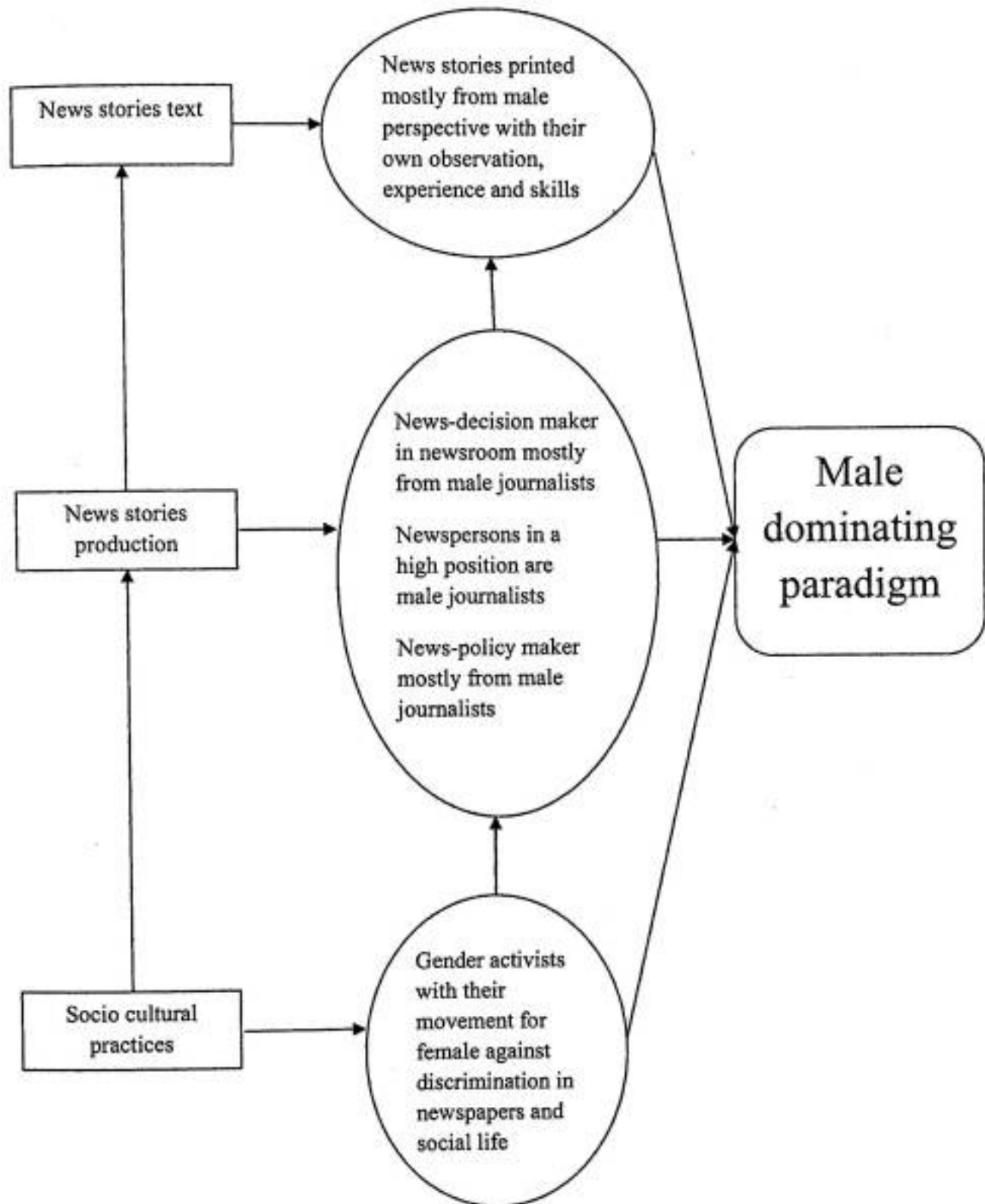
1. Front page which show all information needed for audience.

2. *Shoping, mal, tribun nasional, PSM mania, sport hot news, nasional/internasional, tribun Makassar, superball, soccer hot news, sport style, opini, public service, leisir, seleb, tribun Palopo, tribun Bone, tribun Maros-Gowa, tribun Parepare.*

In news-making decision process, Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies discussed and talked about consideration of news stories of gender issues before they come to conclusion which the news stories should be published. They argue against particular event or issues and consider affect of the news story for society and waiting for acts of government agencies after the news stories published.

Gender domination in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies as a discourse seems to affect our views on news stories text, news stories production, and socio cultural practices. News stories printed mostly from male perspective based on their experience and skills. Newsperson in news-making decisions are male journalists. These situations support gender activists, male and female journalist for female against discrimination in newspapers which have male dominating route.

GENDER DOMINATION IN FAJAR AND TRIBUN TIMUR



IV

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter analyses the result of the research. In textual, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practices level analysis.

Textual level

In the textual level, news stories which were published in Fajar and Tribun Timur daily concerned with raping, striking, and prostitution are analysed by using CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis). The title of news stories are:

1. *Tarif Sekali Kencan Bocah SMP Rp 150 Ribu (Fajar, 13 April 2007).*

(One hundred and fifty thousands rupiah for an under age (junior high school dating)).

2. *Pensiunan TNI Parangi Istri dan Anak (Tribun Timur, 30 Juli 2007).*

(A retired of Indonesian National Armed Forces member butchered his wife and child).

3. *Booking Duduk Rp 100 Ribu, Booking Out Rp 900 Ribu (Fajar, 14 April 2007).*

(Dating around is one hundred thousand rupiahs, a dating outside is nine hundred thousand rupiahs).

4. *DPRD Pekanbaru Pelajari Prostitusi Makassar (Tribun Timur, 16 Agustus 2007).*

(DPRD (The House of Legislative of Pekanbaru) observed prostitution in Makassar).

5. *Mencoba Perkosa Gadis, Tukang Ojek Dilapor (Fajar, 27 April 2007).*

(Trying to rape a girl, an "ojek rider/ojek taker" was reported to the police).

6. *Mengaku Dihamili, Lahirkan Bayi Perempuan, Penuturan Mantan Pembantu Bupati Jeneponto (Tribun Timur, 05 Februari 2007).*

(Confessing to be pregnant, giving a birth for a baby girl, said the house keeper of the head of Jenepono region)

7. *Dituduh Selingkuh, Istri Dianiaya (Fajar, 17 April 2007).*

(Accused of being dishonest, a wife was illtreated).

1. Tarif Sekali Kencan Bocah SMP Rp 150 Ribu

Vocabulary

The choice of word of "...*pelacur*...(prostitute)" in sentence of "*Ketika ditanya Fajar soal alasan dirinya mau menjadi pelacur,...*"(When asked by Fajar the reason why she wanted to be a prostitute) is used to describe the girl who has been involved in prostitution in Papua. The journalist even showed the characteristic of the girl in the sentence "...*gadis berkulit hitam berambut keriting*

dengan bola mata besar...(a girl of black skin and curly hair with big eyeballs)".

This sentence can make a negative stereotype that is the girl who has characteristics like that involved prostitution in Papua.

In the next sentence is a choice of words "...*PSK...*", and "...*bunga-bunga trotoar...*(chipmunk)" to show the girl who has been involved in prostitution in Papua came from Papua, East Java, North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi. While the man who is called "...*hidung belang...*(red rose)" called the girl "*paha putih (white thigh)*". These various names cause a different interpretation of readers.

Grammar

The active sentences "...*dia mengaku mengakrabi seks sejak anak-anak...*(she admitted to be close to "sex" since she was teenager)". "...*Laura memang menawarkan tantangan tersendiri...*(Laura tries to challenge herself)". "...*banyak wanita yang sengaja merantau ke Papua hanya untuk melacur...*(lots of women intentionally came to Papua only for prostitution)". This is showed the performer in that news stories, in this case female as a victim. "...*di kota seperti Jayapura, ada ratusan tempat yang menyediakan servis plus...*(in the city like Jayapura, there are hundreds of prostitution places offering service plus)". This active sentence mentioned the place of prostitution and make public knows it.

Cohesion

In that text, the journalist using repetition that are the word of

"...usia... (age)",

"...seks... (sexuality)",

"...prostitusi... (prostitution)",

"...gadis... (girls)",

"...hidungbelang... (red nose)",

"...PSK... (prostitute)",

"...pria... (man)",

"...AIDS... ",

"...wanita... (woman)",

"...booking... ",

"...paha putih... (white thigh)".

The repetitions are maintaining idea or topics which are being talked about, in this text prostitution.

Text Structure

In this text, there are six sentences quoted directly from sources. They are:

1. "*Saya suka lihat film, Kaka (maksudnya Kakak, Red), "ujarnya, polos.*

("I like that film", Kaka said her frankly).

2. *"Kehidupannya berbeda jauh dengan keadaan 16 tahun lalu," kata pria yang juga ketua Program Sosial Pencegahan AIDS dan Narkoba (Propasna), sebuah LSM yang focus pada bidang AIDS, narkoba, dan penyakit sosial.*

("Her life style is completely different from 16 years ago").

3. *"Itu memang tidak mengherankan. Situasi di sana mendukung berkembangnya penyakit tersebut," jelas pria kelahiran Binjai itu.*

("It is not something surprising. The situation there stimulates the spreading of that disease").

4. *"Kini nyaris tak ada jalan yang sepi," ujarnya.*

("Nowadays, almost there is no quiet street").

5. *"Mereka biasa melakukannya beramai-ramai, tanpa memakai alat pengaman," ungkap Murphy.*

("They usually make love in group, without using contraception").

6. *"Minimal bisa dua kali lipat dibandingkan di Jawa," kata seorang PSK asal Jatim yang ditemui di kawasan remang-remang di Tanjung Elmo, Sentani.*

("The fee, at least can be double compared to the one in Java", said a girl from east java interviewed in shadowy patch in Tanjung Elmo Sentani)

These showed that only two quotations are taken directly from the main actor in the text that is the girl in prostitution. Six sentences quoted directly and others are the result of the journalist evaluation from sources and make the summary to publish in newspapers.

This text supported a picture which present the females involved in prostitution. Their faces in that picture blur and the color of the environment surroundings them is colorful and high contrast. This is showed that their place can increase desire of their guest to come.

2. Booking Duduk Rp 100 Ribu, Booking Out Rp 900 Ribu

Vocabulary

This text (*Fajar 14 April 2007*) is the continuation from the text number one above (*Fajar, 13 April 2007*) of the newspapers. The choice of word of "...*pramuria...*(prostitute)", "...*PSK...*" is used to describe the girl who has been involved in prostitution in Papua.

Grammar

This text contains active sentences "...*mereka berkelompok menikmati minuman dan makanan sembari berkaraoke ditemani pramuria yang di-booking sebelumnya...*(they are in groups having a drink and meal while singing and being accompanied by the "call girls" who have been booked in advance)". "...*tamu yang ingin menikmati layanan ekstra tak harus "main" di kamar-kamar yang hanya ditutup gordena...*(the guests who want an extra service are not supposed to

have sex in rooms with curtains only)". The journalists used the same word to express an enjoyable action. "...*para pria di pedalaman Papua juga memiliki kebiasaan membawa seorang wanita ke dalam hutan dan melakukan hubungan seksual di sana...*(the guy of highland Papua usually ask the women to have sex in the forest)". This active sentence mentioned the performer in the news stories that is the guess who used the girl in prostitution. "...*para pekerja seks komersial (PSK) perantau dari Manado yang biasanya mendominasi isi bar atau karaoke seperti itu...* (The prostitutes from Manado usually dominated the Bar)". "...*Beberapa pramuria—banyak di antaranya berasal dari Jatim- disiapkan untuk menyervis setelah pijat selesai...* (Some prostitutes-mainly from East Java-usually give "sex-service" after massaging the guests)". This active sentence show the actor who are dominant in that text as a victim.

Cohesion

In the text number two above, the journalist used full repetition that are the word of "...*tamu...*(guest/visitors)", "...*pramuria...*(nightclub hostess)", "...*PSK...*(prostitute)", "...*wanita...*(women)", "...*booking...*", "...*uang...*(money)", "...*prostitusi...*(prostitution)", "...*panti pijat...*(massage parlour)", "...*bar...*(bar)", "...*seks...*(sexuality)", "...*minuman keras...*(drugs)".

The repetitions are maintaining idea and showing the actors in the text being discussed.

Text Structure

The texts consist of six sentences quoted directly from sources. They are:

1. *"Saya datang ke sini agar bisa banyak menabung," kata Yulia (bukan nama sebenarnya), wanita pendamping karaoke di tempat itu.*

("I came here to make and save money", said Yulis (not her real name), an hostess on that bar).

2. *"Jangan bicara halal atau haram. Apakah pejabat yang naik haji pakai duit korupsi juga halal?"ujarnya.*

("Do not talk about something allowable or forbidden. Are the high rank officials who go for hajj with corrupted money allowed?" she said).

3. *"Fenomena itu sangat meresahkan", kata Yusak Atanai, salah seorang anggota Komisi E DPRD Papua.*

("This phenomenon is a restless", Yusak Atanai said, one of the member of E commission of house of representative Papua).

4. *"Setelah minum, mereka pasti melakukan hubungan seksual. Dan itu selalu beramai-ramai", ungkap Yusak.*

("After having drink, they must have sex and they do it in group", Yusak said).

5. *"Untuk melancarkan perdagangan, mereka sengaja membawa wanita dari luar pulau dan minuman impor", katanya.*

("For the succes of the traficking, they take women from an area away from the island and bring imported beverage").

6. *"Jika dibiarkan terus-menerus, lama kelamaan suku Papua bisa punah karena penyakit mematikan ini", ujarnya.*

("If it is continually allowed Papua people will eventually extinct because of this deadly disease").

Part of the news stories mentioned above, contains two sentences quoted directly from the main actor that is the girl who work as prostitute. Six sentences quoted directly and others are the journalist evaluation from sources and reports in newspapers. There is an interesting phenomenon mentioned in the text that is the statement from the girl who works as prostitute "*... dengan uang itu, Yulia bisa membiayai ibunya memunaikan ibadah haji* (with that money, Yulia can fund her mother to go hajj)". This shows weather allowed or forbidden, the girl have a main purpose to reach and this statement published for the public.

This text supported a picture which is present in the place of prostitution in Papua. The picture appears in the night with various lightings show that the place was so interesting to visit.

3. Mencoba Perkosa Gadis, Tukang Ojek Dilapor

Vocabulary

The choice of word of "...*memeluk...*(hug)", "...*mencium...*(kiss)", "...*pakaian dalam...*(under wear)" are used to support the issue in news stories. These words describe what happened exactly.

Grammar

The text contains passive voice that is, "...*Tina curiga karena dibonceng melalui jalanan yang sepi dan gelap...*(Tina was suspicious because of passing thorough quiet and dark road)". This sentence makes the performer of the raping in the text is not mentioned. On the other hand, the title of the text mentioned the performer by using the active sentence.

Cohesion

The journalist used full repetition, "...*gadis...*(girl)", "...*polisi...*(police)", "...*saksi...*(witness)", "...*bukti...*(evidence)". Some of these words are used in the same paragraph and this show the main topic of the text.

Text structure

The text is divided into three sentences that are quoted directly. They are :

1. "*Kita menghindari polisi,*" *dalih Rsd.*

("We avoid the police", Rsd said).

2. *"Dia berusaha menyeret saya ke pinggir jalan yang sangat gelap, tapi saya berusaha bertahan dan meronta," kisah gadis ini.*

("He tried to take me to the edge of the dark road").

3. *"Saya tidak pernah melakukan itu. Buktikan kalau saya dianggap berbuat seperti itu," kilahnya.*

("I never do it, you can prove it by yourself", she said).

In this text, two sentences were quoted directly from the girl who was almost raped and one sentence from the man who wanted to rape that girl. Other sentences are the journalist construction from the reality into the text then printed in newspapers.

4. Dituduh Selingkuh, Istri Dianiaya

Vocabulary

The word of "...*babak belur*...(be black and blue)", "...*kekerasan*...(violence)", "...*rumah tangga*...(household)" are used to show the issue in the news stories.

Grammar

This text consist of active sentences that are "...*Nhr mengancam membunuh Mus beserta keluarganya jika perlakuannya selama ini diceritakan kepada orang lain*...(Nhr threatened to kill Mus with her family if she tells his conduct to other people)". This sentence explains who the performer is. At the

same time, at the title of this text "*Dituduh selingkuh, istri dianiaya (Accused of cheating, a wife was illtreaed)*", the performer was not mentioned.

Cohesion

The repetition of this text are, "...*kekerasan...(violence)*", "...*rumah tangga...(household)*", "...*suami...(husband)*". These words are used to explain the content of the text or to show the topic of the text.

Text Structure

The text consists of three sentences which are quoted directly. They are:

1. "*Saya tidak tahu penyebabnya, dia tiba di rumah dalam keadaan kalap. Suami saya langsung memukul,*" ujar Mus, kepada wartawan di rumah orangtuanya, Sabtu, 14 April, petang.

("I did not know why, suddenly he arrived at home unconsciously. My husband directly struck me", Mus explained to the journalist).

2. "*Pernah adik saya disiram air panas, dan dilempar lentera yang menyala*", ungkap Kaco.

("Once, my sister was poured with boiled water and was thrown with a blazing lantern").

3. "*Biar belum ada laporan dari pihak korban kami akan melakukan penyelidikan,*" katanya, kepada Fajar.

(“No matter whether there is or no a report from the victim, we will do investigation”, he said to Fajar).

This statement came from different people in the text. One statement from the victim, one statement from the family of the victim and one statement from man who is handled in this case. All statements supported the victim in this case female.

5. Pensiunan TNI Parangi Istri dan Anak

Vocabulary

The word “...*parangi*...(butchered)”, “...*menebas*...(cut off)”, “...*terluka*...(injured)”, “...*marah-marah*...(get angry)”, “...*perang mulut*...(querrel)”. These words are used to present the main topic of the text.

Grammar

This text contains seven active sentences, they are “...*Pensiunan TNI, M Suli (76), warga Jl Durian Watampone, Kabupaten Bone, diamankan ke kantor Kepolisian Wilayah (Polwil) Bone, setelah menebas istri dan tiga anak gadisnya dengan parang, Sabtu (29/7), petang*...(M. Suli, a TNI retired member, a residence of Jl. Durian Watampone, Bone regency, was brought to police office of Bone district after killing his wife and his three daughters)”, “...*Sebelumnya, para korban dilarikan ke Rumah Sakit Umum (RSU) Tenriawaru untuk mendapatkan perawatan intensif*...(before this, the victims were taken to public hospital to have an intensive care)”, “...*Namun, istrinya Meriasni dan dua*

anaknya, Ningsih dan Sulastri, dirujuk ke RSU Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar karena mengalami luka tebasan yang serius di sekujur tubuhnya...(but, his wife, Meriasni, and his two daughters, Ningsih and Sulastri, were taken to RSU Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar because they suffered from bad injuries of their bodies)", "...*Penyidik Polwil masih mengusut motif kejadian yang sebenarnya...*(The investigator of local police is still working on this case to search for real evidence)", "...*Merasni, istri tersangka, kepada Tribun, di RSU Tenriawaru, mengaku tidak tahu persis motif kejadian tersebut...*(Merasni, the wife of the accused person, admitted that she does not know the motif of this case)", "...*ternyata mengenai tiga anaknya...*(obviously, recognised to his two daughters)", "...*Sejumlah warga yang ingin menolong tidak berani mendekat karena tersangka masih memegang parang...*(some residences who wanted to give a help were not courageous enough to get closer because the "killer" was still with his knife)". These sentences explain who the performer is.

Cohesion

The repetition of this text are, "...*tebasan...*(cut off)", "...*parang...*(chopping knife)", "...*korban...*(the victims)", "...*luka...*(injure)". These words are used to explain the content of the text or to show the topic of the text.

Text Structure

The text consists of three sentences which are quoted directly. They are:

1. *Merasni, istri tersangka, kepada Tribun, di RSUD Tenriawaru, mengaku tidak tahu persis motif kejadian tersebut. "Waktu saya pulang ke rumah, bapak (tersangka) sudah marah-marah dan saya sempat perang mulut. Waktu itu, dia langsung ambil parang dan saya tiba-tiba seperti tidak sadar lalu dipeluk sama anak-anak," tuturnya.*

(Merasni, the accused person's wife, to Tribun at RSUD Tenriawaru, confessed that she did not know exactly the motif of that incident. "When I get home, my husband was angry and quarrelled with me. At that time, directly he suddenly got a knife and I just felt like not aware and I was hugged by my daughters", she explained).

2. *"Sebenarnya waktu itu, dia (tersangka) mau memarangi leher saya. Tapi, mungkin karena anak-anak memeluk saya, sehingga anak-anak juga ikut menjadi korban," katanya dengan nada tertahan.*

("Actually at that time, he wanted to chop my neck, but my daughters hugged me consequently my daughters and I were injured", she said sadly).

This statement came from the main victim, in this case female. The statements give some space for victim to show her pain.

6. DPRD Pekanbaru Pelajari Prostitusi Makassar

Vocabulary

The word of "...*prostitusi*...(prostitution)", "...*pekerja seks komersial (PSK)*...(prostitute)" were used to present the main topic of the text.

Grammar

This text contains five active sentences, they are "...*Buktinya, anggota DPRD Pekanbaru, Riau, merantau ke Makassar untuk mempelajari pengelolaan prostitusi di kota yang dulu digelari Serambi Madina ini...*(obviously, the member of house of legislative Pekanbaru, Riau, visited Makassar to observed prostitution in that city that used to be called "serambi madina")", "...*Menurut salah seorang anggota rombongan, Susi Harlinda, Pekanbaru memiliki kawasan prostitusi yang terbentuk dengan sendirinya...*(according to one of the members of the group, Susi Harlinda, Pekanbaru has lots of potential area of prostitution place)". This sentence shows how the prostitution becomes. "...*Masalahnya sekarang adalah lokalisasi itu mulai meluas ke kawasan permukiman penduduk seiring dengan semakin berkembangnya wilayah perkotaan...*(now, the problem is the localization is getting larger in the residential of people as the consequent of the growing of the city)", "...*Dia kemudian menjelaskan sejumlah kebijakan soal prostitusi tersebut...*(then, she explained some policy about that prostitution)", "...*Untuk mengurangi populasi pekerja seks komersial (PSK), Pemkot melakukan penertiban rutin....*(to reduce the number of prostitutes, the government increases the frequency of routine control)". These sentences

mentioned who have responsibility to solve the prostitution which affects the society.

Cohesion

The repetition of this text are "...*prostitusi*...(prostitution)", "...*makassar*...", "...*DPRD*...(Assembly at regional of legislative)", "...*kawasan*...(region)". These words are used to explain the content of the text or to show the topic of the text.

Text Structure

In this text there is no sentences quoted directly.

7. Mengaku Dihamili, Lahirkan Bayi Perempuan, Penuturan Mantan

Pembantu Bupati Jeneponto

Vocabulary

The choice of word of "...*diperkosa*...(raped)", "...*disetubuhi*...(ravished)", "...*dihamili*...(impregnated)", "...*digagahi*...(raped)". These four words are used to explain the main topic in the text with same meaning.

Grammar

This text contains nine active sentences, they are "...*Seorang perempuan bernama Jum (25) mengaku telah diperkosa seorang pejabat penting di Kabupaten Jeneponto hingga hamil dan melahirkan seorang bayi, 9 Desember*

lalu... (a girl of 25 years whose name is Jum admitted that she was raped by a high rank official of Jeneponto region. Consequently she was pregnant and gave birth on December 9th)", "...*Jum mengungkapkan hal tersebut dalam jumpa pers yang digelar di sebuah tempat yang dirahasiakan di Makassar... (Jum revealed the true story in a press conference held in a secret place)*", "...*Jum menuding Radjamilo sebagai ayah dari bayi perempuannya yang diberi nama Wulandari... (Jum accused Radjamilo as the father of her baby, Wulandari)*", "...*Dia mengaku disetubuhi ketika diminta memijit sang bupati di kamarnya, sekitar bulan Februari tahun lalu... (she admitted being ravished when the regent aksed her to massage him in his room last February)*", "...*Bupati Radjamilo yang dikonfirmasi via telepon membantah keras tudingan tersebut... (the regent, Radjamilo, which was confirmed by phone, denied accusation angrily)*", "...*pengakuan Jum adalah upaya pihak tertentu menyerang pribadinya... (Jum's accusation is an effort of certain people (group) to attack him)*", "...*Setelah memastikan dia hamil, ibu muda ini mendatangi rumah Arfan, pacarnya yang tinggal di Sungguminasa, Kabupaten Gowa, untuk meminta dinikahi... (after knowing that she was pregnant, that young mother came to Arfan's house, her boyfriend living in Sungguminasa, Gowa regency, and asked him to marry her)*", "...*Jum melahirkan seorang putri di rumah anggota DPRD Jeneponto... (Jum gave a birth at the house of the member of the house of legislative Jeneponto)*", "...*Dia baru berani mengungkap nama pria yang telah menghamilinya setelah Yusri berjanji akan melindunginya... (she had the courage to announce the man who*

made her pregnant after Yusri promised her to give her protection)". These sentences make the performer mentioned in the text clearly.

Cohesion

The repetition of this text are "...memijat...(to massage)", "...hamil...(pregnant)", "...melahirkan...(giving a birth)", "...mengaku...(to admit)", "...kamar...(room)", "...pacar...(boyfriend)". These words are used to describe the content of the text or to show the topic of the text.

Text Structure

The text consists of four sentences which are quoted directly. They are:

1. *"Kasus ini sudah pernah ditangani polisi tapi dia (Jum) mengaku dihamili oleh orang lain. Jadi, saya rasa masalah ini sudah selesai. Ini direkayasa oleh pihak tertentu dengan memutarbalikkan fakta," katanya.*

("This case was ever handled by a policeman, but she (Jum) admitted that she was ravished by another man. So, I thought this case was already closed. This has been manipulated by certain people by garbling the fact", he said).

2. *"Tetapi saat terbangun, saya kaget karena dia sudah berupaya membuka celana saya. Saya sempat berontak dan mengingatkan, tapi dia tetap memaksa," jelas Jum yang mengaku sempat berteriak kesakitan namun tidak ada yang mendengar.*

("But, when I woke up, I was shocked because he tried to take my pants off. I tried to struggle very hard, but he still forced me very strongly", Jum explained that was still able to scream but no one heard her)

3. *"Sebelum digagahi oleh bupati saya masih perawan dan belum pernah berhubungan badan dengan lelaki mana pun. Saya berhubungan dengan Arfan setelah saya sudah digagahi oleh bupati," ujar Jumriani yang menyatakan siap melakukan tes DNA terhadap anaknya dan akan melaporkan kasus ini ke polisi.*

("Before being ravished by the regent, I was still a virgin and never made love with any men. After that case (being raped by the regent), I ever made love with Arfan" who is ready to do DNA test and will bring this case to the police).

4. *"Selama ini saya takut untuk berterus terang. Tetapi karena Karaeng Leo (Yusri) berjanji melindungi saya maka saya mau berbicara," tambahnya.*

("Until now, I am afraid to tell the truth. Because of Karaeng Leo (Yusri) promised to give me a protection. Finally I told the truth", she added).

These statements consist of one statement from people who accused and two statements from a victim, in this case female.

Four news values according to Johan Galtung and Marie Holmboe Ruge (1965) which can be related to gender issues above. Firstly, meaningfulness is how meaningful the event appear to the receivers of the news? It can be seen

from all the news stories above which are very meaningful to the receivers about prostitution, raping, and striking.

Secondly, continuity is once an event has been covered, it is convenient to cover it some more - the running story. The story "*Tarif Sekali Kencan Bocah SMP Rp 150 Ribu* (One hundred and fifty thousands rupiah for an under age (junior high school dating))" is continued to the story "*Booking Duduk Rp 100 Ribu, Booking Out Rp 900 Ribu* (Dating around is one hundred thousands rupiahs, a dating outside is nine hundreds thousands rupiahs)".

Thirdly, reference to elite nations is this relates again to 'cultural proximity'. Those news stories above are closest to social life around us. Fourthly, reference to elite persons is the media pay attention to important people. This is showed in news story which involved an element of the government agencies "*Mengaku Dihamili, Lahirkan Bayi Perempuan Penuturan Mantan Pembantu Bupati Jeneponto* (Confessing to be pregnant, giving a birth, the house keeper of the head of Jeneponto region explained)".

The influence of female journalist to the text still needs more attentions. She does not want the victim in the news stories hurt more and more. She is trying to struggle for that in newsroom and many other efforts. The female journalist A says,

"Kemarin kalau ada berita pemerkosaan, media kan jadi pemerkosa kedua dengan tulisan-tulisan yang merugikan korban, sangat tidak berpihak kepada korban, bikin berita tulisan yang menghakimi korban misalnya. Berita-berita perkosaan ditulis dengan sangat detail. Itu kan menyakiti hati korban (Usually, if there is a news of raping, media will be

“the second rapist” by publishing articles or news that is not protecting with the victim like the news about raping published in detail. It really hurts the victim)”.

On the other hand, her opinion in newsroom can not become true in situation where the victims are not considered in making the news story. For example, news story about the prostitution. The title of the news story is “*Mencoba Perkosa Gadis, Tukang Ojek Dilapor* (Trying to rape a girl, an “ojek rider/ojek taker” was reported to the police)“.

The sentences in that news story are “*Di sebuah tempat, Rsd meloncat dari boncengan Tina dengan alasan sepeda motor sulit menyeberangi jembatan darurat. Saat itulah, dia mulai berulah dengan bersembunyi di balik semak-semak. Tina sempat panik bercampur takut. Sesaat kemudian, Rsd langsung memeluk Tina dari belakang sambil mencium. “Rsd sempat memaksa Tina membuka pakaian dalamnya....* (In one place, Rsd jumped off the motorbike with the reason that it was difficult to cross the emergency bridge. After that he began to behave unfavorably and hides in the scrub. It made Tina panic and fearful. A second later, Rsd hugged Tina from the back and kissed her as well. Rsd tried to force Tina to take off her underwear).

The other news story is “*Tarif Sekali Kencan Bocah SMP Rp 150 Ribu* (One hundred and fifty thousands rupiah for an under age (junior high school dating))”. The sentences in that news story are “*...usia gadis itu baru 15 tahun. Dia bahkan masih tercatat sebagai salah seorang siswi SMP negeri di Jayapura....*(the girl is only 15 years old. She still even studies at SMP negeri in

Jayapura)". "...soal alasannya dirinya mau menjadi pelacur, gadis berkulit hitam berambut keriting dengan bola mata besar itu hanya tersenyum. Namun, dia mengaku mengakrabi seks sejak anak-anak...(about why she became a "call girl", the girls with big eyeball just smiled. But, she admitted that knowing about sex since she was tens)". These sentences described the victim very detail.

Words indicated as male dominating discourse

| No | Words / phrase | Meaning |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Fajar daily | |
| a. | <i>Laura memang menawarkan tantangan tersendiri...(Laura tries to make challenge for herself)</i> ". | a. Laura offers herself for a guest in prostitution place. On the other hand, the guest is coming and asking Laura to accompany him. |
| b. | <i>"...dia mengaku mengakrabi seks sejak anak-anak...(she admitted to get involved in "sex" since she was tens)"</i> . | b. The word of "mengakrabi (intimating)" show the prostitute very close to sex deeply. |
| c. | <i>"...tamu yang ingin menikmati layanan ekstra tak harus "main" di kamar-kamar yang hanya ditutup gordena...(the</i> | c. The word of "menikmati (to enjoy)" expressed that the prostitute was using by the guest in prostitution, an enjoyable place like eating meal. |

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| <p>guests who want an extra service are not supposed to have sex in rooms with curtains only)”</p> | |
| <p>d. <i>Beberapa pramuria—banyak di antaranya berasal dari Jatim—disiapkan untuk menyervis setelah pijat selesai... (Some prostitutes - mainly from east java-usually give “sex-service” after massaging the guests)”</i>.</p> | <p>d. The word of “<i>menyervis</i> (to serve)” indicated that some prostitutes looks like a servant who will do anything for the guest in prostitution place.</p> |
| <p>e. “... <i>dengan uang itu, Yulia bisa membiayai ibunya menunaikan ibadah haji</i> (with that money, Yulia can fund her mother to go for hajj)”.</p> | <p>e. This sentence makes people think that a girl who works as a prostitute can use her money for everything either in good or bad ways.</p> |
| <p>f. “...<i>Nhr membunuh Mus beserta keluarganya jika perlakuannya selama ini diceritakan kepada</i></p> | <p>f. This sentence indicated that the victim were revictimised in the word of “<i>mengancam</i> (threaten)”.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>orang lain...</i>(Nhr threats to kill Mus with her family if she tells his behavior to other people)”</p> | |
| <p>2. Tribun Timur daily</p> | |
| <p>a. “...<i>Pensiunan TNI, M Suli (76), warga Jl Durian Watampone, Kabupaten Bone, diamankan ke kantor Kepolisian Wilayah (Polwil) Bone, setelah menebas istri dan tiga anak gadisnya dengan parang, Sabtu (29/7), petang...</i>(M. Suli, a retired TNI member, a residence of Jl. Durian Watampone, Bone regency, was reported to police office of Bone district after killing his wife and his three daughter)”.</p> | <p>a. The word “<i>menebas</i> (cut off)” indicated that a wife and her daughters were hurt like cutting off the trees.</p> |
| <p>b. <i>Seorang perempuan bernama Jum (25) mengaku telah diperkosa seorang pejabat</i></p> | <p>b. This sentence expressed that a female named Jum admitted her condition without feeling of shy within the</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>penting di Kabupaten Jeneponto hingga hamil dan melahirkan seorang bayi, 9 Desember lalu...(a 25 year old girl, Jum, admitted that she was raped by a high rank official of Jeneponto region. Consequently she was pregnant and gave a birth on December 9th)”.</i></p> | <p>word of “<i>mengaku</i> (to admit)”.</p> |
| <p>c. “...<i>Bupati Radjamilo yang dikonfirmasi via telepon membantah keras tudingan tersebut...(the regent, Radjamilo, which was confirmed by phone, talked back about that accusation with angry)”.</i></p> | <p>c. The word of “<i>membantah keras</i> (strongly denied)” indicated that the journalist stressed on female in this case have to be considered either she is telling the truth or telling the untruth.</p> |
| <p>d. “...<i>Setelah memastikan dia hamil, ibu muda ini mendatangi rumah Arfan, pacarnya yang tinggal di Sungguminasa,</i></p> | <p>d. This sentence expressed that a female who ask for someone to marry her indicated that the female was revictimised with none of man want</p> |

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|---|---|
| <p><i>Kabupaten Gowa, untuk meminta dinikahi...</i>(after knowing that she was pregnant, that young mother came to Arfan's house, her boyfriend living in Sungguminasa, Gowa regency, and asked him to marry her)</p> | <p>to marry her if she did not ask for someone to do.</p> |
|---|---|

Discourse Practice Level

Gender issues are very important to report in newspapers. Not only female or male represented directly in newspapers but also all kind of things related to both of them to read. This is published in news-text and involved many aspects of life.

Chief editor of Fajar daily, Sukriansyah S.Latief says,

“Dalam perspektif media yang berhubungan dengan perempuan atau lebih jelas dikatakan sebagai yang di baca perempuan adalah hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan perempuan misalnya kesehatan. Perempuan sangat memperhatikan tentang kesehatan, tentang kecantikan tentang pendidikan, politik, budaya, ekonomi dan semua hal (In the perspective of mass media something that is related to gender or something that is read by women is about health. Women pay more attention to health, beauty, education, economic and others)”.

According to him, male is the most important one related to female and gender is not only talking about female but also someone who cover female including male.

Supporting the statements above, Nur Alim Djalil, vice chief editor in Fajar daily says, *“Fajar sendiri memberi prioritas untuk kalangan perempuan terlebih juga isu-isu gender (Fajar itself prioritize the women in the issues of gender)”*.

Not only female but also people who have achievement include male and female photos have to be balanced, columnist in Fajar consist of male and female. This is supporting gender equality in newspapers. By the same token news stories about female with their photos can make audience of the newspaper

increase. Thus, gender perspective as one of genre in journalism has to be taken note.

Contend of Dahlan, editor in chief of *Tribun Timur*, states,

"Kami tidak pernah melihat masalah itu terkait dengan masalah gender atau tidak. Kami melihat suatu masalah dari sudut pandang jurnalistik. Teman-teman wartawan di sini dan teman-teman redaktur yang menyeleksi berita itu tidak dikerahkan oleh urusan gender atau tidak. Saya tadi katakan kita dikerahkan oleh prinsip-prinsip yang berlaku pada jurnalisme secara umum (We never find whether that problem is related to gender problem or not. We always see something in perspective of journalist. The journalists and the editor in making selection of news never based on gender)".

News values as the main tendency is more dominant than gender in news-making process. *Tribun Timur* was designed for family's newspaper. Each news stories intended for family not because of gender perspective. Nevertheless, family is one of the parts in discussing about gender and vice versa.

For example, news stories in *Tribun Timur* on July 30th 2007 "*Penstunan TNI Parangi Istri dan Anak*". Chief editor of *Tribun Timur* do not see this news stories from gender perspective. The consideration in newsroom before the news stories published is making the news values strongger by looking its conflict and its human interest. Without a retired TNI, the news stories is more interesting because female as a mother is closer to tenderness of soul than male who is closer to hardness.

To recruit journalist, gender is not a problem either male or female. Formally, the most important thing is the result of their tasks in gathering, writing,

and report news stories. Nevertheless, the result of recruitment is more male than female. These capability have to combine high motivation either external or internal from the journalists.

The representation of female in newspaper still needs much attention. Either female's voices directly or indirectly printed in newspapers. On the other hand, the number of male is dominating in Fajar newsroom. Eventhough, the rights and the obligations between male journalists and female journalists were the same, most female journalists retired from their work.

Thus, there is a special consideration like self-defence to send female journalist to dangerous area or to conflict area to gather news stories besides the mobility. This consideration make female journalists are substituted by male journalists to gather news. For special news stories, namely fashion and family are written by female journalist better than by male.

Actually, female journalists can do the same things as male journalists but people in the media institutions always think about the risks before they send their journalists to report news stories. According to vice editor in chief of Fajar, sometimes female journalist gives the same chance as male journalist to gather news stories but she refuses for her own reasons.

According to editor in chief of Tribun Timur, angle of news would be different if news stories were written by male journalist and female journalist. Discussing about make up, female journalist have high sensitivity to write the news stories, even though, there is no problem if male journalist writes about

female or vice versa. For example, style report in city desk should not be male or female.

In mass media, the complete news stories were very considered because of the audience. This situation urges people in newsroom choose the journalist who can gather news stories without news omission and sometimes they treat who wants to report the news stories, they will be given high responsibility for their works. The policy like that will avoid discrimination of male journalists and female journalists.

All the gender's needed in newspapers are catching by media institution to offer its product. This is showed that mass media pay attention to gender issues although the mass media can not avoid capitalism and choose which news stories should be published to make them survive.

To survive, the newspapers have news workers to gather the news stories. For the recruitment, gender is considered but it is not the main point to be accepted as a part of the news stories. According to editor in chief of Fajar daily, female journalists are permitted to feed their babies, working until midnight for them is not compulsory but if they want to do so there is no problem.

The most important thing to respect each other. If this is happened among the journalist, gender inequality in newspaper would not exist. There is no special policy for gender equality and inequality in newsroom related to the rights and the obligations. Gender problems vanishes by theirs portion and not to be exclusive. If the gender problem should be talked about, people in newsroom would finish it

proportionally. There is no different between male journalist and female journalist in gathering the news stories.

News stories published in newspaper about prostitution, raping, and striking told audience about phenomena in society. It could happen in our friends, our family, and another people who do not have relationship to us. How do we know? How do we care? How do we solve? There are too many questions about these conditions.

Within the newspapers people's mind including government will open widely, how about all the system in our country namely education and morality? What should people do by looking the complicated conditions? According to vice editor in chief of Fajar, those are the policy in newsroom when news stories published in Fajar on April 13th 2007 "*Tarif Sekali Kencan Bocah SMP Rp 150 Ribu* (One hundred and fifty thousands rupiah for an under age (junior high school dating))".

The victims of raping should not publish their photos, their names or their institution fully. Not only female but also who became the victim of morality. They have to have shelter for their future, their family, and their environment where they live.

On the other hand, newspapers are printed news stories not only about female who was a victim but also female who reached the first doctor and the first professor, and Olympic winner. People in newsroom who are involved in news decision making process in Fajar daily meet in four meetings, namely *rapat*

perencanaan, rapat evaluasi, rapat koordinasi, rapat suka-suka. In news decision making process, policy will be made by editor in chief and editor. For that reason, both editor in chief and editor either male or female have a good educational background, high quality.

Fajar daily has special standardization to be an editor, Subhan Yusuf, editor in Fajar said. Firstly, editor should have experiences and capability to analyse news stories and headlines. Secondly, editor should be capable of analysing the effect of news stories into public and cover both sides. Thirdly, editor has worked in Jakarta (Senayan, DPR RI, and the President's residence) before.

Subhan says, "*Termasuk saya hampir empat tahun tugas di Jakarta baru kemudian saya bekerja sebagai redaktur* (Including me, I have worked in Jakarta for four years. Then I worked as an editor)". An editor should be capable of arranging words into sentences to understood. Reporters receive what policy has been made. This is the structure in newspaper which has to be obeyed for the best regulation.

Reporters have to gather and write news stories, make self editing about the wrong words and diction for that news stories before sending it to editor. Editor will see the language for further editing then bring it to the lay out desk.

Widyabuana, a female journalist in *Tribun Timur* daily asserts that there is no problem either in the office or in the field about the time, the distance, and

other journalists. She said, "*Saya sejauh ini tidak ada masalah* (So far, there is no problem)".

Professionally, the journalist who has achievement will lead to a good career. These are about journalist's responsibility and for the sake of public. Mass media should publish other side of female and make priority to female for many sectors. On the other hand, female should show her capability that can be covered by mass media.

Gender depends on the mind set and this can be started to learn from family as a small community. The treatments by the journalists are based their opinion and individually. For example, female journalists may extend and share their ideas in the meeting about the news stories in news-making process. Eventhough, there are only two females but they know some crucial policy and management in the office. They follow some training either in or outside South Sulawesi to expand themselves including their intellectual as a journalist.

Thus, the journalist gathers the news stories with their own skills and their own experiences. One of the advantages of female journalist is it is easy for them to approach the source than the male journalist. On the other hand, as long as the journalists can put something in the right place at the right time, the source will appreciate them too as a journalist.

Supporting the statements above, Dian Muhtadiah said, a female journalist in Fajar daily in gathering the news stories, female journalist can interview the source in particular. Sometimes the sources either male or female prefer the

female journalist than the male journalist. Eventhough, female journalist gains the source as difficult as male journalist. In the world of press, male and female are the same in gathering news stories and in receiving treatment as well as in the newspaper offices. Supporting that policy, there is no reason for leaving their works and they become stronger and stronger to finish their works confidently.

Contend of Aqsa Riyandi, a male journalist in Tribun Timur argued that in gathering news stories there is no difference either among the journalist or the treatment of the source. For example, in gathering news stories about crime, disaster, and music concert in the evening. He says,

“Di kantor ini artinya kesetaraan gender antara wanita, kewajiban hak tetap sama entah kalau di lapangan atau di instansi – instansi lain. Kan selama ini banyak rekan-rekan perempuan misalkan di dunia politik. Penerapannya selama ini seperti perlakuan saya terhadap perempuan tetap sama dengan laki-laki (In this office, the equality in gender (means among women), everything (the duty) is the same whether outside or in the office. So far, lots of women get into participating in politics. The fact, so far I treat women and men equally)”.

Supporting that argument, Ramah Praeska, a male journalist in Fajar daily stated that there is no difference between male journalist and female journalist in reporting news. He says, *“Tidak ada perbedaan mencolok perlakuannya sama aja perempuan laki-laki. Itu saja perbedaan piket (The threatment between man women is the same. They are only different in job shift)”*. Male journalist has longer time for posted guard than female journalist but there is no problem for this because he receives fee every month. Ramah confesses that female journalist can report news stories as good as male journalist.

The difference between male and female journalist are in the challenges to gather the news stories. Female could face difficulties to report news in the jungle, conflict and disasters. That is only a part of some cases about female journalist. In other case it is not valid. Female works in journalism is a little bit serious in either about the time or physically because news stories have to be up to dated. Male and female journalists have the same status as a journalist. This situation involves female journalist who does not give priority to work in newspapers. In media institution, there are unwritten rules which need to be understood.

Nevertheless, A. Ina Rahlina, female journalist in *Tribun Timur* said that the challenge for female journalist is that sometimes they can not receive that challenges. They usually refuse to gather news stories at night. By the same token, in *Tribun Timur* either female or male journalists are the same. She asserts,

"Jadi banyak jurnalis juga yang "perempuan cengeng" kalau biasanya dikasi penugasan kan saya kebetulan asisten redaktur kalau dikasi penugasan jurnalis perempuan milih kenapa saya yang harus harusnya laki-laki seperti itu jadi sebenarnya tidak adil kalau di sini justru dituntut perempuan laki-laki sama (So, lots of journalist are "spoilt women". I am the assistant of the editor who have given task to them (female journalist) and they rejected that command. So it is not fair to ask for equality between men and women)".

This is discussing about the system and the position that is involved in policy-making process, not about the female or male. For example, the journalists

should gather the news stories concerned with their desk, namely city, politics, and economy.

The same rights and obligations in gathering news between male and female journalist make female journalist proud of doing the same things with male journalist for the consequences of journalist to receive all the risks from their works. As female journalist, Dian says, "*Kendalanya waktu libur aja selebihnya itu tidak ada masalah termasuk dari gaji tidak masalah (To get a job in holiday is not a matter at all and the salary is good)*".

Male and female journalist have to do the same works. Journalist's world works from morning to evening and do assignments everywhere, the rest of the time become unclear, the time for family is just a little. Muhammad Ilham, male journalist in Fajar states that

"Di sini masih ada faktor toleransi untuk wanita maksudnya sampai mereka cuti hingga tiga bulan, malam mereka jarang diberi penugasan meskipun ada beberapa orang yang memang khususnya anak-anak baru yang berani menerima penugasan malam hari tapi umumnya mereka hanya sampai sore (Here, there still tolerance to get 3 months leave for women. Even, we rarely give duty to them. Even though some of them especially the news workers are courage to get duty at night. In fact, they just work until afternoon)". Especially for the female journalist who has got married.

On the other hand, male journalist has to stand by for 24 hours. The most important thing is male journalist appreciates female journalist to go home earlier. The difference comes from editor and reporter too. Editor has more nicely regulated working hours than reporter.

In news-making process, male and female journalists get involve to share their ideas, their arguments, their complaints, and their inspirations. These chances are always given to the journalist in each meeting, sometimes they do not with their own reasons, whether their opinions are considered and received. They usually talk according to their own desk, namely sports, entertainment. Sharing ideas in newsroom are very important to get better than other competitors in the world of mass media.

A female journalist who works more than 10 years in Fajar daily, Sunarti Sain, mentioned about gender inequality in mass media. There are many discrimination to female journalist in mass media and many mass media appeared because it is too easy to get SIUP in 1991. They recruit female journalists whereas the female journalist is still minority. She says,

“Walaupun dimana-mana di media manapun itu, saya masih melihat perempuan yang menjadi jurnalis perempuan itu masih minoritas karena minoritasnya inilah, mereka sering lebih rentan terkena dampak dari diskriminasi (in most mass media, I still find less member of female journalist. Because they are minority, they usually get discrimination)”.

Those conditions above make them easily discriminated because their voices are not enough to make final decisions. Female journalist can not sit on certain position and they are underestimated. For example, she says,

“Nah banyak pengalaman ada pernah teman saya dia tidak bisa menduduki posisi tertentu di media itu misalkan menjadi redaktur karena dia perempuan. Alasan pimpinannya waktu itu sederhana sekali kamu tidak bisa kerjakan halaman ini karena kamu perempuan terbatas kapasitas kamu misalkan ada liputan berat kamu pasti tidak bisa. Jadi pimpinannya sudah “menjudge” tidak bisa sebelum mencoba (Well, lots

of experiences like my friend, once avoid to get a certain position in media like an editor because she is a women. Her boss at that time gave a very simple reason that is "you can not do this job (getting news) because you are women, women usually have limited capacity for example if there was a hard coverage, I am sure you can do that job. So, the boss had "made a judgement" of giving up before trying her)".

People appreciation about females in mass media against discrimination still need upgrading. Female journalist organisation in South Sulawesi is held as a place to learn many things for female. Those are some reasons why FORWAT (Forum Wartawan Perempuan) held in 1991 and has 20-30 members in Makassar.

News stories published in newspapers depends on policy maker in newsroom. Policy maker is the position which female journalist tries to be. This condition gives them special bargaining position for editor. To produce news text that consider female, editor in newspapers have to consist of some female journalists because they edit the reporter's written news text. What will happen to the news stories if the editors do not understand about gender.

Unfortunately, the number of female editors in newsroom is less than male editors. This rarity is one of the difficulties to show female capability. To cover this phenomenon, news workers need hard works. Sunarti mentioned that journalists in Fajar do not discriminate gender because of the three female journalists who understand gender well. They try to make some alteration to avoid bias in news text.

News stories about raping reported without considering the victim and mass media as the second rapist to the victim. FORWAT wrote letters to some

newspapers which published raping detail and hurt the victim. Besides letters, it could be negotiated face to face with editor in chief of newspapers. This way will be easy if the position of negotiator is a policy maker.

To avoid gender domination in the newspapers, do not share the works by looking either male or female journalist. Distribute the tasks according to their desks. Working at media institutions do not distinguish between male and female. For example, in *Tribun Timur* each journalist posted guard once in a week. Either male journalist or female journalist have to be in office at seven o'clock until one or two o'clock.

A male journalist in *Tribun Timur*, Furqon Madjid stated that society still stand for the idea that female should not work in public sector but in domestic sector only. He says,

"Perempuan punya kerentanan lebih tinggi ketimbang laki-laki. Saya juga pernah tanyakan kenapa kok perempuan lebih sedikit ketimbang laki-laki tapi ternyata itu tidak terlepas dari persepsi masyarakat kita. Pekerjaan wartawan kan pekerjaan yang relatif lebih keras ketimbang jadi PNS. Jadi masyarakat kita masih menganggap perempuan itu kan tidak boleh kerja keras-keras jadi wartawan. Di surat kabar manapun juga wartawan perempuan itu juga lebih sedikit ketimbang laki-laki (It is easier for women to get harassment compared to men. I have asked why the number of women is smaller compared to men, but in fact it is just a matter of social perception of our society. The work of journalist considered to be harder worker of civil servant. So, our society still have hunch that the women can not be given a hard task like being a journalist. In any daily press, the number of women journalist is smaller than male journalist)". Working in journalism is harder than other job.

Those perceptions still support the idea that female should not work hard like male journalist do. According to him, gender is not universal as long as the

implementation does not damage anyone at all. Gender in South Sulawesi could be different in another region. In fact, gender in one country is different from other countries.

Socio - cultural Practices Level

Discussing about gender in Makassar and gender in newspapers involves many sectors of life. As long as gender issues discussion does not cause any damage and problems, gender perspective could be different. On the other hand, social construction and culture makes male and female roles different. Female is in domestic space and male is in public space.

Zohra A.Baso, Leader of Forum Pemerhati Masalah Perempuan (FPMP)

says,

“Akibat perbedaan ini sangat berat untuk perempuan. Kemudian lebih lanjut lagi akibat itu semua banyak hal yang tidak merupakan kodrat untuk perempuan dijadikan kodrat untuk perempuan karena kodrat untuk perempuan tidak lebih dari dia punya rahim dia bisa melahirkan, dia punya indung telur secara fisik laki-laki punya alat kelamin berbeda dengan perempuan. Laki-laki punya penis dan perempuan punya vagina. Kita punya indung telur laki-laki punya sperma. Kemudian perempuan karena dia bisa menyusui, karena dia bisa hamil, menstruasi, itu kodrat perempuan. Tidak berarti bahwa orang yang tidak hamil bukan perempuan (Because of this discrimination it is hard for the women. Further more, lots of aspects that are not the nature of women but women always make them as their nature. The nature of women is they have womb and can give a birth, have ovum while men physically have genitals which is different from women. Men have penis and the women have vagina. We have ovarium and the men have sperm. Because women can give suck, can be pregnant, and have menstruations that are all their nature. It does not mean that the one that can not be pregnant is not a woman)”.

Thus, female have to arrange household, take care of children and as the second person in family. Male have to be a breadwinner whereas that situation could happen in the contrary if both male and female discuss and agree with their own potential.

For example, discrimination against female in the offices. Female are not given any spaces included in the mass media. Sometimes, an interesting news stories are ignored because of some important constructions. In the past, mass media tended to build strength to struggle, for publics, and social life. At the same time, business, market orientation and capitalism have come into mass media. These situations could not go far from patriarchy and exploit female's body and sometimes mass media are trapped in that space.

As a female movement activist, Zohra A. Baso said that mass media is the best friend as long as gender equality movement struggle together. On the other hand, female as a victim of raping, in the mass media is raped again by describing them very detailed in words. Fajar and Tribun Timur give some spaces and help female activist movement for gender equality.

On the other hand, sometimes they do something wrong for female movement activist. For example, female inclined as an object. In using words, journalists have to be careful in choosing the word of "*kencan* (dating), *bocah* (kids)" in news stories of Fajar "*Tarif Sekali Kencan Bocah SMP Rp 150 Ribu* (One hundred and fifty thousands rupiah for an under age (junior high school dating))". The other news stories of Tribun Timur on February 5th 2007, "*Mengaku Dihamili, Lahirkan Bayi Perempuan, Penuturan Mantan Pembantu Bupati Jeneponto* (Confessing to be pregnant, giving a birth for a baby, said the house keeper of the head of Jeneponto region).

Zohra A. Baso says, "*Sebenarnya mengaku dihamili di situ ada nuansa bahwa perempuan itu dipaksa tetapi dituduh selingkuh* (Actually the admission of the women to be pregnant can be identified that the women is foreaccused to be cheating)".

The title of news stories should use language which are not inflicting female by avoiding negative connotations. This is very important for the journalists to write news stories about raping, prostitution, and striking against female discrimination. The ethics that victims should not show very detail include their photos.

Female inequality should be discussed repeatedly to really open the female inequality. To make this concrete, female journalist and male journalist play important roles. Sri Rahmi, a female activist and secretary of A Commission on DPRD Makassar asserts that, "*Saya pikir kan tidak ada bidang yang tidak disentuh oleh dua jenis kelamin ini semuanya boleh lah tergantung kan dari kapasitasnya orang* (I think nothing filed that is not in touch with gender. All fields depend on women and men qualities)". That statement is one of the gender equality that there is no job classification between male and female but depends on their capacity.

Female either journalist or not writings in newspaper is increasing and their news-text qualify to publish. Eventhough, they have to upgrade their news-text writing by following some trainings. On the other hand, male is still dominating in newspapers. In reporting news stories male are still wider than

female. This is not about who has the best result in reporting news stories but this is about the change in reporting the news stories.

The ways for gender equality are gathering, writing, and reporting the news stories with gender perspective without digressing away from the function of media namely, to educate, to entertain, to inform, and to change the public opinion. The journalists have to be consistent in bringing along the truth. They should know the philosophy why people want female struggle against discrimination and why do people want to talk about gender. Discussing about gender and humanity, they are related to each other.

The consequences of discrimination are oppression, fact of being lossed behind, and buried in education and health. To get free from the discrimination, female should be in legislative, because theoretically, female have proximity with the gender issues better than male. Thus, they can struggle not only for the budget of physical development but also for human development, namely the health of female. These struggling have to be supported by mass media who understand the ease intellectually.

Supporting the statements above, Sri Rahmi, says,

“Kalau di Makassar dari kultur sosialnya itu masih ada belum yang namanya kesetaraan, hak kewajiban laki-laki perempuan itu masih timpang termasuk juga sebenarnya di APBD itu juga belum terlalu memperhatikan masalah itu meskipun sudah ada peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun tapi belum (In the social culture in Makassar there is no equality in rights and duties between women and men. Also the APBD has not been focused on this problem. In fact, it increases year by year)”.

According to her, gender means men too. This has to be noted by news workers in newspapers. If the newspapers are female exploitation, female as an object will be dominant too. In Makassar, the content of that newspaper is just news stories not exploitation and about the news stories, related to female problems she says, "*Sekedar berita saja dan orang yang membacanya juga tidak ada respon apa-apa kecuali untuk sekedar mengetahui saja* (It is just an information and the readers have no response, they simply get information without being critical)".

News stories about prostitution, striking, raping is very important to publish because these are some of the problems in society. Nurul Ilmi Idrus, an academic and gender activist stated that female appear in newspapers and reported in violence showed that they know and understand about the law and share the information each other. Knowledge has to follow the awareness to report that violence to people who have the authority.

Nurul Ilmi Idrus states,

"Kalau pemberitaan perempuan dalam kasus-kasus kekerasan itu banyak pemberitaan yang menunjuk misalnya kasus pemerkosaan itu kecenderungannya ada pemerkosaan kedua oleh media terhadap korban. Pertama, fotonya dimunculkan dalam keadaan matanya saja yang ditutup sementara kalau mata saja yang ditutup itu masih bisa di deteksi. Kedua, judul-judulnya itu muncul dalam pemberitaan menyudutkan perempuan misalnya digarap, di obok-obok menunjukkan perempuan itu sebagai barang apa di tuliskan dalam pemberitaan-pemberitaan dalam koran (In the news about women in violation cases there is a tendency that the media become the second "rapist" of the victim on that case. First, the picture is published in which only the eyes of the victims beingensored, actually the reader still can identify who is the victim. Second, the titles on news discriminate the women for example it is elaborated clearly, where it seems that the women is like a stuff that can be freely shaped by the

writers based on what they want)". The title of news stories in newspaper can put female into a corner.

For example, she asserts that the news stories in Fajar on April 4th 2007 "*Booking Duduk Rp 100 Ribu, Booking Out Rp 900 Ribu* (Dating around is one hundred thousands rupiahs, a dating outside is nine hundreds thousands rupiahs)". In many cases, prostitution is identical with female. On the other hand, there is male prostitution too. Eventhough, there is no gender stated in that news stories but people have though that "*booking duduk*" for female is a hundred thousand rupiahs and "*booking out*" nine hundred thousand rupiahs. This argument came because prostitution is identical to female.

In Tribun Timur, news stories about striking on July 30th 2007 "*Pensiunan TNI Parangi Istri dan Anak* (A retired of Indonesian National Armed Forces member butchered his wife and child)" showed the language was a little bit vulgar that is "*diparangi* (butchered)". The other news stories on Fajar April 27th 2007 are about raping "*Mencoba Perkosa Gadis, Tukang Ojek Dilapor* (Trying to rape a girl, an "ojek rider/ojek taker" was reported to the police)". These news stories are more humane than the news stories above because there are no words which are putting female in a corner namely, "*di obok-obok* (ravished)", "*digagahi* (ravished)".

The most important things are the title of news stories should be thought about. This is a big homework to do for all news workers either male or female journalists. They have to consider from victim sides and subject of violence sides.

The victim should not be revictimised. In publishing news stories, the advantages and the disadvantages of both male and female who are involved in news stories have to be considered.

News stories about prostitution published in newspapers from female point of view, female as a victim and this is sex exploitation. News stories about raping, parents can ask for their girl to be careful and LSM which concern with this can get the information to help the victims. Same with news stories about prostitution and raping, striking publish in newspaper to inform that there are some crimes to solve together. On the other side, the news stories can make another people do the same things.

Maria E. Pandu, an academic staff, asserts that sometimes female as an object and sometimes she as a subject in news stories. Mass media try to publish new stories neutrally. As long as the words used in news stories are not too pleasant but tends and connected to what is discussed about that can be understood well for the low class, middle class, high class, and whole class in society.

News stories in newspapers can open people's insight and make people think about the situations and the conditions in society about raping, striking and prostitution. As a warning, that news stories about raping can make people's awareness are still far away from the expectation of society because sometimes the rapist still does not get punishment equitably.

For example, Maria E. Pandu asserts, "*Yang diperkosa itu anak tujuh tahun oleh tiga orang, enak aja mereka di hukum yang ringan begitu sama dengan pencuri ayam kan itu tidak fair* (The victim raped was a seven years old child by three people, the rapist is just punished like a chicken thief and it is not fair)".

The news stories about raping in *Tribun Timur* February 5th 2007, "*Mengaku Dihamili, Lahirkan Bayi Perempuan Penuturan Mantan Pembantu Bupati Jeneponto* (Confessing to be pregnant, giving a birth for a baby, said the house keeper of the head of Jeneponto region)". She states,

- "*Apakah tidak akal-akalan orang ini. Masalah kalasi itu bukan milik laki-laki aja loh perempuan juga bisa kalasi. Jadi di satu sisi perempuan harus dilindungi tapi jangan di kira perempuan tidak bisa melakukan kejahatan juga. Dia manusia. Jadi perlu diamati dulu kalau orangnya ini perlu dicerna dulu bagaimana sih riwayatnya kok mengaku dihamili kok tidak malu seorang perempuan mengaku dihamili* (Don't you think that what this guy said is a "bloody nonsense". To say a lie does not belong to men only, but it also belongs to women. So, in one side the women have to be given a safeguard, but never think that the women can also do the crime. The women are only human. So, it has to be investigated if a woman confesses herself to be pregnant to disgrace something is an embarrassing for women)".

This case make the journalists be careful in making news stories because many incidents involve government agencies and small group of community. Do not think that common people do not have intellect.

Other news stories in *Fajar* April 17th 2007, "*Dituduh Selingkuh, Istri Dianiaya*", she stated that behind the word of "*dituduh* (accused)", there are still other factors that people do not know.

“Kita tahu manusia itu cemburu. Mungkin si istrinya cantik trus laki-lakinya biasa aja trus mungkin istrinya seorang pegawai trus laki-lakinya biasa saja melihat istrinya ditegur orang. Mungkin ini terjadi ketidakseimbangan gender antar mereka antara laki-laki dan perempuan. Kadang laki-laki juga berpikir bahwa segala-galanya juga hak aku kalau pun kau tidak tunduk kau bisa di gaplok (As we know that human usually get envious. When the wife is a worker and beautiful and the husband is not a worker and not really handsome, then he sees his wife is greeted by people, it is possible to see an inequality in gender between them. Sometimes the men think that everything is their right and when the wife do not bend down to the husband they can do everything including hurting the wife)”. On the other hand, female need protection by the law and the customs.

Both male journalist and female journalist bring some positive effects by collecting their opinion for the news stories as long as they understand what they should struggle for gender. Male and female should get the same chance in family, education, government administration, law, and social life.

The journalists in news-making process has power that forces them to construct the news stories in a male dominating manner from male dominating society paradigm, myth of our society, religion, education, and culture. By the same token, the journalists could minimise that power from domination by struggling against all of forms of discrimination in constructing the news stories. For example, the female journalists sit in editor line in newspapers.

News stories about prostitution, raping, and striking appear in newspapers are connected to other phenomena such as economy, and morality. These are big homeworks to finish together. Not only the government but also common people who have the greater responsibility individually and the responsibility to God.

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusions

Gender issues are very important to report, not only female or male represented in newspapers but also all things related to them since those are involving many sectors of social life. News stories of raping, striking, and prostitution published in Fajar and Tribun Timur involves male and female journalists. The news stories expressed in words and sentences represents gender issues either directly or indirectly. The journalist constructed the reality then printed in the news-text form. Apart from the research questions in chapter one, here are conclusions of the study:

1. In the textual level analysis, both Fajar and Tribun Timur are still using words, phrases and sentences in news stories text of gender issues in this case with male dominating discourse such as explained in chapter four.
2. In the discourse practice level of analysis, both Fajar and Tribun Timur are the same in news-making process and news-decisions making process. Male is still dominating in newsroom. This domination influences the news stories of gender issues which are made and processed in male journalist dominating discourse. However, there are contradictions between the statements and the facts of the news decisions maker in those newspapers. They admitted that

gender perspective in journalism is an important thing to consider in news-making process. In fact, other considerations like how to make the circulation of the newspapers still more important. They also admitted that they made priority and gave opportunity for female expressions and avoided gender discrimination in the newspapers. In fact, the news stories made by revictimising people being a victim by the newspapers itself, female journalist are still considered in gathering news stories in conflict or dangerous area.

3. In socio-cultural discourse practice level of analysis, gender activists try to prevent gender against discrimination along the news stories, the same rights and obligations between male and female printed in Fajar and Tribun Timur, and in social life and the journalists within their struggles by making written-text and discussions of gender involving the journalists, the government and the society. According to them, Fajar and Tribun Timur are getting better than before in reporting the news stories of gender issues. However, those dailies can be trapped in an exploitation of female's body and gender discrimination with inclined female as an object in the news stories.

B. Suggestions

1. The representative of female in Fajar and Tribun Timur dailies still need much attention either female's voices printed in the newspapers directly or indirectly.

2. For gender against discrimination, the journalists have to understand about gender and working through their portion and their high responsibility.
3. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful for the next research and for the developing of anything either practically or nonpractically.

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