



GENDER REPRESENTATION ON THE TEXT OF ARTICLES IN THE NEWSPAPERS

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Abstract

Since March 2020, the Government has enforced Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in various red zones to minimize the number of Covid-19 cases, to work from home or live at home might bring additional issues, such as violence against women, in the latest situation. During the COVID-19 pandemic, newspapers play a vital role in reporting occurrences of female assault. This article focuses on examining how women are exposed to violence in Indonesia during the current pandemic of coronavirus (COVID-19) from Critical Discourse Analysis. This research aimed to discover the Critical Discourse Analysis of newspaper articles that deal with violence against women. The articles is qualitative research, reported based on content analysis techniques. This research contributes to the analysis of media representation of women by providing context-sensitive results of the phenomena that occurred in women during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings reveal the stability of discursive structures over time, especially gender bias in women's media representation during the COVID-19 pandemic. Women are still affected by gender bias due to the patriarchal, social, and culture that exists in Indonesia. The newspapers can provide a clear picture of women. This research by the Critical Discourse Analysis investigates how the BBC.com news, VOAIndonesia.com texts reveal their meaning, while the newspapers reported women's existence as marginalizing, the BBC.com news, VOAIndonesia.com, were also the courage to raise women's image as marginalizing.

INTRODUCTION

Several governments worldwide implemented a stay at home or shelter-in order to help stop the Coronavirus outbreak in April 2020 (Iquero *et al.*, 2021). It began detected in Indonesia at the end of March 2020. The existence of the Virus in Indonesia has had a tremendous impact on the entire life of society during a pandemic. Social distancing makes people have to do activities and work from home to avoid spreading the virus that is increasingly widespread (Bright *et al.*, 2020). The existence of regulations that oblige to stay at home impacts increasing violence cases against women (Agüero, 2020). Iquero *et al.* (2021) informed that although from the public health's point of view, these orders made sense, there was some concern that they could result in more issues, such as child abuse and domestic violence because parents were confined to their children's homes without any opportunity for outside help. Roberto *et al.* (2020) reported that victims are trapped in violent situations at home without separating household and social life. Being confined at home has a devastating effect on a population that is vulnerable to acts of violence. Piercing violence that is vulnerable in the household is child abuse and acts of violence against women. With the loss of boundaries and the separation of domestic and public life, victims can be trapped in violent situations while taking refuge in their own homes from the effects of diseases around them.

The Corona Virus outbreak has become a world pandemic. Violence against women and child abuse has also occurred internationally. This is because quarantine applies globally; communities worldwide are experiencing an increase in "intimate terrorism", a term used to describe domestic violence (Taub, 2020). The New York Times reports a significant increase

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in domestic violence in Europe and China. The United Nations has called for action worldwide to combat a surge in domestic violence, taking into account women's safety as governments respond to the pandemic (Taub, 2020). According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020), data on violence against women is still scarce. After the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic violence against women increased in many countries. It went up by 300% in China, 50% in Brazil, 30% in the UK and New Zealand, and 25% in Spain (UK), 15% in New Zealand (Graham-Harrison *et al.*, 2020). In Indonesia, the National Commission for Women and the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children recorded an increase of 75 percent since the COVID-19 pandemic.

Domestic violence increases when individuals are stressed by losing their jobs, discrimination, trauma, or community dislocation. As reported by Rauhaus *et al.* (2020) they mention "domestic violence is also a virus." Several studies have found that "the incidence of domestic violence increases after natural disasters, such as hurricanes" (Jeltsen, 2020). Financial crises, such as the Great Recession 2007–2009, have been shown to increase domestic violence (Schneider *et al.*, 2016). The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic harms victims because they are close to the perpetrators of violence for a long time. The financial loss of work, health problems, and lack of social and financial support trigger stress and deterioration. According to previous studies, poverty and growing inequality are expected to contribute to the rise in abuse (Renzetti, 2009). While much of the discussion around COVID-19 remains focused on the global health pandemic and a shaky economy, pandemics are developing in domestic cases that have gone unnoticed.

This research tries to observe that the text about gender bias during COVID-19 in online news is based on content analysis techniques. Bachmann (2020) informed that the relationship between gender and news is a complex and uneven phenomenon in which the profoundly ingrained inequities of power and privilege based on gender are also reflected in the news. Research in international and national, and regional contexts consistently shows that gender hierarchies remain worldwide. Critical Discourse Analysis uses in online news to investigate meaning throughout the text they represent. Many previous researchers have researched violence against women. However, few have discussed violence against women from Critical Discourse Analysis with online news studies during the pandemic era. A few studied gender in the newspaper (Leung, 2019; Smith & Bond, 2019) studied the dominant discourses on domestic violence, the myths about vaccines are discussed in newspaper reports. (Sjøvaag & Pedersen, 2019), the study investigates the significance of women's structural features in the news Famed for reporting in Hong Kong. (Deckert, 2020) women's experiences within New Zealand's criminal justice. Studies have addressed the misrepresentation of crime's reality in the media. News in national newspapers is interesting to study from the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis. News in newspapers about gender bias is one of the social practices that exist in society. This study reports women's representation in the newspaper media during the COVID-19 pandemic using the Van Dijk method through discourses in Indonesian online newspapers. With the scope of violence experienced by women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Gender Bias

Gender inequality and sexism serve to justify men's domination. Blaming mothers and underestimating the number of delinquent or criminal mothers by applying stereotypes such as "heroine deviant" and "golden abandon" (Testoni *et.al.*, 2019). Violence against women often occurs because of the patriarchal culture inherent in society. Patriarchy is a description of a complex social system that is detrimental to one party. The essence of patriarchy is the exchange of power between men and women or between women based on their social

location (Kandiyoti, 1988). A sociohistorical context and passed down from generation to generation also rules the relationship between men and women rooted in society's social system (Hutson, 2001; Kandiyoti, 1988). In a patriarchal system, women obey a regulation that is detrimental to women. The regulation is implemented so that women can be accepted in society as a social benefit and obtain a better socioeconomic condition. Those wives who held their husbands in higher esteem and more traditional ideas of male domination were more likely to engage in physical violence. Their husbands, who have more traditional attitudes about male superiority, tended to show that attitude to their spouses (Sunmola,2020). Many international and national organizations agree that victims' or poor quality of care in general for the mentally ill is due to patriarchal attitudes and abysmal health infrastructure (Pathak,2021)

Gender equality has become a significant issue in many countries with distinct cultures. Gender equality has become the focus of various countries to demonstrate that their society is developing by demonstrating that there are no longer people in their country who are alienated due to the limitations of their culture or their own culture. The patriarchal structure, women following a rule that is harmful to women, the regulation is in place so that women can be welcomed into society as a social advantage, as well as to achieve a better socioeconomic status, these women's acts are unintentionally created by themselves (Kandiyoti, 1988). In this situation, gender equality has been a significant concern in certain countries and such communities.

1. The Critical Discourse Analysis

The Critical Discourse Analysis has the connection between social dialog and practice. Discourse can also be used as an object of authority to describe a process that can mold people's views, shape culture, and render society socially constitutive. Critical Discourse Analysis can provide an interdisciplinary approach to analysis, as it examines not just the content but also the context behind the text. Fairclough (1992) indicates that the study of vocabulary, grammar, structure, and document type must be driven by the organization of speech acts, coherence, and intersexuality to relate the text to its context. Like Fairclough, Van Dijk (1984) indicates that the sensor can be perceived as a 'cognitive function'. The Critical Discourse Analysis can expose the connection between discourse, power, and socioeconomic inequality in social and political contexts. Fairclough and Wodak (1997) explained that Critical Discourse Analysis Critical Discourse Analysis researchers intend to identify discursive processes caused by power struggles and conflicts, so it may also be utilized as a link for solving ideological problems. We can assume that it could be due to discourse (interpretive and explanatory) in that regard. In van Dijk's opinion, all texts can be analyzed using macro, superstructure and microstructure components. These elements are harmonious, interconnected, and mutually beneficial (Sobur, 2006). The reason for these elements (Eriyanto, 2001) can be described as follows:

a. Macro-structure (Thematic)

The thematic ingredients are the global sense of discourse. Themes are generic explanations of views or ideas shared by a person or a journalist. Themes demonstrated the dominant, central, and most important notions of news content. Teun A, man. Van Dijk describes the theme as the meta-framework of the news. From the topic, we can see the communicator's difficulties and steps to solve the problem. Acts, judgments, or views can be observed in the meta-framework of the news. For instance, what is going on, making decisions or laws, managing or battling the opposition, etc. Van Dijk's theory is based on the view that journalists protect some minds or feelings. Cognition or the subconscious can easily be seen by the subjects that surface in the press. Since the subject

here is understood as a journalist's attitude or cognition, whether all the news items relate to and endorse the subject in the news.

b. Superstructure (Schematic/Flow)

The superstructure is a text or discourse that usually has a scheme or flow from the beginning to the end. The story illustrates how the portions of the text are organized and structured to form a coherent sense. The plot is made up of two broad schemes. Next, the description is labeled with the title and the lead (title terrace). The second is the narrative, namely the substance of the news as a whole. According to van Dijk, the essential flow sense is the journalist's technique to help a particular subject be expressed by organizing pieces in a specific sequence. The flow points out which part comes first and then acts as a strategy for covering sensitive information.

c. Micro Structure

This system consists of semantic, synthetic, stylistic, and rhetorical analysis. The reasoning for this is as follows.

Semantic analytics. The semantics of van Dijk's scheme was classified as local meaning, that is to say, the meaning of the interaction between words, the relationship between proposals that construct those meanings in the document building (Sobur, 2006). The news or article's semantic analysis shall include the context, descriptions, examples, aims, and conclusions of the news: semantic analysis, i.e., context, data, purpose, inference, and nominalization.

Syntax analysis. Discourse technique at the syntactic level is based on its coherence. Coherence is a link or a link between words, ideas, or sentences. Two sentences or proposals representing separate facts should be combined by way of coherence so that the two facts can be linked together (Sobur, 2006). Coherence is divided into five sections: causal coherence, explanatory coherence, coherence differentiation, negation, sentence type, and pronouns.

Stylistics (lexicon). The stylistic emphasis is on the form: the style in which a speaker or writer communicates his intentions by using language as a medium. Style can also be translated as a language style (Sudjiman, 1993). The lexicon dimension is concerned with the sense of the word.

The rhetorical approach. Here is the form that is conveyed as someone talks or writes. Rhetoric also occurs in conversation, including how the speaker is aligned or placed between the group. This element is part of examining what is emphasized or highlighted (meaning that it is considered necessary) by someone observed from the text (Sobur, 2006). It is split into two, that is, graphic and metaphor thoric in rhetoric.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative descriptive research, precisely research procedures based on data text analysis, was used to address the issues raised by this study. The focus of this research is to examine the various language forms that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as how female victims were depicted in articles. BBC.com news and VOA online news were used to acquire research data for this study, which was accessible in May 2020. The study's goal is how language used in national media on the topic of violence suffered by women during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as how women are portrayed in online news. The BBC.com news online, VOAIndonesia.com coverage of domestic violence was brought to light by this study include domestic violence information and their marginalization of women. The articles expand on its details and touch on several aspects described in the Introduction.

Van Dijk's theory of interpretation is used as a research method to assess the elements of discourse in the context of a meta-framework composed of discourse issues, discourse sub-

topics, and evidence. Superstructure made up of title and lead components. The language elements in the microstructure consist of semantic components consisting of context, information, aims, assumptions of the BBC.com news, VOAIndonesia.com., syntax microstructure involves word form, coherence, denial, pronouns, and pronouns. The stylistic microstructure is related to the lexicon and the linguistic microstructure of BBC.com news. They were related to visual types and metaphors.

Data collection was done by watching BBC.com news, and VOAIndonesia.com from the newspaper was scanned and processed using the Van Dijk model. After recording the data, the data then analyzed through three stages in a qualitative descriptive study, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) verification/drawing conclusions.

The data were collected and then categorized based on the following themes: 1. Domestic violence 2. The impact of the **COVID-19** pandemic on the social and economic life of women 3. Justice efforts towards women. The data obtained from the website page is processed to find elements of discourse in the form of topics, subtopics, facts, titles, leads, detailed backgrounds, intentions, presuppositions, sentence forms, coherence, pronouns, graphics, and metaphors. These elements are processed by Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis and described, then the topic, strategy, and style meanings in the online newspaper text of BBC.com news, VOAIndonesia.com, to get a conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Macro Structure (Thematic)

This is the global/general meaning of a text that can be seen by looking at the main topic of a text. The following sentences are part of the macro structure in the news of the online newspaper BBC.com, VOAIndonesia.com presented by the author which is the main idea or dominant topic to be conveyed to the reader, the title is a macrostructure or discourse taken from the online newspaper BBC.com news, VOAIndonesia.com Submitted by the author is the primary or dominant idea to be conveyed to the reader are:

- Data 1** : Pandemic not only affects the economy but also triggers violence against women and children. The struggles of assistants to victims of violence tell their stories during the pandemic.
Data 2: Several obstacles hamper the protection of victims of domestic violence during the pandemic.
- Data 2** : More than 4,600 Children Experienced Violence in 2020.
- Data 3** : Coronavirus: How **COVID-19** affects the social life of women in Asia,
- Data 4** : Since the outbreak in China last December until now, the Coronavirus has infected more than 110,000 people, with more than 3,600 people dying in more than 80 countries worldwide.
- Data 5** : Domestic Violence: Women are increasingly 'trapped' amid **COVID-19** social restrictions, 'I do not want to give up without a fight.
- Data 6** : For many people, staying at home during the **COVID-19** pandemic is the most vital thing to suppress the spread of the Coronavirus. However, for some women, the home is not a safe place.
- Data 7** : Patriarchal culture comes from the teachings of grandmothers.
- Data 8** : **COVID-19**: The story of a volunteer survivor of sexual violence amid a pandemic, 'The abuse hits the psyche, the wound is in the heart.

Superstructure (Schematic/Flow)

The flow structure of data 5:

- a. School closings
- b. Domestic violence
- c. Female workers: Health workers on the front lines
- d. Migrant domestic workers
- e. Long-term economic impact.

The flow structure of data 6:

- a. The number of cases of violence against women increased during the **COVID-19** pandemic. The rise of complaints of violence against women from the private sphere in the household environment and violence in the public and community sphere.
- b. Feel scared and uncomfortable.
- c. Two times sexual harassment.
- d. Mediation leads to recognition.
- e. There must be strict sanctions.

The flow structure of data 8:

- a. 100% increase in cases of violence
- b. Constraint snitching

Thema 1: Domestic violence

Source of data 1 <https://www.VOAIndonesia.com/a/sejotal-kendala-hambat-perlindungan-korban-kdrt-di-masa-pandemi-/5542021.html>

- 1) ... **Lis** must think hard about how **victims of domestic violence (KDRT) in remote locations can get medical services immediately**...
- 2) ... **Veni** gave an example of East Java which had a high number of violent cases against women during the pandemic and did not yet have a safe house...

Domestic violence was most prevalent in East Java, and several attempts were made to anticipate domestic violence during the pandemic. Third-person pronouns (**Lis and Veni**) in a sentence provide a concise explanation of the subject to the reader, ensuring that the sentence is easily understood. The author represents two women, Vani and Lis, who assist women in East Java with their legal issues. The narrative sentences used here vividly describe the conditions endured by women during the pandemic.

Source of data 2 <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-51717312>

- 1) ... Rights groups state that **there has also been a rise in domestic violence**...
- 2) ... has **directly received testimonies from young people living in a quarantined city who experienced domestic abuse between their parents**...
- 3) ... There has been **a rise in domestic abuse in Wuhan since the Coronavirus broke out**...
- 4) ... Later, Xiao Li, a Chinese activist living in the border region between the Province of Henan and the Province of Hubei, told the BBC about her fears after a relative asked her for help after **being assaulted by her ex-husband**...

BBC.com news notes that domestic abuse escalated during the COVID-19 pandemic, with some children experiencing violence by their parents. The use of sentences in a language form capable of offering readers feelings such as increased abuse, young people experiencing violence witnessed by their parents and being assaulted by their ex-husbands. These sentences provide a concise overview of incidents of abuse faced by women. Newspaper media have a simple, concise image.

Source of data 3 <https://www.bbc.com/Indonesia/Indonesia-52713350>

- 1) ... However, for some women, **home is not a safe place...**
- 2) ... **During the Coronavirus pandemic, the social restriction policy is considered to perpetuate gender-based violence against women, especially domestic violence (KDRT) and hinder the handling of cases...**
- 3) ... **Women's vulnerability to violence, especially domestic violence**, increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, as evidenced by the increase in reports of violence against women in the middle of March - April in several regions in Indonesia....
- 4) ... The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) noted that as of March 2 - April 25 2020, there were **275 cases of violence experienced by adult women, with a total of 277 victims....**
- 5) ... **the number of violence against women tends to increase during a pandemic** because concerns over security, health and money increase tension and tension due to narrow and limited living conditions...
- 6) ... In Indonesia, which is still thick with a **patriarchal culture, men generally have control and power over other family members ...**
- 7) ... **isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic left women "trapped" with perpetrators of violence and "unable to access protection"...**

Culture hurts violence that occurs in households. Women become objects of violence from those closest to them. Isolation during a pandemic allows the impact of violence against women to increase. The media described the source of the problem with the increase in cases experienced by women after the existence of social distancing policies, which made some victims of violence have to spend time at home.

Thema 2: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social and economic life of women

Source of data from VOAIndonesia.com

<https://www.VOAIndonesia.com/a/sejotal-kendala-hambat-perlindungan-korban-kdrt-di-masa-pandemi-/5542021.html>

- 1) ... The reason is that the PSBB to reduce the **COVID-19** outbreak in Ambon, where Lis accompanied victims of domestic violence, **resulted in closed many routes to hospitals and police stations ...**
- 2) ... PSBB also **makes it difficult to report domestic violence cases to law enforcers...**
- 3) ... The pandemic has resulted in many **obstacles for services to women and children victims of violence...**
- 4) ... **budget cuts by local governments** because the funds were used to handle **COVID-19**. Then, access to Safe Houses, bureaucracy for reporting victims of violence, medical costs for post mortem and rapid tests ...
- 5) ... "There are still areas that do not have Safe Houses..."
- 6) ... **Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) received up to 1,200 cases during the initial period of the pandemic in March-May 2020**. That number includes 800 cases in the private sphere, 240 cases in the public domain, 20 cases in the realm of the state, and 120 cases in the virtual realm...
- 7) ... Feng Yuan said his organization had **received three times as many reports as before the quarantine**.

Access to protection for women during the pandemic period was closed so that there was a tendency for women to experience more violence during the isolation period. A house is no longer a safe place for women because the source of violence is very close to women during the quarantine period.

8) ... Then, there was also the story of a **medical worker who was nine months pregnant with a miscarriage but went back to work**, which sparked a backlash for being a propaganda show and setting a dangerous precedent ...

9) ... a nurse who revealed that **hospital staff is not allowed to eat, rest, or use the toilet during 10 hours of working time** ...

10) ... **the needs of women during menstruation are neglected** ...

The limitations of medical personnel in dealing with the number of patients affected by the Coronavirus and several other types of diseases make female nurses have to work more, so many of them are neglected to get their basic needs as women and even have to have miscarriages...

11) ... **low-income women will be particularly affected by a slowdown in consumption levels** as they tend to be employed in the hotel, retail or other service industries.

12) ... **In the absence of social security, they face a dilemma between returning to work and potentially getting sick or needing to pay for other forms of accommodation.** Alternatively, they may be forced to stay home and live off what little savings they have. This condition puts them in a challenging situation.

13) ... According to UN Women's perspective, these **women will feel the most significant impact from the Coronavirus, including daily wage earners, small business owners, and those working in the informal sector** ...

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has made women experience a financial crisis. Women have to work extra but with little income.

The media illustrates the impact of women working in the public sector working harder during a pandemic. Women workers lose their rights, such as time to rest and women's needs during menstruation. Also, cases experienced by women in the public sector who have to work with very minimal income.

Data 2 <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-51717312>

1) ... **Crises always exacerbate gender inequality**, "said Maria Holtsberg, humanitarian and disaster risk advisor at UN Women Asia and the Pacific...

2) ... As of March 4, about 253 million schoolchildren in South Korea, China and Japan from **pre-primary to senior secondary level were not attending school**, according to the latest figures from UNESCO.

3) ... The move made it difficult for women in Asia, as Sung experienced, because in many East Asian countries **mothers carry a disproportionate burden at home, and she says she feels "depressed** ...

4) ... **Many women are forced to take time off to care for their children.**

5) ... In fact, Sung has heard anecdotes that **some companies deduct wages for female employees who are unable to come to work because they have to care for children due to school closures**...

6) ... Many companies do not say this, but **they still see working mothers as a burden** and less competitive ...

The closure of schools makes women play a dual role because they have to look after and become teachers for their children. Many women have to stop working in order to fulfill the education of their children. Women chose to quit or were dismissed by the company on the grounds of giving women the opportunity to take care of the household and children during the pandemic. This policy makes women lose their jobs, which has an impact on income and a burden on the soul for women to have to work double, with the burden of working outside and being a teacher, because of the government policy to close schools.

Thema 3: Efforts to overcome the impact of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic

Source of data from VOAIndonesia.com

<https://www.VOAIndonesia.com/a/sejotal-kendala-hambat-perlindungan-korban-kdrt-di-masa-pandemi-/5542021.html>

- 1) ... **"We have always taken care of victims of violence against women and children to the hospital.** Given the pandemic conditions, we are trying to get services closer to the needs of victims. Puskesmas can be used for victim services," said Lis ...
- 2) ... **It is necessary to facilitate the interests of the victims,** "said Lis ...
- 3) ... According to Erna, **victims of violence were directed to a non- COVID-19 referral hospital for post mortem and counseling ...**
- 4) ... **during the pandemic, the PPA Ministry launched the "Joint Movement to Protect Families."**...
- 5) ... **Indonesian Republic Police Headquarters, Arni, in the discussion, said the police had launched the HELP application to facilitate reporting of cases of violence against women and children...**
- 6) ... Spokesperson for the National Development Planning Agency Bappenas, Woro Sulistyaningrum, said **the government in 2021 would prepare a non-physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) in assisting women and children victims of violence...**

Newspaper media reported on the efforts made by the government to overcome problems during the COVID-19 pandemic. By providing post mortem facilities to victims of domestic violence, there is also a **HELP** application launched by the police to help women who experience violence. The government also provides funds for the enforcement of cases of violence. From the newspaper's coverage, it appears that the media is neutral towards the news they make. Not giving inequality to victims nor taking sides with the government as the party serving the interests of society.

Overall, the language used in both national media uses simple words that can fit into all heterogeneous classes in society. The language is not complicated and difficult to understand. Therefore, the choice of journalistic language must be simple and believed to be capable of being understood by all groups. Short, short or at least one of the other characteristics of a journalistic language. There are many reasons why journalistic language should be short, the first reason being that there is limited space in the medium and that readers' time is not wasted. Solid, different from just being brief. Short sentences are not necessarily meaningful. Therefore, apart from being brief, journalistic language must be either solid or full of meaning. Immediately, in contrast to the language of literary works, which tends to have multiple interpretations, journalistic language must be simple and straightforward. This is done in such a way that the reader captures the true meaning and is not ambiguous. Journalistic language should avoid words that could lead to multiple interpretations for the reader.

The language used is not ambiguous and is easy to understand. It must be clear and able to be understood by all classes. Vocabulary is one of the characteristics of journalistic language. It is problematic to explain everything to readers because there is no time wasted and space used in newspapers. Confident, really strong. Fast, short sentences do not possess any intrinsic or inherent value. The succinctness of language must be both substantive and sensible. The jargon used in a newspaper must be brief and understandable. The words are written so that the meaning of the words cannot be left unclear. Journalistic terms can lead to different interpretations. Simple and straightforward, a media or journalistic product is often provocative, but journalistic vocabulary must stay clear and not mask discrimination, let alone defamation, in carrying out such provocation. The press is independent and gives importance to the needs of the people, so the language of the press must be plain.

Interestingly, the next feature is that journalistic vocabulary has to be interesting to read. This is particularly true of news headlines and news leads. Journalistic vocabulary must be interesting to attract readers. Democratic, one of the most popular characteristics of journalistic expression is democracy. Journalism or the press may not accept caste in its terminology. Both classes are viewed relatively. Prioritizing Active Sentences in journalistic terms and assigning preference to active sentences so that readers can clearly understand them.

CONCLUSION

This study indicates that the gender bias experienced by women during the COVID-19 pandemic has been represented through deaf media from BBC.com and the VOA online newspaper. Both newspapers provide clear information to readers or the public about the condition of women. News concentrates on female and male life stages, as well as gender constructs. News media rely on stereotypes and gender roles to serve as their foundations, passed on to the general public through conventional notions of men's and women's behavior. Because news is a social as well as it is a way of viewing and communicating culture, gender influences how people report it. Accordingly, research on this area also talks about how gender occurs in the news and how stereotypes play out, especially in the context of naturalizing heteronormative hierarchies, further defining men and women and how they act. Most news on gender and sensitivity has paid attention to issues related to the fact that apply to women. We have to classify news on the first two distinct levels: the gendering of news, and gender representation in the news, and gender demographics, which includes both, in the news industry.

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