

The Representation of Indonesian Females Working as Domestic Migrant Workers: A Comparative Analysis on Arab News Online and Jakarta Post Online

¹Hendar, ²Ida Zuraida, ³Meita L. Sujatna, ⁴Sasmi Farida

***Abstract**---The research dealing with both printed and electronic mass media is an interesting research because they not only become more and more progressive in terms of technology starting from manual to digital uses of technology but also various themes can be analyzed from rhetoric, semiotic, framing and critical point of views such as critical discourse analysis. The objective of this descriptive qualitative research to analyze the representation of Indonesian female domestic migrant workers in news language texts in both English media, Arab News Online, and The Jakarta Post Online taken place before and after moratorium periods. The main data of this research is, therefore, the language used in news texts regarding Indonesian female domestic migrant workers in Saudi Arabia before and after moratorium periods. To obtain the objective of the research above, Van Dijk's model of critical discourse analysis is used to analyze and describe a news text as social reality focusing on microstructure, superstructure and macrostructure of the texts. The result of this research shows that the Indonesian females working as domestic migrant workers in Arab Saudi are represented negatively and unappreciatively; conversely, the Jakarta Post represents them positively and appreciatively.*

***Keywords**---Migrant Workers, News Language, Microstructure, Superstructure, Macrostructure*

I. INTRODUCTION

The role of women in improving the family's economic welfare by helping their husbands to work and contributing to family income has been going on for a long time, especially in women from lower to middle class families, both in urban and rural areas, both in Indonesia and in several regions of the world (Wigina dan Puspitawati, 2010: 173).

The movement of job seekers especially for women in rural areas does not only go to big cities in Indonesia, but they also go abroad. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2010:10) economic reasons encourage most migrant workers, especially women, to go abroad to improve their own economic status and their families. Large unemployment rates and a lack of jobs in Indonesia encourage people to look for work outside their home areas and many decide to go abroad after hearing of jobs from recruitment agencies and social networking with higher salary offers, such as in Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates

¹ English Department, Widyatama University
h.hendar@widyatama.ac.id

² English Department, Widyatama University

³ English Department, Widyatama University

⁴ English Department, Widyatama University

The increase in the number of female migrant workers in Indonesia, based on the report of the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI, 2010) is not much different, starting in 1996, the number of female workers was 55.8 percent of 517,169 Indonesian migrant workers, in 2000 the number of female workers was 68.3 percent of 435,222 Indonesian migrant workers, and in 2004, the number of female workers was 77.9 percent of 380,700 Indonesian migrant workers. Then in 2007, Indonesian migrant workers increased again, with a percentage of female workers as much as 78 percent of 696,746 Indonesian migrant workers, and in 2008, the number of female workers was 73.3 percent of 748,825 Indonesian migrant workers. In 2009, the number of Indonesian migrant workers decreased slightly, but female workers with a percentage of 83.7 percent from 632,172 continued to dominate Indonesian migrant workers.

Sending Indonesian female domestic migrant workers to Saudi Arabia can be a blessing because they bring in considerable foreign exchange but can also be a disaster because many inhumane treatments occur to them salaries (26.82%), inappropriate work including long working hours (22.15%), persecution (9.55%), sexual harassment and rape (10.44%), unable to work (11.41%), sick and stressed (7.06%) caught in theft and murder (12.57%) ([www. Embassyofindonesia.org](http://www.Embassyofindonesia.org)). Besides, the image of Indonesia domestic migrant workers working in Saudi Arabia from both local printed and electronic (digital media) is objective as seen in the following headline

(1) *The kidnapping of Saudis baby girl in Jeddah by an Indonesia housemaid*
(www.mhrahb.com/28/03/2009)

The writer or journalist who wrote the headline above intentionally created a picture and gave emphasis to the readers that the kidnapping of a Saudi baby girl was carried out by an Indonesian housemaid. In contrast to the example above, in the following headline

(2) *13 youths raped an Indonesian housemaid.* ([www.yesdubai, 7/4/2009](http://www.yesdubai.com/7/4/2009))

the writer or local journalist intentionally does not list the origin of the youth who committed the act of rape, or otherwise included the Indonesian domestic migrant worker. This is very likely written intentionally by the journalist to show readers that Indonesian women who work as domestic workers in Saudi Arabia are not good women. (Lesmana, 2014:2)

With regard to the above statement, Fowler (1996) explains that certain linguistic choices-words, sentences, propositions - have implications for certain ideological values. The choice of words, cannot be seen as something neutral, but has certain ideological implications. Likewise the use of words, nominalization of words, sentences, sentence structure and certain sentence forms cannot be seen merely as technical problems of grammar or linguistics, but also seen as a form of expression of a particular ideology that is used by writers or journalists to form public opinion, confirm and justify the parties themselves and simultaneously marginalize others.

This research tries to find out how the representation of Indonesian women who work as domestic workers in Saudi Arabia is viewed from the texts produced by two English mass media, Arab News Online (AN) and The Jakarta Post Online (JP) media.

II. METHOD

The method used in this descriptive qualitative research is the distributional method. This method is data analysis that uses the language determinant tool in question. This method is usually used to analyze speech. The distributional method serves to explain and describe the elements of the data to be examined. To find out the representation of women domestic workers in Saudi Arabia in the news in both Arab News Online (AN) and The Jakarta Post Online (JP) media, this was done by analyzing the van Dijk model news text. According to van Dijk (1998; 2009: 62-86), texts are built on three levels: macro structure (theme-rhema), superstructure (schematic structure of text), and micro structure (transitivity, nominalization, passivation and references). The news texts taken randomly from both media is particularly categorized into two before August 1, 2011 (pre-moratorium) and after August 1, 2011 (post-moratorium). August 1, 2011 is the date when Indonesian government decided to stop sending Indonesian female domestic migrant workers to Saudi Arabia due to some inhumane treatments from their employers.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The process of representation is clearly very closely related to the use of language in writing the reality that will be read by the audience (Eryanto, 2013: 116). All matters relating to the text such as the selection of words, interfaith relations, to the aid of photos and / or reference images that are displayed in addition and strengthening in visual terms is part of the representation of an event in the text (discourse).

Fiske (1987: 5-6) asserts that the representation of a text relates to how certain realities or objects are displayed. When describing an object, event, idea of a person or group, there are at least three phases that must be passed by the news writer or journalist. The first phase, events are marked (encoding) as reality, the second phase is the depiction of reality by the newsmaker or journalist and the third phase, how objects, events or ideas are organized into conventions that are ideologically accepted because according to Fiske, when carrying out a representation process a certain entity, we cannot avoid the possibility of certain ideological influences

To find out the representation of women domestic servants in Saudi Arabia in the news in both Arab News Online (AN) and The Jakarta Post Online (JP) media, this was done by analyzing the van Dijk model news text. According to van Dijk (1998; 2009: 62-86), texts are built on three levels: macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. Macro structure is a general meaning of text that can be understood by reading topics / themes. The superstructure is a text framework or how the structure of discourse with all its elements is built. The micro structure is the meaning of discourse that can be tested by analyzing complex sentences and using paraphrase in it.

III.I. Macro Structure: Thematization-Topicalization

Halliday (1985: 38) suggests that "Theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message." Themes and topics have an important role as elements that initiate information on all clauses (van Dijk, 2009: 68-69). In line with the above opinion, Garot in Making Sense of Functional Grammar (1994: 102) explains that in English the theme can be identified as that or those element (s) which come (s) first in the clause. This represents the point of departure of the message from the previous one. The rest of the clause is called the Rheme, new information is typically contained in the Rheme.

According to van Dijk (2009: 70), the meaning of discourse is not limited to words and clauses only. Discourse has multilevel meaning from the smallest to the most global and this is shown through themes and topics. The results of the thematic-topicalization analysis shown in table 1.

They can be basically elaborated into several important points. First, during the pre-moratorium period, AN emphasized topicalization and the thematization of texts on the three main poles, which appeared in significant amounts of text, namely (1) female labor as a news source and perspective focus, (2) labor in general, (3) other interested parties including the Indonesian government, Arab governments, and NGOs. The same findings also appear in the pre moratorium texts released by JP. JP places the same three poles in the news. This is confirmed by the quantity of findings in topic categories and their appearance in both media, as can be seen in table 3.6. the two media also tried to inform the opinion of the leaders of the government, as the main stakeholders, regarding their views on migrant labor conditions in the Arab region and the ideas contained in the related news substance. This is indicated by the relative number of categories of topics "Indonesian Government" and "Government of Arab Countries".

Table 1. *Topic Categories and Frequency of Occurrences in Text*

NO	TOPIC CATEGORIES	FREQUENCY OF OCCURANCE							
		ARAB NEWS				THE JAKARTA POST			
		Pre moratorium		Post moratorium		Pre moratorium		Post moratorium	
1	Indonesian Female Workers	36	23,68%	31	26,96%	40	27,40%	19	20,65%
2	Indonesian Workers	29	19,08%	14	12,17%	19	13,01%	14	15,22%
3	Indonesian Government	24	15,79%	11	9,57%	28	19,18%	9	9,78%
4	Government of Arabic Countries	19	12,50%	14	12,17%	14	9,59%	8	8,70%
5	Non Government	17	11,18%	11	9,57%	12	8,22%	11	11,96%

Organisation									
Public	15	9,87%	12	10,43%	15	10,27%	12	13,04%	
Others	12	7,89%	22	19,13%	18	12,33%	19	20,65%	
Total Number	152	100%	115	100%	14	100%	92	100%	6

Second, in the pre moratorium texts, both AN and JP both invite readers to pay attention to the position of Indonesian women workers from various perspectives in the midst of discourse dynamics. Then there is the topic of "NGOs" as one of the dominant topics in the text and the majority of which implies associations that are related to the views of parties outside of Indonesian migrant workers and the Government over the fate of current female workers.

Third, the findings of the post-moratorium texts changed with topicalization in AN reporting, when the topic of the topic of the Indonesian Government was placed as a lesser topic than the topic category of the Government of the Arab States. In this case, there are indications that AN expressed more the views and interests of the Government of the Arab States in the text. In contrast, the number of topics in the Indonesian Government's topic in JP reporting actually increased, implying the influence of the moratorium on the emergence of this topic category in the discourse of Indonesian women working as domestic servants in the Middle East.

The scope of macro analysis in this study, of course, only touches the surface of the entire text. In other words, this analysis is the first step to take a more in-depth analysis at the next level of analysis, namely superstructure and micro analysis. At more profound levels, the findings mentioned above will be strengthened by the character findings in the text that are more specific and can explain the text content comprehensively.

III.II. Superstructure: Schematic

According to van Dijk (1998:32), semantic mapping of macro structures is also included in specific superstructures that can define the meaning of discourse. This can be seen through the schema structure in all texts. Richardson (2007: 64) also emphasizes that the text as language realization has a certain scheme or plot from the beginning to the end.

Analysis of schematic texts shows several findings. First, in the summary scheme, both AN and JP both follow Title-Lead in opening news. This system seems to have become a kind of template for both media, so that the pre-moratorium and post-moratorium periods did not seem to affect this template. Differences may only appear if the titles displayed by both media are observed and how the lead scheme then shows a summary of the contents of the text in each media.

Van Dijk (1998:59) states that the important meaning of schematics in reporting is the strategy of journalists to support certain topics that they wish to express. Lead expressed in the news is the main idea of the text that will be followed and supported by other parts of the news scheme, namely story.

III.III. Micro Structure

The local meaning of a text that is observed from the choice of words, sentences and styles used by a text is analyzed through a micro structure (van Dijk, 2009:84). In this case, the micro structure is the meaning of discourse that can be tested by analyzing complex sentences and using paraphrase in it. Micro structure deals with transitivity, nominalization, passivation and reference

III.III.I Transitivity

Transitivity analysis is used to describe the parties involved in the polemic (cf. Fowler 1996). Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 198) have provided an explanation of how transitivity is used to realize experiential meanings that include process, participants, and circumstances. In this study, transitivity is the main subject in text analysis which can clarify the character of the text and the main tools in interpreting the texts of both media.

In response to the discourse of Indonesian female workers during the pre-moratorium period, AN presented a number of processes in all three texts. Transitivity analysis of the text found 63 material processes, 22 mental

processes, 8 behavioral processes, verbal processes, 2 existential processes, and 22 relational processes. Meanwhile, JP displays 68 material processes, 8 mental processes, 10 behavioral processes, 43 verbal processes, 2 existential processes, and 16 relational processes as seen in the following table.

Table 2. Comparison of the Emergence of Processes in the Texts

No.	Process	ARAB NEWS		JAKARTA POST		
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	
1.	Material	41,45%	51,13%	46,26%	49,45%	
2.	Mental	14,47%	7,52%	5,44%	2,20%	
3.	Behavioral	5,26%	3,76%	6,80%	5,49%	
4.	Verbal	23,03%	18,05%	29,25%	27,47%	
5.	Existential	1,32%	4,51%	1,36%	0%	
6.	Relationa l	Attributi ve	11,84%	9,77%	6,80%	9,89%
	Identifyi ng		2,63%	5,26%	4,08%	5,49%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	

From the data above, it can be seen that the material process and verbal process are always the dominant processes found in the text of the two media, both in the pre-moratorium and post-moratorium periods. The dominant feature of the news text material and verbal process has been explained by Gerot & Wignell (1995: 200-201) as the realization of the telling of dominant (material) and retelling (verbal) events. This can be understood as a character commonly found in mass media news texts. While the existence of other processes is used to support storytelling according to the perception of journalists as writers of news texts. At this point, transitivity analysis finds a very significant phenomenon, namely the change in the character of AN texts in the post-moratorium period.

It can be also clearly seen above that AN raises mental processes with a very significant amount (14.47%) in the pre-moratorium period. This quantity was then reduced by almost half (to 7.52%) in the post-moratorium texts. Meanwhile, JP is relatively more consistent in displaying the quantity of processes in the text. The most significant change in the quantity of processes in JP texts is in the relational process where attributive characters increase from 6.80% (pre-moratorium) to 9.89% (post-moratorium).

In addition to the material process and the verbal process which is indeed the hallmark of news texts, it turns out that the texts of the two media are also supported by the emergence of a mental process and relational processes in a relatively significant amount. As can be seen in table 2, the mental processes released by AN in the pre-moratorium period reached 14.47% of the overall process, while JP reached 5.44%. This very significant difference certainly implies the power of narrative in the coverage of each media. Uniquely, in the post-moratorium period, this number decreased to 7.52% and 2.20%. In other words, it can be said that the narrative level of the two media in the news text also declined.

As can be seen in Table 2, the existential process and behavioral process are not too dominant, both in AN and JP texts. As a percentage, as can be seen in table 1.5, these two processes can be said to only be complementary in the text of both media. This finding is understandable given that behavioral processes are processes in which clauses represent physiological or psychological properties that are not too related to the fabric of this discourse episode.

III.III.II. Nominalization

Through analysis at the level of nominalization, several strategies used by AN and JP can be seen. First, AN tends to eliminate the active role of agents in certain clauses containing nominalization, Conversely, JP shows the opposite. Second, certain agents such as workers are hidden by AN. While JP still displays firm agents. From these two instructions, the meaning of micro structures at the level of nominalization adds an important point in an effort to uncover the tendency of AN and JP to representations of certain parties in the text. AN has a tendency to hide the role of migrant workers and emphasize more government figures who also appear in transitivity analysis. Conversely, JP tends to display all agents as they are, regardless of their decision to choose news sources that are dominated by NGOs.

III.III.III.Passivation

The meaning of the micro structure at the level of presentation reveals the tendency of AN and JP in other aspects of the way both represent certain parties in the text. AN has a tendency to hide the role of news sources; in the meantime, JP hid the active role of the Arab state government in the context of giving punishment to show highlights to Indonesian female domestic workers who received sentences.

III.III.IV.Reference

The final finding to the micro structure, at the reference level shows that in the pre-moratorium period, from the texts analyzed in this study, the two media showed a tendency to only use two references, namely *maids* and *workers* to refer to Indonesian labor. However, how the two media display the two reference systems show very significant differences. The dominant reference used by JP is *worker*, up to 90% of the total reference to refer to Indonesian female workers in Arabia. Conversely, AN uses the majority of *maid* words as references to the same subject up to 79.41% of all references used. This finding at least shows how the two media viewed the Indonesian women workers in the pre-moratorium period. The use of this reference system, as explained by Gerot and Wignell (1995: 170-177) and Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 553) shows clearly the views of news writers from both media on Indonesian female workers in Arabia.

Interestingly, in the post-moratorium period, there was a relatively important change in the reference system used by AN. AN makes many new variations in the reference system that refer to female workers by raising three terms that are not found in pre-moratorium texts, namely *housemaid*, *domestic worker*, and *domestic labor*. The opposite is taken by JP who still consistently uses two (2) references; *workers* and *maids* while still presenting worker references as the dominant of the two references used, which is up to 93.33% of all references. It should be noted too that even though AN makes many variants in the post-moratorium period, reference *maids* tend to remain dominant until they reach 31.82%. However, the position of the *maid* as the main reference is displaced by *workers* who reach a percentage of more than 40%.

III.IV. Comparison of the News Reporting on Indonesian Female Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia in Arabic Mass Media News Online (AN) and The Jakarta Post Online (JP) in Pre-moratorium and Post-moratorium Periods

This section, specifically, discusses the comparison of news features in both AN and JP media. By considering and basing this discussion on all approaches and the results of the analysis of the three levels of analysis, it is expected that there are some substantive points that can show the specific character differences of both AN and JP media in the pre-moratorium period and post-moratorium sending female migrant workers abroad.

This discussion moved from the focus on the findings of the analysis at the level of text analysis. At the macro level, there were almost no significant differences in the composition of the pre-moratorium texts in both AN and JP media. The point emphasized in this regard is, as stated in the discussion on the representation of domestic workers in the previous section, AN and JP have their own ways of representation in imaging Indonesian female domestic workers in their respective news texts. As explained in the previous section, the coverage of the two media emphasizes four subjects of coverage on four main entities (1) the Government of Indonesia, (2) Government of Arab Countries, (3) female workers and (4) NGOs.

On a macro basis, the two media have tried to meet the standards of certain writing procedures that have made the composition of remake themes unchanged. Possibly, this is the influence of the SOP of each news writing, or the implementation of writing that relies on a journalistic code of ethics and certain regulations.

Moving on to the next level, namely the superstructure level, it appears that the character representation in the two periods began to show a significant difference. For example, even though JP and AN do not make long leads, the composition of both writings is different in the post-moratorium text. In the pre-moratorium text, both of them almost equally show the schema balance between comments and situations. However, the composition of JP changes in the post-moratorium text: the body of the JP text is known to focus more on the schematic element of the situation than the comment. In other words, JP explained more about the situation than parsing information from the resource person. This possibility is caused by JP's desire to explain the post-moratorium situation. This further explains how the perspectives of the two media place each entity involved in this discourse.

At the micro level, especially the transitivity level, both JP and AN both have pre-moratorium text characters with strong narrative characteristics. This is indicated by the dominance of material processes in JP (46.26%), and AN (41.45%) texts as shown in Table 2.

Furthermore, the results section of the analysis has also shown that the AN narrative characteristics are relatively reduced in post-moratorium texts. This is marked by a reduction in the verbal process to 18.05%, after the pre-moratorium period reached more than 20%. This suggests that AN excavated text from news sources in the pre-moratorium period, but reduced the post-moratorium period. This is probably due to the importance of AN to ask for clarification in the middle of the situation that is occurring significantly decreases.

On the other hand, JP significantly reduces passive sentences in post-laboratory texts. Instead AN, still has text with the existence of strong passive sentences. This is probably due to the many news subjects that are not displayed by AN. This is evidence for the suspicion that AN will try to cover up the role of certain parties in the discourse of domestic workers.

Furthermore, the frequency of sentences with Nominalization of the pretrial text AN was significantly reduced in the post-moratorium text. This possibility is due to the importance of AN to display news content clearly for an interest.

In the same measure, namely nominalization, JP shows the opposite phenomenon. In post-moratorium text, JP only has a nominalization level in the range of 8-25%. However, there was a significant surge in post-moratorium text, so suddenly it was in the range of 0-11 27.3%. It is likely that JP is pursuing news quantity rather than news quality at the post-moratorium stage. There is an interest in pursuing the reader as much as possible by updating the news at any time, so that the composition of the sentence with nominalization becomes very significant.

The most interesting part of the comparison of the coverage of the two media in the Pre-moratorium period and the post-moratorium is on the reference scale. It appears that JP tried to 'avoid' the word *maid* in the post-moratorium period. This is strong evidence that JP is trying to put Indonesian migrant workers in a respectable position, marked by massive references to worker words rather than maid words.

Although there is a significant reduction in the postmortem AN text, it is clear that this number is still significant. Possibly, this is due to their interest in reaching the sympathy of migrant workers who are victims of violence.

In summary, the findings from the results of thematic analysis at the level of macro analysis can be explained through three (3) positive, negative, and neutral scales, summarized through the following table.

Table 3: Framing of Entities in the News Reporting of Both Media AN and JP in Pre-moratorium Period and Post-moratorium

NO	TOPIC CATEGORIES	FRAMING			
		ARAB NEWS		JAKARTA POST	
		Pre-moratorium	Post-moratorium	Pre-moratorium	Post-moratorium
1	Indonesian Female Workers	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Positive
2	Indonesian Workers	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Positive
3	Indonesian Government	Neutral	Negative	Positive	Positive
4	Government of Arab Countries	Positive	Positive	Negative	Neutral
5	Non Government Organization	---	---	Positive	Positive

The Table above shows a summary for all the results of the analysis of the representation of entities related to the reporting of the two media in the pre-moratorium and post-moratorium periods. As can be seen, JP does not make meaningful changes to the way he views the related entities in the news. However, the opposite situation can be seen in the way of AN news reporting which shifts framing a lot, which of course they travel with certain considerations. The setting and reasons for the shift in framing both AN and JP media are not the focus of this study. This research, has shown differences and shifts in framing the two media as the main objective.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion related to representation of Indonesian females working as domestic migrant workers in Saudi Arabia in the news texts of Arab News Online and The Jakarta Post Online happened in pre moratorium and post moratorium periods based on text or discourse analysis model of van Dijk focusing on macro structure, superstructure and microstructure is as follows:

Arab News Online (AN) dealing with the news texts represents the government and the people of Saudi Arabia as the dominant group and in critical view, AN media through the language of news related to Indonesian women working as Domestic workers who play a role in representing the dominant group confirm their presence while marginalizing the groups that are not dominant (Indonesian female domestic workers).

In contrast to Arab News Online (AN), in terms of the language of the news texts, The Jakarta Post Online (JP) has an alignment with Indonesian women who work as domestic migrant workers. Based on the results of text analysis at the level of microstructure, superstructure, and macrostructure, it shows that JP represents women who work as domestic workers in Saudi Arabia and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide more portrayals appreciative and positive compared to the depiction of the Indonesian government or the Arab government and countries in the Middle East. Likewise from the results of social cognition analysis, journalists are much influenced by progressive images of women's rights and domestic help, and equal social position of women and their rights must be protected and championed. This is also reinforced by the results of an analysis of the social context which shows that the limited power, access and dominance of Indonesian women who work as domestic help as a minority group in Saudi Arabia allows JP language to be more appreciative and sympathetic to Indonesian migrant workers who work in the informal sector this, as well as supporting the role of NGOs as parties representing the interests of women domestic workers.

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