SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF GENDER VIOLENCE IN LOMBOK POST – PRINT MEDIA AND IT'S RELEVANCE ON DISCOURSE LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Gender violence is a contemporary issue often discussed by the community in social interactions. In this case, the form of gender violence more easily found in the news media text with a variety of cases, such as: marriage, divorce, rape, molestation or sexual abuse, assault, robbery, sexual gratification or prostitution, and even murder motivated revenge romance. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe the representation of gender violence through transitivity system, modalities, and its relevance to discourse study in the university as well. The theory used in this study is the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) presented by Halliday in which it focuses on the text, in this case the text of gender violence in the media. Data collections are performed by the method of literature analysis and note-taking. Sources of data obtained only on the text of gender violence in the media Lombok Post news. The collected data were analyzed by using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The intended of those methods are to describe the research systematically, well organized, and patterned. The results of data analysis showed are domination of man's action toward women in cases of domestic violence and non-domestic violence in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) area which had previously been analyzed through the system of transitivity and modality system. Women are more often represented as victims, whereas men are often positioned as the doer in the act of gender violence; therefore, the women are the aggrieved object in the cases of domestic violence and non-domestic violence.

Key words: *gender violence, text media - SFL, learning*

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INTRODUCTION

Gender violence is a media sensitive issue taking place in Indonesian life - especially in NTB societies'. The violence and the sexual abuse on children and women are significantly increasing in conjunction to the governmental action campaigning non-violence on women and children. Also the disharmony, man and woman, is often sorrowfully desecrated incidents – murder, divorce, growing number of widows, sexual harassment, molestation minors, unidentified children and others.

Further, data of National Commission on Violence to the Women (2009: 9); (2010: 9); (2011: 8); (2012: 18); (2013: 34) show that there have been 3,234 cases of KTP in NTB since the last five years, where there were 530 in 2008, 1172 in 2009, 1023 in 2010, 285 in 2011, and 224 in 2012. KTP was temporarily nominated into physical violence due to the inaccurately recorded data from the complainant reports. Hence, it can be inferred that the data is fluctuating – up and down for the following years, and it cannot be used as the real gender violence references due the unrecorded data by media and society.

In this case, the domestic or non-domestic violence is also easily found in a print media/s. The journalist is sometimes considered unbalance in reporting the discursive texts dictions breaking the women's feeling as though the women are considerably hard to gain fair in social interactions. They, the women, are suitably domestically working as a housewife. Furthermore, they are not only seen inappropriate serving as the public affairs - working in a public institution, a career woman, and all exceeding the man's roles, but they are also considered as the only satisfying of the lust men; hence, the women are often cornered in the community.

In order to gain the further explanations, these phenomena can be observed through news report texts on women violence. The facts presenting the gender issues on Lombok Post newspaper emerge opportunities to carry out an intensive study on the discourse texts through applying Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). It is done through analyzing both a system of transitivity and modality and its relevance on discourse study in higher education.

In short, the study of the news texts in print media seems to be explored based on SFL approach. Thus, this study is entitled "the Study of Systemic Functional Linguistics on Gender Violence News Reports in *Lombok Post* - Print Media and Its Relevance on Discourse Study in Higher Education". It is highly expected that it can explain about the inequality of gender issues in the mass media texts in NTB and its relevance on discourse study in higher education.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SFL studies have characteristics in representing language functions known as meta-functions of language consisting of ideational and interpersonal functions. However, in this study it focuses on analyzing the systems of transitivity and modality. Transitivity used by speakers becomes as mental representations and facts. It aims for understanding the internal and external events in forms of processes and modalities and for ideological intensity in the reality of the text. Experiences in media are processes occurring on particular class ideology of reality. Correspondingly, the specific load, in the text media for Van Dijk (1977); (1993); (1998: 138); compare to Piliang (2010) referred to an ideology, can be fought to empower groups dominated (oppressed) to build solidarity, to organize the fight, and to defend the opposition. Furthermore, Saragih (2006: 5) stated that ideology refers the constructions or social concepts that define what should and should not be done in a social interaction. It means that ideology as an ideal concept coveted by people in a social context about what should be done and not done.

Data were analyzed by applying combination methods or mixed methods; qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative method is used to categorize and pattern the diction stereotyping women or men in the Lombok Post media, while the quantitative method - descriptive statistics is used to describe the calculation of the percentage of transitivity and modality to support the qualitative analysis. The purpose of qualitative analysis is to select and categorize rationally on the existing categories as the primary meaning of a particular text (Titscher, et al, 2009: 106); compare to Chadwick, et al (1991: 239), while the purpose of quantitative analysis is to support the findings of the qualitative data analysis in research to measurable data (e.g.; percentage of transitivity and modality in the news- text/s) (Brannen, 2005: 42). Thus, it was found a clear description of the form and pattern as well as the percentage of transitivity and modality that represents domestic violence and Non-Violence in the reporting news in Lombok Post media.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analyses of transitivity and modality system having been done, it was obtained both the analyses. The findings are as follows;

Transitivity system

The analysis of transitivity system is based on two cases observed - Domestic *Violence and Non-Violence.* The case of domestic violence consists of four sub-cases, that are; marriage and divorce, rape or sexual abuse, seizure heirs, and infidelity. Further details are as follows.

Domestic Violence

There were 21 cases in domestic violence where there were; 14 (66.67%) marriage and divorce cases, 4 (19.04%) infidelity cases, 2 (9.52%) rape or sexual cases, and one (4.76%) seizure heirs cases. These analyses show marriage and divorce are the dominant cases and the lowest one is the seizure of heirs. Further details are as follows;

Marriage or Divorce

In marriage or divorce cases, Lombok Post journalists use the material processes (53.57%) in their news report with the intension that the reader/s can observe the news facts provided empirically. Style of the journalist writing aims as an effort to present the currently real news and becomes a social trend in NTB society. Participants positioning I are more dominant in the news text than participants II. It means that *Lombok Post* journalist motive is trying to emphasize the aspects of participants I on a marriage or divorce case. Moreover, women, participants I, are much more often risen than men, and conversely the participants II describes the act, error, or the behavior of men more often than women attitude in demanding justice. In this case, there is 52.17% of women's involvement and 47.83% of men's. It is noted that 70% of the women was more dominated as victims and 38.46% of them was categorized as perpetrators, whereas 61.54% of the men was dominated as actors and 38.46% of them was as victims.

Therefore, it can be interpreted that the motives of journalists trying to contrast the women victim seem to be perpetrators and men seem victim. Journalists in circumstance writing often present the scope of manner (43.43%) in any text reporting cases of marriage or divorce, meaning that a journalist seeks abstracting and describing as well as highlighting the diverse actors-habits (women and men). The victims (women and men) are displayed in news text reports. This can be observed in the following text script;

Data 1 [core news]

Satriawati itu	Bukan	Istri	Tapi	Teman	Hidup	bagi	Ulrich
subject	Adverbial				predicator	adverbial	
Behaver	Sircumstan: matter				Process: behavioral	Receiver	

Infidelity

Infidelity, similar to the above case, was also dominated on the material process, around 47.62%. This process shows *Lombok Post* journalist motives try to uncover the real abstraction of a case in a news report. Furthermore, the use of participants I was more dominant than the

participants II which means that the news-writer emphases more to whom the perpetrators than the target actors themselves.

It can be observed through infidelity cases often carried out by the woman to another man, but unfortunately journalists are not trying to discover why a wife does an affair. At last, it should be observed that there is 55.56 % of the level of women's involvement in these cases where 66.67% is as an actor and 33.33% is as victims. On the other hands, there is 44.44% of the level of the men's where 33.33% is as an actor and 66.67% is as victims. This means that a rape only happens to the women caused by the man. Moreover, at the level of appearance in the text *sircumstan* in news report is the most dominating way (55.55%). This means that a journalist try to describe the scope of the actions taken by the offender, in this case the wife committed adultery with another man. As in the case of the following shots;

Data 24 [early news]

Tindakan	Asusila	tersebut	Dilakukan	ADA [si Hakim Cantik]	Saat	ADA	bertugas	di Jawa Tengah
object	adverbia		Predicator	subject	subject		predicator	Adverbia
Goal	Sircumstan: matter		Process: material	actor	Petingkah laku		Proses: tingkah laku	Sircumstan:lokaksi:tempat

Rape or Molestation

Material process in the case of rape or sexual abuse within the family was mostly dominated, around 31.82%. It shows that a journalist is trying to present a case in a real as if the reader could abstract, and see the case directly. However, in terms of the parties involved, the participant I often displaying more dominant on the men than participants II sometimes featuring the women. In the meantime, the act of rape or sexual abuse carried out only by the man to the women (100%) and the victim is always experienced by women (100%).

However, it should be observed, the construction of news-text on this case statement is often used in the form of opinions when the offender has been found guilty. Along premises, the use of sircumstan in each clause is dominated on sircumstan way (55.56%) meaning that the reporter tried to describe the behavior of actors in the rape or sexual abuse. It can be observed in the case of footage, as follows.

Data 5 [core news]

Korban	Kaget	karena	Mendapati	sang ayah	Berada	di atas	tubuhnya	dia	berteriak
Adverbial								subject	predicator
Sircumstan: manner	Sircumstan: cause							Sayer	Process:verbal

Scramble Heir

It is the latest case, text report of domestic violence with the seizure of heir. In this case, the use of material process was the most dominant in each clause – around 31.25%. It shows that the journalists tried to show if the news seems real and observable, and it also can be abstracted in the thought of the community. Then, the use of participants I, mostly female offenders, is more dominant than the participants II - a large part of the action target men. It means the women are often appeared as a prosecutor (100%) compare to men in the issue of polygamy, while the male as participants are required (100%). Sircumstan way, the finding, shows the attitude and actions of the participants in the news-text. The instances are as follows;

Data 2 [early news]

Satriawati	Ingin	Menguasai	aset	mendi ang	berupa	tiga mobil	Toyota Alphard, Totoya Fortuner, dan KIA Karnival
subject	adverbial	predicator	object		adverbial		
Doer	Circumstance: manner	Process: material	Goal		Sircumstan:matter		

Non Domestic Violence

Based on the analyses of the five types of non-domestic violence cases above, it is found that 25 cases with details; 18 abuse cases, 3 murder cases, 2 sexual abuse cases, 1 beating or mistreatment case, and 1 forays case. Therefore, the percentage of non-domestic violence cases - 54.35%, is higher than the data findings in cases of domestic violence - 45.65% (all 21 cases). Besides that, the process of scrutiny of each case finding, it is found that the percentage of Non-Violence cases are predominantly on cases of rape or sexual abuse, while the cases of beatings or mistreatment and deprivation or robbery as are a case of domestic violence Non-lows. More specifically, it can be observed in the description below.

Rape or Molestation

In the case of rape or sexual abuse, it is obtained the construction purpose clauses of the journalists in reporting text of Non-Violence in *Lombok Post* are predominantly on the material processes (43.79%). This means that a journalist in covering and reporting of a case tries to describe factual news by presenting of the participant's behavior in a news-text. At the text, the positioning of participants I (55.82%) is more dominant than the participants II (44.18%) which means that the journalist in reconstruction a case emphasizes the participants I as perpetrators or action in a case.

Next, the involvement of participants consisting of the female and the male is based on the following percentage breakdown; the level of involvement women is 50% with role only as victims - 100%, whereas the men with the level of involvement is 50% but only act as principals - 100%. It means the women are often as victim of the men's action. Furthermore, there is also the use of sircumstan location (place and time) - 47.33%, which means a news-text is highlighted on the identification of the location of the case in order to reconstruction of the reality of the news. The examples can be observed in the following case analysis.

Data 23 [early news]

Pelecehan	seksual	Kembali	terjadi	Pada	anak	Usia	Dini
subject		Predicator		adverbial			
Existent		Process: existential		Receiver			

Murder

In case of murder, it is found the dominations are; materials process (61.54%), participants I (54.54%) and participant of women (60%) with details only as victims and perpetrators of 100% (33.33%), while the men (40%) with details as actor (66.67%) and never become victims of homicide by women, and sircumstan problems (14.29%). All the percentage of murder cases have shown the journalists' attitudes in presenting a murder case with a factual reality by identifying level of the both participants in a variety of case problems leading to a gender conflict. The examples can be observed in the following analysis.

Data 4 (Early news)

Azwar Hamid	yang	Tega	menghabisi	nyawa	pacarnya	sendiri
subject	Adverbial		verbal	noun	noun	
Actor	Sircumstan: matter		process: material	Goal		

Beating or Persecution

In case of beating or mistreatment, there are several dominated aspects. There are; material process (37.5%), participants I (53.33%) and the involvement of female participants (50%) with male as victim only (100%), whereas the involvement of men (50%) with only as perpetrators of beatings or mistreatment to the women (100%), and sircumstan location (83.33%). It shows the journalists' attitudes in reporting cases of beatings or mistreatment are identified priority aspects of the factual with the observed (real) in a variety of context locations (time and place) with the intensity of the involvement of actors as men of beating or mistreatment of female victims. The examples can be observed in the following analysis.

Data 12 (early news)

Seorang	wanita	Yang	tinggal	di sebuah *cafe* kawasan Batu Gong	babak belur
subject		Predicator		aadverbial	adverbial
Behaver		Process: behavioral		Sircumstan:location:spatial	Sircumstan: matter

Sexual gratification or Prostitution

In case of sexual gratification or prostitution, it is found that there are dominantly verbal process (42.85%), participants I (61.76%) and the involvement of women (50%) with only as victims (100%), whereas the involvement of men (50 %) with only as perpetrators (100%), and sircumstan way (40%). It means that the journalists in reporting the news try to present the gratification of sex or prostitution cases by emphasizing on the aspect of recognition of the perpetrators or participants - the women and men shown in a variety of motives of action. The examples of data can be observed as follows;

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Data 20 [early news]

Mahasiswi	sebuah	universitas swasta	di Jakarta itu	Kedapatan	berduaan	dengan	Ahmad Fathanah	orang dekat Lutfi Hasan Ishaq	di kamar Hotel Le Meridien
ssubject				ppredicator		adverbial			
Behaver				Process: behavioral		Sircumstan:accompaniment			Sircumstan: location: spatial

Deprivation or Robbery

In the newest reporting case, it is regarding the deprivation or robbery suffered by the participants and it is dominated by material process (60%), participants I (62.5%) and the involvement of women (50%) with only as victims (100%) of the men's violence, while the involvement of men (50%) with only as perpetrators (100%) of violence to women, and sircumstan location (40%). This percentage indicates that the journalists' attitudes in reporting cases of appropriation or robbery factually presented are by describing the participant's involvement and looking at each location**.** The examples of data analysis can be observed in the following cases.

Data 21 [early news]

Penjambretan	Kembali	terjadi	di wilayah hukum Polres Mataram	kali	ini	korbannya	seorang	guru	privat	Ni Putu Lia Triadani, 23 tahun	warga Babakan, Kelurahan Turida.
subject	predicator	predicator	Aadverbial								
Existent	Process: existential		Sircumstan:location:partial	Sircumstan: matter							Sircumstan: location: partial

According to the analysis of transitivity above, it was found a fact that the cases of violence to the women or men are dominated by physical violence. It was proved by the news

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report that puts the factual material processes (related to the physical and observable), participants and actors were positioning women as victims and men as perpetrators, and sircumstan way and location at identification indicated the reality of a news. Therefore, gender violence cases (Violence and Non-Violence) in NTB, most of the victims are caused by physical violence, among them: beatings, sexual harassment, and even murder.

Modality System

Observing modality to the Lombok Post media text in reporting gender violence report has done in two aspects - representing the women action to the men and representing the men actions to the women. Detail explanations are as follow.

Representation of Women Act

The action in which the women as the main perpetrators on the gender violence at the text of Lombok Post media essentially is done as a women's self-defense toward the men's attitude and behavior in the community interaction. The position of women who are often considered inferior and weak in front of men did not escape to be regarded as a result of high incidence of gender violence in society.

Moreover, it is necessary in analyzing of the actions or behavior of the female to male through modality system by examining the probability aspects (possibility), frequency, necessity, and the tendency of attitude or actions of the perpetrator in the text of the news. Therefore, by analyzing the data, it was found in the news with the main actors is women. It is found as much as 9 data (19.57%) with findings include in the probability of data and trends. Meanwhile, the data finding; Data 1, Data 2, Data 3, the data 19, the data 20, the data 22, the data 24, the data 27, and data 40 that its description can be observed at Table 4.1, below.

Table 4.1: Percentage of Women in Action Modalities for Men

Follow-Behavioral Women on Men					
Positive Polar					
Modalization			Modulation		
Probabilitas	Sum	(%)	Inclination	Sum	(%)
'certain'	38	79,17	'determining'	-	-
'probably'	10	20,83	'keen'	3	60
'possibly'	-	-	'willing'	2	40
TOTAL	48	100	TOTAL	5	100
Negative Polar					
Case			Sum		
Women side			9		

According to the table 4.1, it's found that the percentage of modality with high probability (definitely) is 79.17% and a medium probability is 20.83%, while the low probability cannot be found. This means that acts of gender violence in NTB done by the women to the men have a high degree of certainty (real), besides there is possibility that the actions done by the women. Furthermore, there is also a percentage of modulation with a tendency in the middle level about 60% and low tendency about 40%; hence, it can be concluded that the actions of women to men in gender violence at *Lombok Post media* are going for willing or will. These mean the actions are still a plan/s yet the actualization.

Representation of Men's action

In the representation of the main perpetrators of men in reporting gender violence of the text in Lombok Post, it is shown violent victims are the women. Correspondingly, the findings show the reporting data of gender violence are as much as 37 data (80.43%) meaning that the action of gender violence done by men to women is more dominant than gender violence carried out by the women to the men that only about 9 data.

Furthermore, the findings of data on gender violence in the news-text at *Lombok Post* print media are; 4 data, the data 5, the data 6, the data 7, 8 Data, Data 9, the data 10, the data 11, the data 12, the data 13, the data 14, the data 15, the data 16, the data 17, the data 18, the data 21, the data 23 , the data 25, the data 26, the data 28, the data 29, the data 30, the data 31, the data 32, the data 33, the data 34, the data 35, the data 36, the data 37, the data 38, the data 39, the data 41, the data 42, the data 43, the data 44, the data 45, and 46. The percentage of data modalities of data obtained findings related to the actions of men to the women can be observed in Table 4.2, below.

Table 4.2: Percentage of Modalities in Action Men to Women

Follow-Behavioral Men to Women					
Positive Polar					
Modalization					
Probability	**Sum**	**(%)**	**Usuality**	**Sum**	**(%)**
'certain'	137	79,19	'always'	9	100
'probably'	36	20,81	'usually'	-	-
'possibly'	-	-	'sometimes'	-	-
TOTAL	173	100	**TOTAL**	9	100
Modulation					
Obligation	**Sum**	**(%)**	**Inclination**	**Jumlah**	**(%)**
'must do'	5	45,45	'determining'	4	22,22
'will do'	6	54,54	'keen'	12	66,67
'may do'	-	-	'willing'	2	11,11
TOTAL	11	100	**TOTAL**	18	100

Negative Polar	
Case	**Sum**
Man side	22

Based on Table 4.2, it is found that; 1) percentage moralization (with high probability (definitely) is 79.19%, medium probability (likely) is 20.81%, and high frequency (always) is 100% and 2) the percentage of modulation (with a high percentage requirement (mandatory) is 45, 45%, the percentage of necessity intermediate (expected) is 54.54% and the percentage of high propensity (set) is 22.22%, intermediate percentage is 66.67%, and a low percentage (want) is 11,11%.

All of the modality percentages in text of gender violence in *Lombok Post media* above can be observed that the acts of gender violence in NTB is mostly done by a man or men (as evidenced by the percentage of the high probability level) and women often serve as victim or a patient in any event. In addition, these have been actualized and aroused the victims of gender violence; on the other hands, women with the probability action "certainly" are lower than the men; consequently, women in NTB are often the target of the violence.

The Relevance of the Study to the learning and teaching Discourse at Higher Education

Related to the study, researcher divides the relevance of the study of discourse learning courses in higher education into two aspects, those are; the urgency of discourse study and the usefulness of the study. The descriptions are as follows.

The Urgency of the Study

At the aspect of the study urgency, it is related to the writer's assessment results on the discourse of gender violence in the news of Lombok Post media in the form of social values, such as; moral (immoral), values of justice, responsibility and values. Cases found in this research are the domestic violence cases include; marriage and divorce, rape and sexual abuse, seizure heirs, and infidelity, while the Non-domestic violence case consists of; rape or molestation, murder motivated by romance, beatings or mistreatment, sexual gratification (sex), and appropriation or robbery. Thus, it is quite relevant to the results of research studies on the phenomenon or a social phenomenon that is currently rife in the community. In addition, the integration of teaching material on gender violence in universities can be used as a preventive measure in order to minimize the gender case of sexual harassment, sexual assault, or even murder.

The Usefulness of the Study

In the aspect of the usefulness of the study, it is related to a form of analyzing SFL technique or method in analyzing a discursive text at learning. Text can be in a variety of forms, but in this case the text of the news is in the form of gender violence. Moreover, SFL study of discourse in college has a comprehensive range of study if it is compared to other discourse studies. It means, any phenomenon or social phenomenon that is meaningful and reconstructed by context can be called as a text, and the text is used as a domain of SFL study; thus, the results of the study are sufficiently detail, complete, and accurate.

CONCLUSION

Based on discussion above, it can be concluded that the text constructions in reporting gender violence of the news media in *Lombok Post* are mostly classified men more often as the perpetrators of gender violence acts than women - often positioned as a victim although the women are sometimes also positioned as an actor in some cases of gender violence. Further details; the concluding analyses of the findings on this study are;

1. Analysis of transitivity in case of violence on the text media in the province, most of the texts are presented in materials process with sircumstan way. Participants - the men dominate in the case of marriage or divorce, as well abuse, while the women dominate the case of heirs and infidelity. Conversely, in the cases of marriage or divorce and rape women are more disadvantaged because they are classified just as victims, whereas in the case of seizure of heirs and Infidelity, men are lost out or as often as victims of women actions.

2. Analysis of transitivity on the media in case of Non-Violence in NTB, most of the texts are presented on the material process with location and manner sircumstan. In this case, participants - man dominate a role as actors most in all kinds of non-domestic violence cases meaning that the women are often categorized as victim, as in the case; rape or molestation, murder, beatings or mistreatment, sexual gratification (sex) or prostitution and expropriation or robbery.

3. Analyses of the modality system on the actions of men to women are more dominant than the actions of women to men. In the intensity and the type of action, men often act in the level of certainty (high) meaning the actions have already been realized, whereas on women these are only a small proportion realized and also they are still in the stage of desire and action planning.

Thus, in the cases of gender violence on print media in NTB, the men are positioned as the perpetrators of physical and psychological acts, while the women are as victims of men violence parties. The reality of this issue should be a priority in the empowerment of the social life in the NTB society. The Government must respond and act quickly to prevent the occurrence of cases of gender violence in society. One of preventions can be done through learning in college; hence, the level of domestic violence and non-domestic violence can finally be minimized or even prevented.

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