CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This Chapter present a general description of the research. The introduction consists of research backround, statement of the problem, objectives of the research, significances of the research and definition key of terms.

1. Background

Feminism is still a hot topic to talk about. This can be seen from literary works, websites to social movements that still exist today. Along with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology and ease of internet access led to the emergence of online media.A simple understanding of feminism is an idea or thought to fight the injustices that befell women. People who fight for it are called feminists. Thus, feminism actually exists and grows in every community, region, race, religion, and country. Although they may use different terms, in Indonesia itself, the feminist movement was born influenced by various historical conditions in the history of the nation's struggle, national development programs, globalization, reform and the religious life of the community. The feminist movement historically, especially in Indonesia, can be divided into (six) sections, from the pre-colonial era to the reform era. Each era is very dependent on the conditions and circumstances of the times it faces

After the independence of the old order, various political parties formed their own women's wing. Two prominent organizations are the Indonesian Women's Movement and Marhaen Women's Movement. The Indonesian Women's Movement (Gerwani) was originally known as the Women's Awareness Movement (Gerwis) which was founded in 1950 which is then often referred to as the feminist-socialist

women's movement. It consists of 500 women who are generally highly educated and already have more advanced political awareness than women in general. This organization is spread out in various community activities such as food stalls, cooperatives, savings and loan cooperatives, farmers, factory workers, kindergartens held in markets, plantations, villages, Marriage Counseling Agency, and courses with communist teaching material.

Then during the New Order era, which was a dark and painful period due to the loss of humanity. Human rights violations were like daily food at that time. Seeing the situation, feminist organizations did not just stand still, they began to carry out various anti-New Order political tactics and movements. One of them is the Women's Journal Foundation organization which was born in 1996, is strong in journal publishing, namely women's journals with a vision of empowering women through knowledge. This journal is Indonesia's first feminist journal. The journal has the initiative to hold internal meetings to discuss various theories that can help explain how or in what ways the forces of civil society, particularly the women's movement, can delegitimize or overthrow an authoritarian regime.

Through a post published in *The Jakarta Post*, one of the articles entitled "Indonesian Ranked Second Most Dangerous Place for Women in Asia Pacific," tell about the struggle of women. This women's struggle is not just a campaign but with argumentative and instructive narratives that can influence the readers. Not only voicing oppression but also sexism that has taken rooted in society. Although simple, this sexism has an impact on gender equality, not only women who are victims but also men. Then, the reason for taking feminism is to instill gender equality in oneself. Meanwhile, the narrative structure describes articles in *The Jakarta Post* that discuss feminism.

One thing that remains the focus of feminism is sexism, which is still developing, whether we realize it or not, and is often encountered in everyday life.

Sexist language represents an unfair gender identity, especially in the choice of diction. This injustice occurs in terms of language where the use of masculine language has a strong and high dominance in social life. Sexist language arises because of inaccurate vocabulary choices, namely the use of words whose meanings are not inclusive (does not represent both genders: male and female) with these inaccuracies potentially leading to words that further enhance male dominance over women.

This attitude of gender injustice (sex stereotypes) cannot be separated from the influence of patriarchal culture which is rooted in the social life of a society. This patriarchal value system is considered the root cause of the fertile dominance of language sexism over women. The discrimination of sex stereotypes and the image of women cause women to experience a paralyzed image.

Women have been treated unfairly in the context of political, cultural, social and linguistic attitudes. The concept of imaging women is positioning them as subordinates to form sexism. The concept of imaging women in subordinate positions has shaped the concept of sexism.

The Jakarta Post is one of Indonesian newspapers written in English which is widely accessible for local and global market. It was the first Indonesian newspaper written in English published in 1983 with aim at providing an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views.

The study "Development of Gender Equality: Background for the Study of Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional or National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN)III (2015-2019)" loaded in bpkp.go.id can be completedAs is well known, Gender Mainstreaming or Pengarusutamaan Gender (PUG) is one of three mainstreaming, which is a national priority in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) II (2010-2014). The RPJMN also

includes three national issues/policies related to gender mainstreaming, namely: 1) improving the quality of life and the role of women in development; 2) women's protection against various acts of violence; and 3) increasing the institutional capacity of PUG and empowering women. Thus, PUG is a strategy used to integrate gender issues caused by the male and female population of Indonesia in accessing and obtaining development benefits, as well as in participating in, and in controlling development resources. The implementation of gender mainstreaming is expected to produce more effective public policies to realize a more just and equitable development for the entire population, both men and women, which is one of the development goals in the 1945 Constitution. Another interesting thing, the digital version is able to reach Generation Z readers with an age range of 10-19 years (17%). Feminism but also sexism, cat calling or gender inequality does not focus on patriarchy.

According to Twhaites, Davis and Mules in Prifatania, there are three ways the narrative structure integrates the text. They describe, the sequence of events or ideas in a story by promoting movement through the passage of time, emphasizing the network of social meanings by turning events into actions performed by the characters and offering readers a type of fun and enjoyment. Nash (1994) explains that narrative in one form or another permeates almost all aspects of our society and social experience. He also said that narrative forms are found not only in literary contexts but also in the memory of life events in historical documents and textbooks, in scientific explanations of data, in political speech and in everyday conversation.

Narratology is the study of narratives based on Fludernik's (2009) narrative theory or using the internationally accepted term narratology. It is determined to explore the structure of the narrative as well as provide the relationship between some of the characteristics of the narrative and the theoretical model framework. Furthermore, narratology examines the structure of the narrative as a goal to understand the concept of theory. Ratna (2015) considers narratology, a narrative and

narrative concept. The structure of fiction is part of the event that consists of elements, such as characters, setting, point of view, and so on. In other words, narratology is the study of narrative structure.

Unlike the theoristsanother narrative, Genette distinguishes three the meaning of the word récit in EnglishFrench, translated narrativein English, and 'narrative' or 'telling' in english.First, narrative as a statementnarrative discourse, either orally orwritten, to tell somethingevent or series of events.Second, narrative as a seriesevents, real or fictitious, thatis the subject of discourse, along with allrelationship (linking), contradiction (opposition), repetition (repetition), and etc. Third, narrative refers to the wayan event is narrated, includingsomeone's actions in telling his own story (1980: 25--26).

In this study, the researcher examines the narratives in the online media *The Jakarta Post* with the theory of narrative analysis how much influence the narrative in the text has. Because nothing is without purpose including posting articles that campaign about feminism. Researchers chose it because it has productive content, judging by the articles posted and consistent with the issues they focus on.

The researcher found several references related to this research. Previous research is the key to make this research easier to do. Researchers connect previous studies with this research to facilitate research in solving problems. The following is a list of previous studies as follows:

First, the thesis entitled "The Construction of Gerard Genette's Naratology in 1984 Novel: A Narrative Discourse Study" by Ahmad Khafhid Burhanudin, from a thesis at the Faculty of Adab and Humaniora Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Bandung. In this study, the researcher asked three questions about the narrative structure in this novel. The first question is about the narrative sequence contained in the novel 1984. The second question is to find out the point of view used by the narrator in the storytelling and the third question is about who is telling the

story in the story. So this research tries to find a narrative structure based on Gerard Genette's narratology theory, namely Order, Mood, and Voice. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative using an objective approach. The data was collected by identifying three narratological concepts, through comprehensive reading of novels. Therefore we can find the concept of 1) Order, in the form of Analysis and Prolepses in the novel 1984, 2) Voice, in the form of Heterodiegetic and Homodiegetic, 3) Mood, there is Zero Focalization or zero-localized narrative where the narrator is omniscient of all the facts he has by the characters.

Second, Sexism and Narrative Structure in Online Media *Magdalene.co* by Anisa Dewi A from a thesis at the Faculty of Adab and Humaniora,Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University Bandung. The research method used is a qualitative method by means of literature studies. The theory used is a sub chapter of feminism namely sexism and narratology by Gerrad Genette. The object studied ten articles in one of the online media namely Magdalene.co. The results of the analysis data show that the articles that the research researcher has have feminism perspective and efforts against sexism based on the result experiences of the writers. Other results in the article are explained by order, focalization, position of the narrator and narrator function. Based on the analysis data, it can be concluded that the results of this study are ten articles in Magdalene.co carrying sexism in accordance with the characteristics mentioned in the theory in his book Gerrad Genette. Therefore, it is clear and not surprising that this work has the impression of fighting sexism, considering feminism is also a movement in the eyes of the reader.

The difference between this research and the research that has been mentioned is the object of the research, in which the first researcher uses the novel as the object of his research and the second uses articles from the media magdalane.co. In addition, in the narrative structure research method, there are five elements to analyze it. The first is order, to study the temporal order of a narrative is to compare the order in which events or temporal sections are arranged in the narrative discourse with the

order of succession these same events or temporal segments have in the story, to the extent that story order is explicitly indicated by the narrative itself on inferable from one or indirect clue.

Second is mood, if the grammatical category of tense clearly applies to the stance of narrative discourse, that of mood might seem a priori to be irrelevant here. Since the function of narrative is not to give an order, express a wish, state a condition, etc., but simply to tell a story and therefore to "report" facts (real or fictive), its one mood, or at least its characteristic mood, strictly speaking can be only the indicativ.

The last voice, the category of voice is "the mode of action," says Vendryes, "of the verb considered for its relations to the subject"-the subject here beIng not only the person who carries out or submits to the action, but also the person (the same one or another) who reports it, and, if need be, all those people who participate, even though passively, in this narrating activit.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher determines the problems studied by the online media *The Jakarta Post* criticizing feminism. In this study, researchers took articles with websites and their problems, then the problem that will be used is the mode and voice, in the following questions:

1. What are the Mood of feminism in reporting inten article The Jakarta Post?

2. Howare the Voice of women in The Jakarta Post?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the above questions, the researcher has problems with this research:

a. To find out what Moodin ten article in Jakara Post.

b. To find out how women Voice in ten article in Jakara Post .

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected to be a reference for further literature studies and a reference for scientific development of English Literature. For readers, the results of this study can provide an overview of the enforcement of feminism through the narrative in the article "*The Jakarta Post*". In this study, the researcher hopes that this research can provide significant benefits for readers and researcher. The researcher also hopes that this research will be useful for future researchers as a reference to assist in understanding literary works. Then, researcherexpected to be able to provide new knowledge for readers to understand about feminism and narratives in articles in an effort to form a better gender quality.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

This theory was first introduced by Gérard Genette when he dissects the story structure of Marcel Proust's novel la Recherche du Temps Perdu in 1972. Genette's narrative contains five main points, namely order, duration, frequency, mode. (mood), and speech (voice) (Genette 1980).

Theme: Feminism Narattive

Fraquency   Mood   Order   Duration

1. Order

VOICE
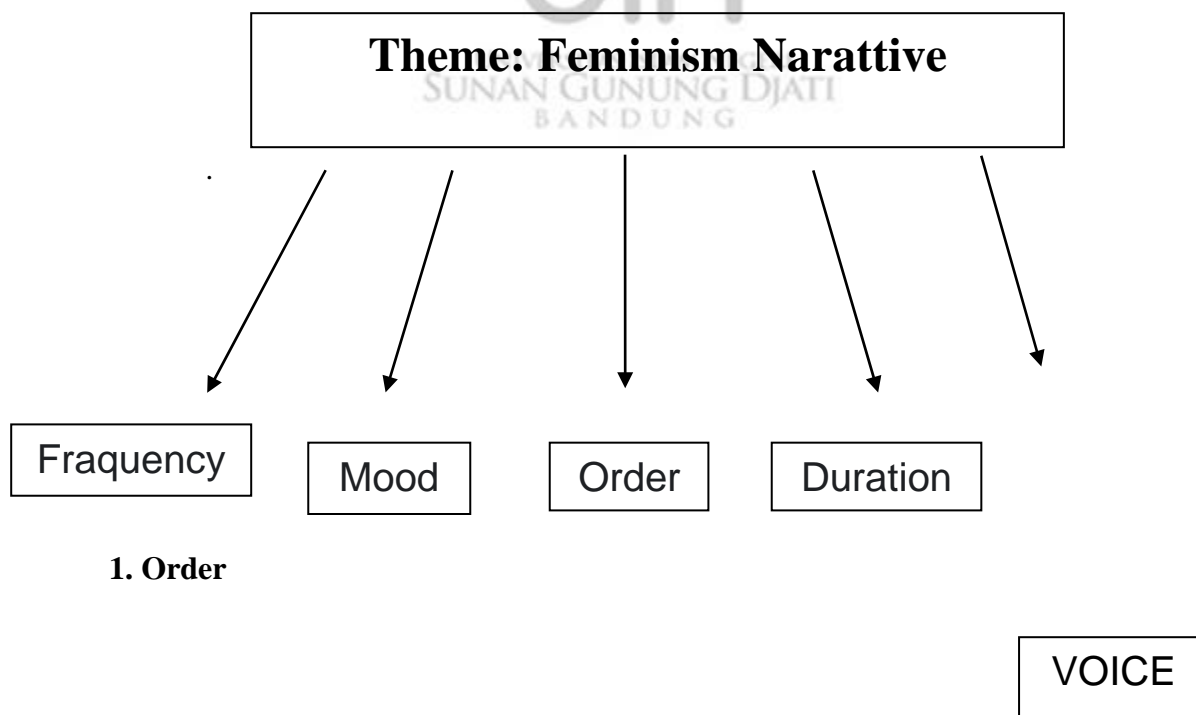
The order or relates to the order of the order. In the text, the time sequence is dual, between the story sequence and the story sequence. The sequence formed by each part of the utterance will form a unified meaning. Sequence refers to story units, both events and non-events. The order recognition depends on the reader. Even so, there are some things that can be used as general guidelines. First, the sequence centers on a single point of interest, be it an event, character, or idea. Second, the sequence must include both time and space periods; something that happens at a certain place or time. Third, the sequence can be characterized by things outside of language, such as blanks in the middle of the text, writing, and layout in writing text (Zaimar, 1991: 33).

2. Duration

Narrative duration describes the difference between the actual time of an event (abbreviated story time (ST) and the time it takes the narrator to narrate the event (abbreviated narrative time (NT). Genette (1980: 95) distinguishes four narrative movements, namely pause (pause), scene (scene), summary (summary), and ellipsis (ellipsis).

3. Frequency

Frequency in narratology examines the recurrence relationship between story and storytelling. The point is, something can happen over and over again. However, what is repeated is not the exact same event, but the identical event, likewise with storytelling stories.

4. Mood

Narrative Mode (Mood) Narrative mode relates to the position or position of the author, narrator, and characters in a story. The mode focuses the observation on the way the author arranges to present the narrator in the story. Is the narrator the most important character telling the story, or is it outside the story.

Furthermore, Genette (1980:189-1990) introduced the term focalization as a substitute for the terms perspective and point of view. The concept of focalization is used to see the position of the narrator in the story. Focalization relates to the question, "who is the character whose point of view orients the narrative perspective?" Genette divides narrative focalization techniques into three categories, namely zero focalization or non-focalized narrative, internal focalization, and external focalization.

1) Zero focalization or non-focalized narrative is a narrative focalization technique in which the narrator knows more than the characters. In other words, the narrator says more than one character knows. Pouillon calls it 'vision from behind' (vision from behind), while Todorov symbolizes it with the formula Narrator>Character. The narrator may know various facts about several characters, their physical form, movement, way of thinking, to their feelings. This zero-focalization technique is identical to the omniscient narrator's technique.

2) Internal focalization, where the narrator only says what the characters know. Pouillon calls it 'vision with', while Todorov symbolizes it with Narrator=Character. Internal focalization can be grouped into three types, namely:

a. Fixed focalization, namely the narrative is told by one character from a fixed position. b. Variable focalization, namely the narrative is told from several characters in turn.

c. Multiple focalization, namely the narration of an event from the point of view of several characters.

3) External focalization, where the narrator says less than the characters know. Pouillon calls it 'vision from without', while Todorov epitomizes it with Narrator.

5. Voice

Through focalization analysis, it will be known through which perspective the narrator tell the story. However, this does not mean that it will be immediately known is the narrator. Focalization only tracks the narrator. For knowing who the narrator is, an analysis of speech is needed. Speech is an aspect of language action that is viewed based on relationships the subject. The subject does not only refer to characters involved in an event, but also the person who tells it or participates passively in storytelling. The discussion of speech is divided into five parts, namely: time narrating time, narrating levels, person, narrator, and narratee. This research will only discuss the person and the narrator.

In this study, the researcher is focus on posting articles that campaign about feminism. Researchers choses Mood as the observation on the way the author arranges to present the narrator in the story and Voice The subject does not only refer to characters involved in an event, but also the person who tells it or participates passively in storytelling..