REPRESENTATION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE NEWS REPORTS (A CASE OF REPORTING LOVE AFFAIRS PRESENTED *BY DETIK.COM* AND *NOVA.GRID.ID*)

THESIS

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, online media is growing so rapidly. The speed of information, ease of access, and cheaper price when compared to the printed media are the characteristics and advantages of online media. Unfortunately the rapid progress of online media is not in accordance with an understanding of the gender concepts by their journalist. In fact, some online media in Indonesia have no gender sensitivity, especially related to the content which involving women in certain issues.

Gender is different from sex. Gender is understood as the characteristics in both socially and culturally between men and women. These characteristics also can be exchanged. For example, women are known to be gentle, emotional and feminine, while men are considered strong, rational and brave. Based on these characteristics, the attributes attached to the male can also be owned by women. It means that there is a gentle man and there is also a strong woman. Meanwhile, sex is defined as the biological characteristics of men and women or often called 'nature'. For example men have penis and produce sperm while woman have vagina and give birth (Fakih, 1996: 7-8)

The misconception of gender concepts has an impact on discourse production. The discourse production tends to be discriminatory, in which the presence of women is more dominantly positioned as the object not as the subject. Recent news is about affair case. The emergence of the term 'pelakor' (to mention women who are considered having an affair with a married man) is one form of

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be usefull for the readers. I realize that this work is still far from being perfect. Thus, any suggestion and criticism are needed to make this thesis better.

Semarang, 19 October 2019

Romiyati

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REPRESENTATION OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE NEWS REPORTS (A CASE OF REPORTING LOVE AFFAIR PRESENTED *BY DETIK.COM* AND *NOVA.GRID.ID*)

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ABSTRACT

Critical discourse analysis is one of the language studies to reveal certain ideologies contained in a discourse. This study aims to discover linguistic expression, men and women representation portrayed by detik.com and Nova.grid.id, and the socio cultural context contained in the news reports about affair case. The data in this study were 24 news reports of affair cases. The data were obtained through the documentation method and purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed using critical discourse analysis (description, interpretation, explanation) by Norman Fairclough.. The results of the analysis show that in detik.com, men are more frequently mentioned than women. Meanwhile, in Nova.grid.id, the frequency of men and women mentioned in the news reports is more proportional. The representation based on vocabulary was revealed through the classification scheme in mentioning men and women identity. Through the classification scheme, the text writer put men in an honorable position while women are considered to be dishonorable. On the other hand, the representation seen based on transitivity shows that men are dominant fill the actor role while women tend to be placed as senser and sayer. This indicates that men are portrayed as being active while women are depicted as being more static and emotional. In the stage of explanation, the representation of men and women produced by detik.com and Nova.grid.id is influenced by patriarchal culture.

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Love Affair cases, Gender

INTISARI

Analisis wacana kritis merupakan salah satu kajian bahasa untuk mengungkap ideologi tertentu yang terkandung dalam sebuah wacana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perangkat kebahasaan, representasi laki laki dan perempuan yang digambarkan oleh detik.com dan Nova.grid.id, dan konteks sosio kultural yang terkandung dalam teks berita kasus perselingkuhan. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa 24 teks berita tentang kasus perselingkuhan. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan metode dokumentasi, sedangkan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data tersebut dianalisis menggunakan ancangan analisis wacana kritis (deskripsi, interpretasi,eksplanasi) oleh Norman Fairclough. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa di detik.com partisipan laki laki lebih sering muncul daripada partisipan perempuan. Sebaliknya, di Nova.grid.id frekuensi kemunculan partisipan laki laki dan perempuan lebih proporsional. Representasi laki laki dan perempuan berdasarkan kosakata yaitu melaui pola klasifikasi dalam menyebut identitas laki laki dan perempuan. Melalui pola klasifikasi, penulis teks menggambarkan laki laki sebagai pihak yang terhormat sedangkan perempuan cenderung digambarkan bersifat tercela. Sementara representasi laki laki dan perempuan berdasarkan tata bahasa transitivitas menunjukkan bahwa pihak laki laki lebih dominan diposisikan sebagai partisipan aktor sedangkan perempuan sebagai partisipan senser dan sayer. Hal ini menandakan bahwa laki laki digambarkan sebagai pihak yang aktif sedangkan perempuan sebagai pihak yang statis dan emosional. Pada tahap eksplanasi, representasi laki laki dan perempuan di kedua media dipengaruhi oleh budaya patriarki.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Kasus Perselingkuhan, Gender

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, online media is growing so rapidly. The speed of information, ease of access, and cheaper price when compared to the printed media are the characteristics and advantages of online media. Unfortunately the rapid progress of online media is not in accordance with an understanding of the gender concepts by their journalist. In fact, some online media in Indonesia have no gender sensitivity, especially related to the content which involves women in certain issues.

Gender is different from sex. Gender is understood as the characteristics in both socially and culturally between men and women. These characteristics also can be exchanged. For example, women are known to be gentle, emotional and feminine, while men are considered strong, rational and brave. Based on these characteristics, the attributes attached to the male can also be owned by women. It means that there is a gentle man and there is also a strong woman. Meanwhile, sex is defined as the biological characteristics of men and women or often called 'nature'. For example men have penis and produce sperm while woman have vagina and give birth (Fakih, 1996: 7-8)

The misconception of gender concepts has an impact on discourse production. The discourse production tends to be discriminatory, in which the presence of women is more dominantly positioned as the object not as the subject. Recent news is about love affair case. The emergence of the term 'pelakor' (to mention

women who are considered having an affair with a married man) is one form of discrimination in the production of discourse. Commonly known that affair involves two participants, both men and women but generally, some journalists in writing the news do not focus on the behavior of the cheating man, but more often take up the women's side both as a perpetrator or a victim.

This research tries to examine the choice of languages used by text authors in producing discourse including vocabulary and grammar. Furthermore, this research is also intended to find out the gender representation in the choice of language produced by the author of the text. The discourse on the news about affair in detik.com and nova.grid.id are analyzed through critical discourse analysis approach by Norman Fairclough by following three stages. The stages are description, interpretation and explanation.

The researcher chooses detik.com and nova.grid.id by considering the background differences of these two media. Detik.com as a pioneer of online media in Indonesia now is ranked the sixth highest for all contents in Indonesia (alexa.com). In 2017, the number of visitors of detik.com or better known as hits reached more than 2.5 million visitors per day. In addition, the number of pages accessed (page view) now reached 3 million per day. Those are what make detik.com become one of the most popular online media in Indonesia. Popularity is one of the medium to influence the public's point of view towards a discourse they produced.

On the other hand nova.grid.id appears as an online media addressed for women's reader and the millennial. Nova.grid.id is a digital version of 'tabloid

nova" that was first known as female magazine. This media introduces itself as a complete female website that presents information about the women's world, fashion, beauty, culinary, profiles, and celebrities completed with all the problems of women and its solutions. Considering these media's background, the researcher assumed that this media has different perspective in presenting the news, especially regarding women's issues.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the background of study, the researcher is trying to find on:

1. What are the linguistic expressions used to represent men and women in the news of love affair cases?
2. How do the media represent men and women in the news of love affair cases?
3. How the media represent men and women to talk about socio cultural context in the news of love affair cases?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the linguistic expressions used to represent men and women in the news of affair case
2. To explain how men and women are represented in the news of love affair cases displayed by detik.com and nova.grid.id
3. To explain men and women representation related to the socio cultural context

1.4 Scope of the Study

The subjects of this study are the news texts about affair case presented by Detik.com and Nova.grid.id within the period of January 2017 to January 2018. Furthermore, the texts are selected based on the similar news topic. In this thesis the researcher examines the data by employing the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Faiclough (1989).

The study of critical discourse analysis embodied three stages: description, interpretation and explanation. The description stages are composed by vocabulary, and grammar. Vocabulary categories consist of classification schemes, ideological words, overwording, meaning relation (synonyms), and metaphors. Furthermore, grammatical categories consist of transitivity, nominalization, passivity, and negation.. The stage of interpretation consists of the interpretation of the text and the interpretation of the context. The interpretations of the text include the interpretation of vocabulary and grammar. The interpretation of context consists of the interpretation of the situation context and the interpretation of intertexuality. The last is explanation stage consists of situational and social levels.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to have some advantages both theoretical and practical advantages, for academics and the public. Such advantages include the following:

Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, this research is expected to give contribution to linguistic field especially Critical Discourse Analysis. Hopefully, the result of this research can enrich the researcher's knowledge on how the media represent women and men in a certain case. This study also aimed to give an understanding in using critical discourse analysis to solve the problem in linguistic discourse through description, interpretation, and explanation stages. After all, this study can be additional references for the readers. This research's finding can be used for the next researchers who focus on other model of critical discourse analysis.

Practical Benefit

Practically, this research may provide benefits in education and social life. The result of this research hopefully can guide the readers to be aware in receiving and viewing a certain case displayed by the media. Additionally, this research may give an advice for the readers to look certain news from cover both side.

1.6 Operational Definitions

Based on the research title, the researcher finds some operational definitions as follows:

Gender

According to Merriam-Webster online dictionary gender is the behavioral, cultural, or psychological traits typically associated with one sex (men or women) In brief definition, Holmes and Meyerhoff (2003: 22) state that gender refers to social, cultural, psychological construct that are imposed upon these sex or biological differences.

Representation

Representation is a statement or account made to influence opinion or action.

Love Affair

According to Merriam-Webster online dictionary love affair is a romantic or passionate attachment typically of limited duration or an illicit sexual relationship.

detik.com

An online news and article website based owned by Chairul Tanjung operated under the Trans Media's management. Detik.com was officially broadcasted on May 1998 when internet was still new in Indonesia. It named by Budiono Darsono (founder and ex detik.com Journalist) who wants to give recent news to people anytime without waiting until the next day. 'Detik' means second in Indonesia language, so the concept of this media was publishing news every second online. Detik.com as a pioneer of online media in Indonesia now is ranked the sixth highest for all contents in Indonesia (alexa.com). In 2017, the number of visitors of detik.com or better known as hits reached more than 2.5 million visitors per day. In addition, the number of pages accessed (page view) now reached 3 million per day.

Nova.grid.id

A digital version of 'tabloid nova" that was first known as female magazine. This media introduces itself as a complete female website that presents information about the women's world, fashion, beauty, culinary, profiles, and celebrities

completed with all the problems of women and its solutions. Nova.grid.id was officially launched on February 2017 under the management of Kompas Gramedia Group which is also synergized with two previous main pillars of their media, kompas.com and tribunnews.com.

1.7 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is entitled **"Representation of Men and Women in the News Reports (A Case of Reporting Love Affair Presented by Detik.Com and *Nova.Grid.Id*)",** and it is organized as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter involves Background of the Study, Statements of the Problems, Objectives of the Study, Scope of the Study, Significance of the Study, Organizations of the Thesis, and Operational Definitions.

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature

It explains the previous studies related to this thesis and the theoretical framework. This chapter consists of Previous Studies and Theoretical Framework through the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis, Stages of Critical Discourse Analysis According to Fairclough (1989), and Language and Gender.

Chapter III: Research Method

This chapter includes Research Approach, Research Data and Their Context, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analysis.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion

This chapter presents and discusses the analysis of the data.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter consists of the conclusion of this research and suggestion for further research, especially related to discourse analysis study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Studies

The study of gender discrimination in the news through printed and electronic media has been done by several researchers. Most of the research found that some Media were still biased in writing news about women. Women appear more often as negative, weak and defenseless news objects. There are several researches concerning the issue of gender discrimination in mass media. For example the researches conducted by Setiawan (2011), Pratiwi (2013) Susilo (2016), Wahyuningsih (2016), and Wallstrom (2017).

The study from Setiawan (2011) is about how gender-based violence is displayed in the mass media, specifically *Suara Merdeka* daily newspaper. By using Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis approach, the study indicates that journalists in *Suara Merdeka* tend to produce text about violence against women using the men's point of view. This can be seen from the choice of words like "*dipaksa (forced), digilir (being raped alternately), digarap (raped), dipukuli (beaten),* etc" . Those words are very biased and put women as a passive participant.

Furthermore, Pratiwi (2013) tried to describe the vocabulary and grammar used to represent discrimination against women on the news about female immoral acts and pornography in the *Surya* daily newspaper. As a result, the selection of vocabulary and grammar in the *Surya* daily newspaper still shows

discrimination against women. The use of expressive words such as *"memaksa (forcing),mengancam (threatening),menyebarkan (spreading)"* refers to the existence of the oppressed (victim) in this case being female. Similarly, in the form of grammar, the use of passive voice such as *"diajak (invited),dilarang (banned),dimesumi (raped)"* potentially hide the identity of the subject of violence. The point is that the reader is herded to focus only on the victim's story regardless of the subject aspect or the perpetrators of the violence.

Susilo's (2016) study is concerned on how *Kompas, Tribunnews,* and *MetroTV* represent women position in the news about Angelina Sondakh's corruption cases. Using critical discourse analysis theory presented by van Dijk, Susilo showed that discourses built by *Tribunnews.com* and *Metro TV* still put women as creatures who need compassion, emotional, and strongly labelled them bad when they are a widow. Family problems, children, spouses (girlfriends) as well as families may still to be commodities by both Media. Attributions such as "*gincu merah (red lip), jilbab pink (pink veil),tangisan perempuan (women's cry) (Angelina Sondakh)*" are often used to obscure the main focus of the news. Different way delivered by the *Kompas* daily. This newspaper reported *Angelina Sondakh's* case according to the facts obtained without discussing the privacy and domestic side of the woman.

The last two previous studies are conducted by Wahyuningsih (2016), and Wallstrom (2017). Wahyuningsih (2016) applied the perspective of critical discourse analysis by Sara Mills for two goals. The first goal is to know the position of the actor in the text related to the subject. It aims to identify who is the

subject of the narrator (interpreter) and who is the object of the story (which is interpreted). The second goal is to identify the reader's position related to the news text. The result revealed that actor position in both texts is the man. The subject of storytelling or the main actors in the story are all man's side, while women only as objects of storytelling or victims of the story. In the news text entitled "*Diomeli, suami bunuh istri (scolded by wife, a husband kills wife*)", Dodi (suspected murder) emerged as the only source whose statement was written by journalists. All opinions written in the news are based on Dodi's point of view. It placed Dodi as the main actor and the only subject in the news text. Second, the readers in both news texts are positioned as men, because the points of view of that crime news are seen by men's side.

Whereas, Wallstorm (2017) analyzed six articles related to Melania Trump in The *New York Times* online Publication. Six articles were selected by criteria that researcher consider being relevant due to the aim of the study. The main theoretical and methodological foundation is Fairclough's concept of critical discourse analysis (CDA) and Yvonne Hirdman's theories about gender system and gender constract. The purpose of this study is to examine how the *New York times* potrays Melania Trump in her role as First lady. The study revealed that Melania Trump depicted as absent, non-traditional, irresponsible, unhappy, greedy, non-supportive, and illiterate, that she is mimicking other first ladies, responsible for her husband's actions, that she prioritizes motherhood over the first lady role, and that she is compared to other women in a negative light.

A different research conducted by Bidushi (2016), Archer, Malbouf, Merkley, and skinner (2015) and Vidiadari (2017). Bidushi (2016) aims to investigate how women linguistically and semiotically represented and potrayed in *English for Today* textbook series. This study employed critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough as the framework for data analysis. The findings reflected traditional, stereotypical, and in some cases even impractical representation of women in the *English for Today* books for classes' I-V both linguistically and semiotically.

In addition the study conducted by Archer, Malbouf, Merkley, and Seymour-skinner (2015) is about gender bias in Canadian politics. Researchers analyzed Stephen Harper's speech by using seven individual category codes: name, age, gender, occupation, title used, number of individuals (male or female) mentioned in speech, and total gender. The study used discourse analysis theory by R.Collins (2011) for two purposes. First, to explore the relationship of language, mass media and political communication. Second, to find out how Stephen Harper used the Language in his speech to manipulate messages that are gender biased. The study shows that in Stephen Harper's speech there is a very high disparity between males and females. This is proven by women mentioned less frequently than men with total male: female = 81%: 19%. In his speech also did not place women as the focus of the conversation and no formal title pinned to women.

Moreover, Vidiadari's (2017) study tried to investigate gender relation in the humor column of "*Si Palui*" in *Banjarmasin Post*. Using Norman Fairclough's

critical discourse analysis, she will see the discourse of gender relation in "Si Palui" on three levels –micro (text), mezzo (text producent), and macro (sociocultural). From the research, she concluded that on micro level men are always more dominant than women. The use of vocabularies relating to labelling the body and status of women such as "*montok , susu (refers to woman's breast), janda kembang (a widow who still virgin, janda beranak satu (a widow who has a child)*" only placing the women as an object. On mezzo level the sexist humor of "*Si Palui*" is strongly related to the fact that all of the *Si Palui's writer*s are men. And the last on macro level, the gender relation narrated on *Si Palui* is firmly connected with patriarchal ideology adopted by the people of Banjar which is legitimated by Islam Banjar.

Critical discourse analysis approach is also used to analyze movies and songs content. It can be found in Wahyuningtyas (2011), and Dewi and Nugroho (2017). Wahyuningtyas (2017) investigates marginalization of the first woman in a song titled "*jadikan aku yang kedua*". She combined critical discourse analysis model of Norman Fairclough for analytical techniques and discouse analysis theory from Michael Foucault as substantive theoretical framework. The result showed that the song's content tend to marginalize women who occupied the first position, but empowering the second woman or femme fatale. The song's writer has the power to shape the ideology of listener toward his patriarchal ideology.

The last study entitled *A Discourse of Gender Inequality in Siti Movie* by Dewi and Nugroho (2017) is aimed to find out the discourse of gender inequality in *Siti* movie. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method with

a critical discourse analysis approach by Sara Mills to analyze the subject position and the producer in describing the discourse of gender inequality that represents marginalization, subordination, stereotypes, violence and workload displayed in scenes and dialogues. The result of this study indicates that the presence of women in the community is still positioned as a less favorable part. This can be seen from scenes, dialogues and portrayals of female characters told by producer and writer (Edi Cahyono) as the subject (storyteller). *Siti* is portrayed as a patient and hard-working woman, but because of her strong patriarchal culture and gender concepts in society she is not free to express herself.

The researcher found many previous studies relates to the study of Critical Discourse Analysis. They analyzed so many texts from different resources and different Media. There are strong and weakness in those previous studies. Most researchers found that the lexicon choice used by journalists, speakers, songwriters and scriptwriters still largely implies a form of discrimination against women. However, mostly they analyzed only on one resource and did not make a comparison or find the similarity between two or more Media. Only Susilo did the comparison from three Media but he focused on word choices (texts) only, so that the discussion at the stage of interpretation and explanation becomes less comprehensive.

This study wants to show how women are represented on different online Media by looking at the language expression used in the data. The researcher aslo wants to show how two online media align the same news by employing the

approach of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Fairclough (1989). This research will try to see the social value of the case in the society.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

The term critical discourse analysis specifically refers to research that discursively discovers a text as a basic unit of communication (Wodak and Mejer, 2001: 2). van Dick (2008: 65) argues that one of the important tasks of critical discourse analysis is to explain the relationship between discourse and social power. Specifically, critical discourse analysis should describe and explain how abuse of power is done, reproduced, or legitimized using text and speech from dominant groups or institutions. In other words critical discourse analysis aims to examine the social inequities expressed and legitimized through the use of language either explicitly or implicitly.

Likewise, Fairclough's analysis of critical discourse is also based on the textual relationship with the social conditions of society. Fairclough (1989: 22) focuses on discourse as a form of social praxis that has three implications. The first implication, discourse is a part of society. The second implication, discourse as a social process. The third implication is that discourse is a social process conditioned by another (non-linguistic) part of society.

The first implication, discourse is a part of society. It means there is no external relation between discourse and society. The relationship between discourse and society is internal and dialectic (Fairglough, 1989: 23). The

relationship between discourse and social structure is not a one-way, but two-way relationship.

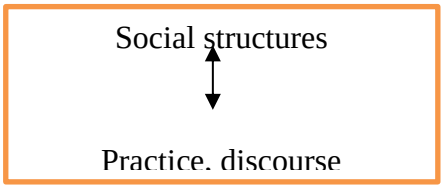

Figure 2.1 Social Structures and Social Praxis (Fairclough, 1989: 38)

As the diagram depicted by Faiclough (1989), the social structure not only determines social praxis, but it also the product or product of social praxis. Furthermore, the social structure not only affects the discourse, but it is also the result or product of discourse.

The second implication, discourse is a social process. Discourse refers to the whole process of social interaction, and the text is only part of the discourse (Fairclough, 1989: 24). In the process of social interaction, there is a process of production and interpretation. Text, in the production process is seen as a result. While the interpretation process sees the text as a source. The important point of the production, process and interpretation is that between text and members' resources (MR) - what people have in their head when used to produce or interpret a text influence each other. Members' resource (MR) can be formed as knowledge of language, trustworthiness, assumptions and others in a person.

However, the process of production and interpretation cannot be done without looking at the third implication, i.e. the discourse is also determined by the other (non-linguistic) part of society. MR that is used to produce and interpret text has two properties, namely cognitive and social. MR as cognitive means that

MR is located in someone's head. Meanwhile, MR as social means that MR is socially formed and it depends on relationship and social struggle.

Discourse also involves the social conditions of production and interpretation. This social condition relates to three levels of social organization, they are the level of social situations (the situation in which the discourse arises), the level of social institutions, and the level of society as a whole. It can be concluded that these social conditions constitute someone's MR used in the production and interpretation of the text, that shaped the way in which the text is produced and interpreted. Here is a diagram of the interpretation stage proposed by Fairclough (1989: 25)

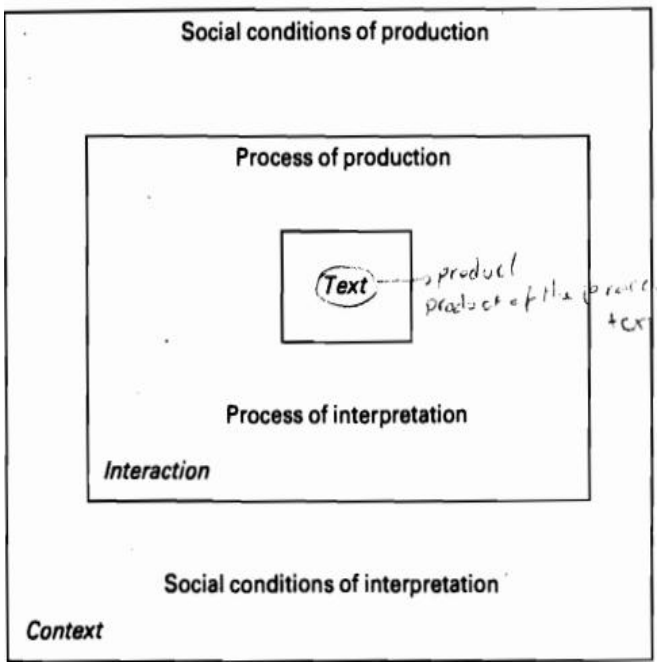

Figure 2.2 Discouse as Text, Interaction and Context (Fairclough, 1989: 25)

When discourse is seen as a social praxis, researcher not only analyzes the text and the process of production and interpretation but they also investigate

the relationship among texts, processes or interactions and social conditions or contexts.

2.2.2 Stages of Discourse Analysis According to Fairclough (1989)

To analyze the relationship among text, interaction, and context in discourse, Fairclough (1989: 26) launched three stages namely description, interpretation, and explanation. The first stage is the description. This stage deals with the formal property of a text. The second stage is an interpretation related to the relation between text and interaction. The last stage is an explanation that analyzes the relationship between interaction and social context.

The first stage is the description. This stage deals with how a person, group, event, or activity is displayed in the text. At this stage, features related to the experiential values are explained without being linked to other aspects. It means texts are described based on literal meaning. Experiential values is the values associated with who, what, when, why, and how or better known by participants, processes and circumstant.

According to Fairclough (1989: 110-112), linguistic features in the description stage consist of vocabulary, grammar and text structure. Vocabulary features include classification scheme, ideological words, overwording, meaning relations (synonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy) and metaphors. Grammar includes transitivity, nominalization, passivity and negation. Meanwhile the structure of the text includes thesis, argument, elaboration, and reiteration.

Vocabulary

According to Fairclough (1989:110-111), experiental values in the form of vocabulary can be manifested in various language choices consisting of: (a) classification scheme, (b) ideological words, (c) overwording, (d) meaning relation (synonym), and (e) metaphors.

Classification scheme is vocabulary organized into different types of discourse (Fairclough, 1989: 114). The classification is used to classify the reality condition by using language. The use of language is categorized as general and specific. If the language is intended for men, so it is not marked (general), while if it is reserved for women, there are markers or attributes (specific). For example the word 'entrepreneurs' refers to men and 'female entrepreneurs' refers to women.

Fairclough (1989:114) states that some words are ideologically contested means that words ideologically contain a particular purpose and goal to be conveyed to the reader. The vocabulary is not only a complementary sentence, but its presence is intended as an affirmation to the public that every word produced contains certain ideological content. For example the words 'revolusi mental'/ *the mental revolution* and 'Indonesia hebat'/*Indonesia is great.*

Acccording to Fairclough (1989:115), overwording is repetition of the word repeatedly because there are certain ideologies to be conveyed to the reader. Repetition can be either word or phrase. Furthermore, the existence of the repetition shows a certain ideological struggle. For example, 'growth-development' and 'biological parents-mother and father'. The meaning relation is a choice of language (word, phrase, or clause) that has a

close relationship of meaning and contains ideological significance. One of the meaning relation is synonymy. Synonymy is words that have similar meaning (Fairclough, 1989: 116). For example ‘big-large’

Metaphors are a medium that represent one of aspect of someone's experience about reality. Such experience is not restricted by the types of discourse. It tends to be associated with stereotypes. For example poetry and literature (Fairclough, 1989: 119). Metaphor is also interpreted as a figurative language in the form of a word or phrase used to describe something that has no literal reference (McGlone, 2007: 109). In understanding the metaphorical meaning there are three main things that must be considered. First, the target domain is the same basic notion as the tenor or topic (which is discussed). Second, source domain is the same basic understanding with the term vehicle or mode (comparison). Third, the similarity (ground) is a concept that shows the similarity that can connect between the target and the source (Nirmala, 2012: 70). For example, corruption is a disease. Corruption as a target, while disease as a source.

Grammar

The experiential values in the form of grammar consists of: (a) transitivity, (b) nominalization, (c) passivity, and (d) negation (Fairclough, 1989: 110-111).Transitivity is a semantic concept because it tries to explain the meaning of the experience (ideational meaning) of a person. Transitivity analysis accommodates three scopes. They are the types of processes, the participants involved in a discourse, and the circumstances appeared in the discourse.

The first scope involved in transitivity analysis is the process. The process is described through the use of verbs. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 171) divide the process into six types. They are material processes, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential.

Material process is the process of doing something. This process involves two participants namely actor and goal. An actor is someone who takes action. While goal is person or object where the process is intended. Mental process means process that refers to the internal process occurred in the participants' mind. Participants involved in this process are senser and phenomenon. Senser is a person or something that experiences a mental process, while phenomenon is something that is sensed by the senser.

Another process is the relational process. It is a process intended to characterize, identify something, or a person and indicates ownership (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 210). This process has two participants namely the carrier and attributes. While the verb which marks relational process is a verb "be". In addition to characterizing or identifying something, the relational process also intended to state ownership. In this process the participant involved is possessor and possessed. Possessor is someone who has something. Possessed is something possessed by the possessor. While the verb marker of the relational process of ownership is "have".

The next process is a behavioral process. This process is related to the actions or behavior of a person both physically and psychologically such as breathing, smiling, dreaming and so on. This process has a participant called a

behaver who is the actor in this behavioral process. While, verbal process is the process of speech or activity related to the speech. Participants involved in the verbal process are sayer (speakers). Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 210) provide examples of verbs included in the verbal processes such as praise, insult, abuse, speak, talk, tell, tell, report, announce, ask, explain, argue, promise.

The last process is an existential process. The existential process shows that something exists or happens. This process has a participant called existent. The existent entity or event that occured is what is called existent. Here are the verbs included in this category of processes such as exist, remain, arise, occur, come, happen, take place, follow, rise, fourish, grow, emerge, erupt.

Table 2.3 Process and Participant

NO	Process	Participant
1	Material	Actor ,Goal, Range, Recipient, Client
2	Mental	Senser and Phenomenon
3	Relational	Carrier, Attribute, Token, Value, possessor, possessed
4	Behavioral	Behaver
5	Verbal	Sayer
6	Existential	Existent

The next scope involved in transitivity analysis is the participants. Participants are people or things embroiled in the process. Participants are usually marked by the use of nominal group (a set of words that represent or describe something).

The last scope involved in transitivity analysis is circumstances. It is an additional description in detail the process. Halliday (2004: 262) distinguishes

circumstances into nine types including extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompainment, role, matter, angle.

Extent signifies the distance or duration of time in the process. Some questions that can be asked to find the circumstances extent such as how far?, how long ?, how many ?, how many times ?. The circumstantial location signifies the place and time. Questions that can be asked to find the circumstances of the location is when?, and where ?.

Manner indicates how a process is done. Circumstances cause is related to the reason why the process is done. Contingency determines the dependency element in which the process is performed. The circumstances accompaniment is usually marked with the words with, without, besides, instead of.

The circumstances role is often marked with the word as, in the form of, and into. The circumstances matter is concerned with the verbal process. Questions that can be asked to find the circumstances matter is about what? Examples of words involved in circumstances matter are about, and concerning. The circumstances angle is usually marked by the use of phrases according to, in the words of, in the view / opinion of.

Table 2.4 Circumstances

NO	Cirkumstances	Sub Category	Identification
1	Extent	Duration and Process	How far?,how long?,
2	Location	Time and Place	When?, where?
3	Manner	Instrument, quality, comparison	Like what?, By what?

4	Cause	Reason, aim	Why?, for what?
4	Contingency	Dependency	-
5	Accompaniment	Accompanist	With ,without, besides, instead of
6	Role	-	As, in the form of, into
7	Matter	-	About, concerning
8	Angle	-	According to, in the words of, in the view

The second stage in Fairclough's discourse analysis is interpretation. This stage is generated through combination of what is in the text and what is inside the members' resource (MR). In the interpretation phase, the MR required is the MR about the text structure and context owned by both text producer and text receiver. The following is a summary of the interpretation stage distributed by Fairclough (1989: 142).

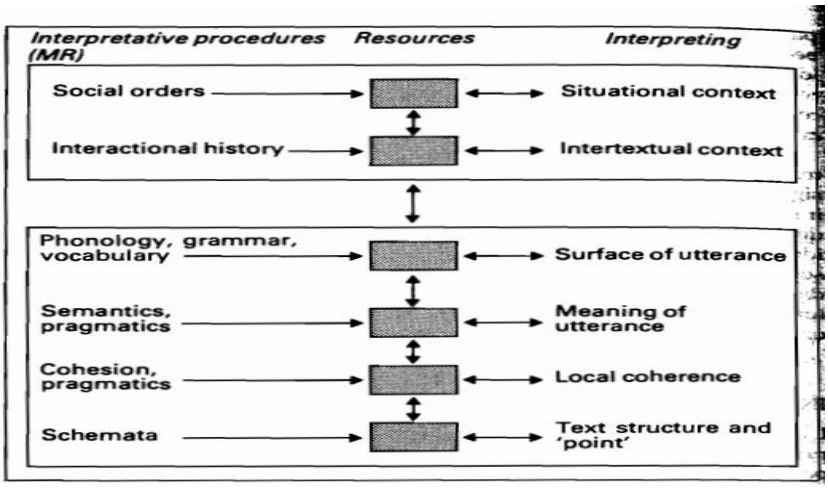

Figure 2.5 Interpretation

MR concerning to the structure of the text includes the researcher's knowledge of lexico grammar, meaning, local coherence or the relationship

between the inside of a text and the schemata. Schemata means the characteristic pattern owned by every discourse. For example, if a researcher is doing research on telephone conversations, the researcher has knowledge of the sequence of things that will happen in the telephone conversation such as greetings, building the topic to be discussed in the conversation, discussing the topic of conversation, and closing the conversation (Fairclough, 1989: 144).

Meanwhile the MR of the context includes the context of intertextual, and situational. In an intertextual context, an analyst sees a text from a historical point of view intended to find the relationship between the texts analyzed with the preceding text (Fairclough, 1989: 155). The relationship was analyzed using presuppositions that is knowledge possessed by both speakers and speech partners in performing speech act (Finch, 2013: 62). For example "Marry's dog is so cute" means there is a presumption that Marry has a dog (Yule, 1996: 26).

In doing interpretation of situational context, an analyst looks for information in the form of 'what happens', 'who is involved?', 'In what relation?', 'What is the role of language in the situation?' In a text. Here is a summary of the stage of interpretation in the situational context described by Fairclough (1989: 146)

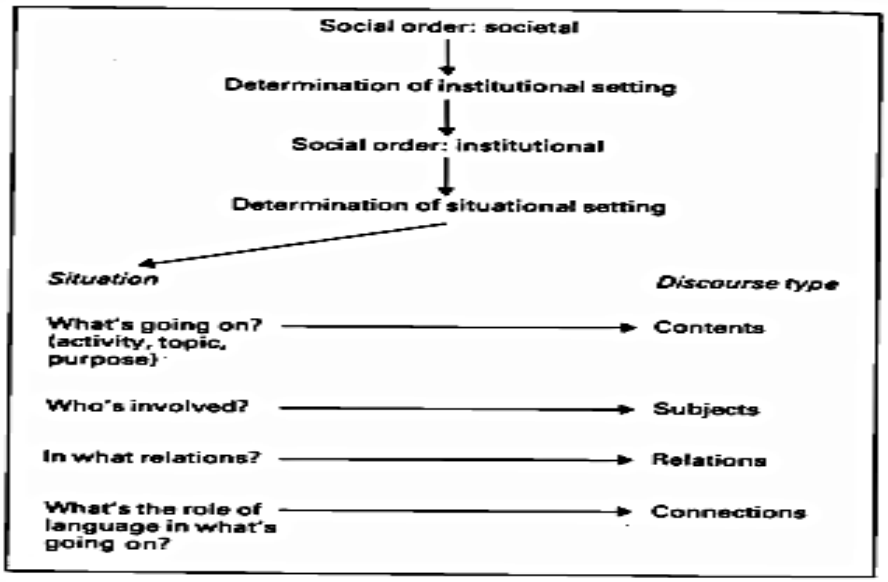

Figure 2.6 Situational Context and Discourse Type

For example, a policeman was conducting an interview with a witness from an armed robbery. In the first question, 'what's going on?' An analyst looks for information on the types of activities, topics, and goals that exist in a discourse. The type of activity in the example is to interview an eyewitness. Topic in this interview is a description of the alleged performer of robbery while the purpose of this interview is to get information about the performer of the robbery.

The second question, 'who is involved?' An analyst determines the subject's position in a discourse. In the case between police and witnesses, the position of the police is as the interviewer while the witness is the interviewee. The third question is 'in what relationship?' An analyst looks at the subject's position and its relation to power. The police in the interview have the power to determine the process of interview. The fourth question, 'what is the role of language?' Language acts as the genre determinant of a discourse. The genre of this type of interview between police and eyewitnesses is to obtain important

information from eyewitnesses. Besides to determine the genre, language also served as a channel whether spoken language or written language used in a discourse.

The third stage is explanation. The first purpose of explanation stage is to describe the discourse as a part of social processes and as social praxis. The second purpose is to explain how social structures (social, institutional, situational) formed the MR which subsequently formed the discourse and how the discourse defends or alters the MR, then can maintain or change the social structure. Here is a chart illustrated Fairclough (1989: 164) about the stage of explanation.

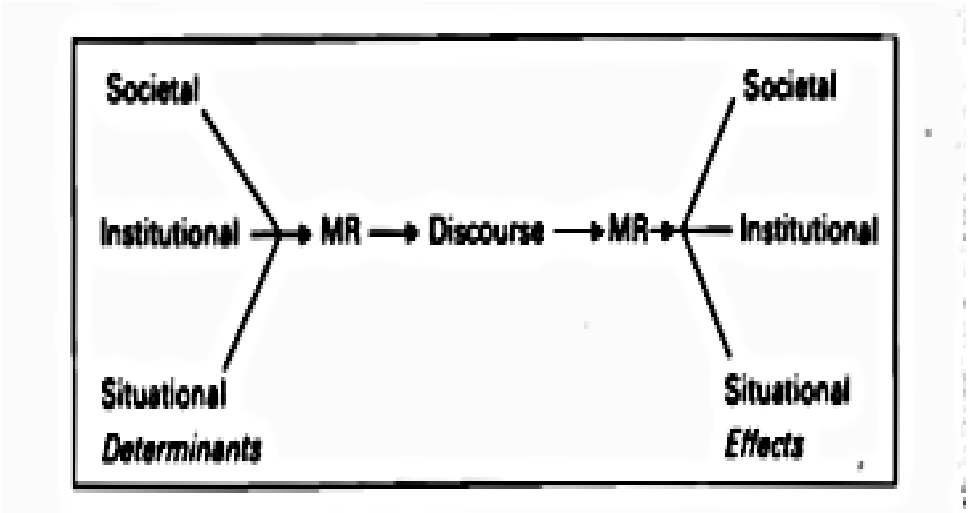

Figure 2.7 Explanation

2.2.3 Language and Gender

Gender and sex have distinction of foundation according to western feminist thought. Sex refers to biological differences between males and females but Gender refers to social, cultural, psychological construct that are imposed upon these biological differences (Holmes and Meyerhoff, 2003: 22). The

existence of gender differences often bring out bias in language use. Some people may still use language to discriminate women as language users. Feminist mentioned this kind of discrimination as sexism.

Sexism was determined as language which discriminated against women by representing them bad or negatively. Mills (2008:38) suggested sexism in two forms namely overt and indirect sexism. Overt sexism is sexism that seems to be clear and unambiguous, while indirect sexism is based on pragmatics, the meaning and interpretation of text or utterances. Due to the limited time, this research is focused on overt sexism.

According to Sara Mills (2008:42) there are two types of overt sexism. First is sexism through words and meanings. Second is sexism through processes. Words and meanings refers to the language that being institutionalized in grammar books and dictionaries, regulated in government reports and policy documents, through the use of certain terms and generic pronoun to refer to women (Mills, 2008:42). Meanwhile process proposes the association of verbs with females and males be seen in textbooks.

There are six categories included in words and meanings. Those are naming, dictionaries, generic pronouns and nouns, insult terms for women, semantic derogation, and the last is first names, surenames, and titles. Meanwhile the other categories related to processes are transitivity, reported speech, and jokes.

First category is naming. Names are important for the reality construction as without a name it is hard to accept the existence of an event, an object, and

feeling. However, there are lexical items which seem to be obviously sexist discriminate women. For example, there are particular words which have negative connotations relating to women.

Dictionaries is the second category. Hellinger and Pauwels (2007) assert that `dictionaries like grammars are site of normative language and codification'. Due to this, they serve a crucial role in the way that the language changes and they can play as `gate-keepers' of authoritative usage. They added that dictionaries have institutionalized sexist language in their choice of examples and definitions (use of asymmetrical gender-marking, androcentric generics, the communication of stereotypical gender roles') (Hellinger and Pauwels, (2007) cited in Mills, 2008:46).

The next category is generic pronouns and nouns. They are important elements to assess when analysing sexism. Generic nouns are often still employed for singular masculine reference. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003) observed the use of generic nouns in an American anthropological text, where the text writer express `When we woke in the morning we found that the villagers had all left by canoe in the night, leaving us alone with the women and children' (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, (2003) cited in Mills, 2008 :50). The use of the generic noun `villager' to refer to the male villagers only suppose that male villagers are the only `real' people in the village.

Other category relating to words and naming is the insults terms for women. Many feminist theorists have observed that the insult terms used for women are sexualized, for example the use of ` pimp', `ho', and `faggot, 'bitch'

in gangsta rap music, since many state that the use of these terms is highly controversial. British and US rappers such as Eminem, Jay Z, Snoop Dog, and So Solid Crew are accused of abusing women and inciting violence towards them. Especially because of the use of insult words such as `pimp', `ho', and `bitch' in their lyrics, which supposes that the relation between women and men is like between prostitutes and their pimps (Mills, 2008:53)

Whereas the term semantic derogation of women is a systematic process whereby words and phrases related to women become negatively inflected (Schultz, 1990). Schultz traces the patterns in pejoration; for example, she shows that there is a `democratic levelling' in terms referring to women in positions of authority. These are more likely to be used for women at lower levels – she cites the examples of `lady', `governess', `mistress' `madam' and `dame', which were initially used only for powerful women but then degenerated to have wider reference, whereas the male equivalents of these terms retained their associations with high status.

The last category is the use of first names, surnames, and titles. The first names which are given to women often tend to have diminutive forms, whereas male names tend not to be seen as diminutive. In Arabic, shown that whilst male first names often begin with `abd' denoting a relation to Allah, for example `Abdu-latif' – slave or server of the gentle, and `Abdul munim' – slave/server of the benefactor. Women's names cannot display a similar relation to Allah. The equivalent names for women are instead `Latifa' and `Naima', where the female is seen to be derived from the male form – Latif (gentle) + feminine form `a'.

For many women, they take of the husband's surname when they marry and the naming of children in at the moment. In similar way, women also use the title `Mrs.' and `Miss' to represent themselves as married or unmarried. Hellinger and Pauwels (2007) argue that the use of the male's surname on marriage, together with the use of titles `which identify women in terms of their relationship to men (married or not married) highlight their dependency on the male' (Hellinger and Pauwels, (2007) cited in Mills, 2008:62) .

The second type of overt sexism is processes. Processes propose the association of verbs with males and females be seen in textbooks. There are three kinds of process relating to overt sexism types. They are transitivity, reported speech and jokes.

Transitivity refers to the association between the verb and the object. Transitivity analysis examines `what does what to whom' in texts. Burton (1982) argued that in much literature there is a tendency for female characters to be represented as acted upon by other characters. Instead of them being represented as active and acting upon others, they are very often represented as the recipient of others actions, in the object position rather than the subject position (Mills, 1995: 70)

Reported Speech relates to a tendency for the speech of females to be represented in news reports in indirect speech rather than in direct speech. Because of this lack of direct quotation from women, women's statements are mediated by the newspaper, which often leads to evaluative statements being

made through the use of reporting words such as `claim' or `argued' (Mills, 2008:71)

Whereas the term jokes is a complex way of constituting women as a `minority group' without taking responsibility for that exclusion. These conversation below shows the example

Q: What do Barnsley girls use as protection during sex?

A: A bus shelter

The verbal play is centered on the dual mean of the word `protection' . The words 'a bus shelter' (means to protect someone from rain) intended to switch the use of word 'condom' (that means to protect girls from pregnancy)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates the research method that is used to collect and analyze the data of the thesis, thus to conduct the research systematically. The research method consists of research approach, research data and their context, method of collecting data and method of analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

This research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive aims to present a complete description of the research through words. Lambert (2012:255) states that the goal of descriptive qualitative studies is to explain a comprehensive summarization of certain events. Sandelowski in Lambert (2012:255) defined that this research does not need a conceptual or highly abstract rendering of data.

In the analysis of the data, the researcher employs the theory of Critical Discourse analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough (1989). There are three stages in analyzing the data; they are description, interpretation and explanation. The researcher uses Fairclough's approach as it offers more detailed way of analyzing the three stages

3.2 Research Data and their Context

The data of this research are news text about 'perselingkuhan' / *love affair* publised in one year starting from January 2017 until January 2018. The data obtained from two Indonesian online media, detik.com and Nova.grid.id. The data were taken by purposive sampling of 13 populations contained in detik.com and 12 populations taken from nova.grid.

The researcher choose those online media considering their character differences. detik.com appears as an online media addressed for general public which now is ranked the sixth highest for all contents in Indonesia (alexa.com). In 2017, the number of visitors of detik.com or better known as hits reached more than 2.5 million visitors per day. In addition, the number of pages accessed (page view) now reached 3 million per day. detik.Com also branded itself as the number one and most influential digital media in Indonesia. This excess make detik.com has the ability to convey social and political awareness, revealing previously unfolded phenomenon for the people, government and the rest of the globe to discover.

On the other hand, Nova.grid.id appears as an online media addressed for women's reader and the millennial. This media introduces itself as a complete female website that presents information about the women's world, fashion, beauty, culinary, profiles, and celebrities completed with all the problems of women and its solutions. Considering these media's background, the researcher assumed that this media has different perspective in presenting the news, especially regarding women's issues.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method used to collect the data in this research is documentation method with purposive sampling technique. Documentation method aims to collect the discourses about 'perselingkuhan'/ *affair* in the two online media, detik.com and nova.grid.id for one year. After all the data collected, the researcher then divides the data into three groups based on the news that published most often.

The affair cases which were the most frequently reported by both media during the year are Bupati Katingan/Ahmad Yantinglie's affair case, Jennifer Dunn's affair case and Veronika tan's affair case. Ahmad yantinglie's affair case appeared in 22 reporting on detik.com and 6 times in nova.grid.id. Jennifer Dunn's affair case was reported 13 times in detik.com dan 19 times in nova.grid. The last is Veronica tan's affair was emerged 6 times in detik.com and 8 times in nova.grid. Then, the purposive sampling technique is used to select some data which becomes the representation of the three groups of data. The selection of representative data is conducted by concerning to the similarity of news topics between the two media. After the data collected and ready for use, then the next stage is analyze the data (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133-135)

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

The researcher uses referential, inferential, and distributional method in the making of the interpretation of the findings. Sudaryanto (2015:15) said that referential method is a method based on the reference of the clauses, phrases, or words inside the data. Sudaryanto (2015:18) stated that distributional method is used to explain and describe the linguistic devices of an utterance. The inferential method also used to find the background of the editor in reporting the news.

There are several steps that must be accomplished to analyze the data. The stages of analyzing the data involves (1) selecting some news articles about affair cases publised from January 2017 to January 2018 in website detik.com and Nova.grid.id, (2) choosing the articles that contain similar topics from both media, (3) reading the selected news texts carefully to get the appropriate data, (4)

obtaining data from the news texts (5) breaking up the texts into words or clauses for further analysis (6) investigating and classifying the vocabulary choices and grammar according to the transitivity system, (6) analyzing the data to answer the research problems through applying the CDA by Norman Fairclough, and the last is (7) presenting the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section will present some findings related to language choice in the form of vocabulary and grammar through critical discourse analysis approach including description, interpretation, and explanation. Description relates to the linguistic expression found in both news reports. Interpretation of the data deals with the representation of men and women portrayed by both media based on the description of the data. The explanation phase will explain about the socio cultural context influencing the representation.

The researcher found that the representation of men and women in both media are reflected through vocabularies and grammar. Through vocabularies, the first results of the analysis show that in detik.com, men are more frequently mentioned than women. Meanwhile, in Nova.grid.id, the frequency of men and women mentioned in the news reports is more proportional. The second results show that both media applied the language choice used to mention men and women. This language choice formed classification scheme. Classification intended to classify the use of general and specific language. In this context, in mentioning men identities both media embed their academic, executive, and honorary degree while in mentioning women identities both media use initials or by labeling them with negative attributes. This indicates that through the production of the text, the text writer put men in an honorable position while women are considered to be dishonorable.

On the other hand, the representation of men and women reflected through grammar can be seen from the choice of process types and participants. The most dominating process appears in both media is material process. The number of material process are 24 % of material process in detik.com and 31 % of material process in Nova.grid.id. In material process, men are dominantly categorized as actor while women as goal. It indicates that through the material process, men are described as being dominant, aggressive and active. Otherwise, women are portrayed as being passive and submissive.

The second process is verbal process which appear 27 % in detik.com and 21 % in Nova.grid.id. The verbal processes conducted by men are in the form of defensive clauses while the verbal clauses made by women are just in the form of sharing their personality problems. It indicates that men are depicted as being active and women are portrayed to be more static.

The third process is mental process. There are 13 % of mental process in detik.com and 22 % of mental process in Nova.gird.id. In mental process men are described as being realistic. Meanwhile, women through mental processes are described as being more speculative and emotional.

The last two process are relational process and existential process. They are counted 24 % of relational process in detik.com and 19 % of relational process in Nova.grid.id, and 11 % of existential process in detik.com and 7 % of existential process. Through these process , both men and women are represented equally.

The last finding talk about socio cultural context in the news of love affair cases. The researcher found that the representation of men and women are influenced by patriarchal culture.

4.1 The Linguistic Expressions of detik.com and Nova.grid.id

The first stage in analyzing the language features used by the media in representing men and women is description stage. In this stage the language choice used by the text writer is analyzed without being associated with other aspects (context). This stage consists of language choices analysis in the form of vocabulary and grammar.

In the form of vocabulary, firstly the researcher is going to find out which participant appeared most often in the news reports about love affair cases in detik.com and Nova.grid.id. In the first news report published by detik.com entitled '*The Katingan Regent was caught having an affair with a police wife*', men are more frequently mention in positive way. 67% of men are positively mentioned, while 33% of women are mentioned in negative way. In this news report, men is reffered by attaching their honorary degree/ job status for instance the use of 'Katingan Regent' refers to Ahmad Yantinglie and 'a police' refers to Sulis Heri. On the other hand, 33 % of women are reffered by using initial such as FY and using possesive clause like 'a piloce wife' refers to farida Yeni.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	6	67 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	-	0 %
	Negative	3	33 %

Table. 4.1. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 1

The second news report is entitled '*The Katingan Regent was raided by a Police Member who is his mistress's husband*'. In this news reports, 57 % of men appear with positive mention, and 47 % of women are mentioned in negative way. The positive way in reffering men can be seen by the use of honorary deggre / job status like 'The Katingan Regent and A Police. Contrarily, women are identified in negative way by using negative term like 'mistress'. In addition, the media use initial 'FY' and possesive clause like 'a police wife' refers to women.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	8	53 %
	Negative	0	0 %
Women	Positive	0	0 %
	Negative	7	47 %

Table. 4.2. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 2

The third news report about love affair case published by detik.com is entitled '*The Katingan Regent and his mistress become suspect of adultery'*. In this news report, men are more frequently mentioned positively. 50 % of men are reffered by attaching their honorary degree/ job status. In opposition, 50 % of women are mentioned in negative way by using initial and possesive clause.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	10	50 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	-	0 %
	Negative	10	50 %

Table. 4.3. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 3

Similarly, the fouth news report published by detik.com, entitled '*The Katingan Regent claimed to have an unregistered marriage with his mistress*' contained more men who are mentioned in positive way. 53 % of men are identified by attaching their honorary degree/ job status and by using their fullname or nickname. Meanwhile, women in this news report are more dominantly presented negatively by using initial like FY refers to Farida Yeni.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	8	53 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	-	0 %
	Negative	7	47 %

Table. 4.4. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 4

The last news report related to love affair conducted by the Katingan Regent published by detik.com is entitled '*MA granted the impeachment of the Katingan regent for his love affair*'. In this news report both men and women are mentioned positively, but in significant differences in percentage. 82 % of men are mentioned in positive way by attaching their honoray degree and by using their full or nickname. Meanwhile, 18 % of women are mentioned in positive way by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	18	82 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	4	18 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.5. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 5

The next news report related to love affair presented by detik.com is entitled '*Sarita claimed that her husband who cheated with Jennifer Dunn has no longer gives her money for living*'. In this news report, 28 % of men are mentioned in positive way and 6 % are mentioned negatively. In addition, 60 % of women are mentioned positively, while 6 % are mentioned negatively. The media present some terms refers to men. In the positive way, they are called by their fullname, nickname and by attaching their professional job. In negative way, they are reffered by possesive clause. Moreover women are mentioned positively by using their fullname or nickname and called negatively by giving them negative attribute such as 'pelakor'.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	5	28 %
	Negative	1	6 %
Women	Positive	11	60 %
	Negative	1	6 %

Table. 4.6. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 6

The seventh news report is entitled '*the husband is seized, Jennifer Dunn is getting closer with paranormal, this is what Sarita said*'. In this news report, 17 % of men are presented positively by using their real identity. Besides, 72 % women are mentioned in possitive way by using their name and 11 % of women are mentioned negatively by attaching negative attribute such as 'pelakor'.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	3	17 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	13	72 %
	Negative	2	11 %

Table. 4.7. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 7

The eighth news report published by detik.com id entitled '*The husband is more intimate with Jennifer Dunn, Sarita decided to get divorce*'. In this news report, both men and women are presented positively. 36 % of men are mentioned by using their name and by attaching their professional job for instance the use of 'the CEO of a luxury car company' refers to Faisal Haris. Meanwhile, women are mentioned in positive way by using only their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	10	36 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	18	64 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.8. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 8

The last news report related to Jennifer Dunn's love affair published by detik.com is entitled '*her husband is having an affair with Jennifer Dunn, Sarita sued for divorce*'. In this news report, both men and women are presented positively. 43 % of men and 57 % of women are mentioned by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	13	43 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	17	57 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.9. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 9

The next three news reports published by detik.com are about Veronica Tan's love affair. First news report is entitled '*the story about Vero's 'good friend' in a document that is allegedly was Ahok's divorce suit*'. In this news report, 38 % of men men are depicted positively and 18 % of them are portrayed negatively. In positive way, they are mentioned by using their title, and their fullname or nickname. In negative way, men are identified by using specific term which has negative connotations for example the use of 'good friend' refers to Julianto Tio. The term 'good friend' is explicitly neutral, but in this context, it is a man who becomes a woman's sweetheart outside a marriage. Furthermore, 28 % of women are mentioned positively by using their name while 16 % of them are reffered negatively. In negative way, women are mentioned by using possesive clause to hide their real identity for instance the use of 'Ahok's younger sister' refers to Fifi Lety Indra.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	15	38 %
	Negative	7	18 %
Women	Positive	11	28 %
	Negative	6	16 %

Table. 4.10. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 10

Similarly, the next news report regarding Veronica Tan's case published by detik.com, entitled '*Ahok's younger sister: Vero and Julianto Tio have been in relationship for 7 years'* contained more men who are mentioned in positive way. 54 % of men and 28 % of women are identified by by using their fullname or nickname. Otherwise, 11 % of men are presented negatively by using specific term which have negative connotations like 'good friend'. Meanwhile, 7 % women in this news report are presented negatively by using possesive clause like 'Ahok's younger sister' to hide their real identity.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	15	54 %
	Negative	3	11 %
Women	Positive	8	28 %
	Negative	2	7 %

Table. 4.11. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 11

The last news report about Veronica Tan's love affair case presented by detik.com is entitled '*the evidences of Vero and Julianto Tio love affair will be revealed at the trial*'. In this news report 54 % of men are depicted positively by using their honorary degree such as 'the former governor of Jakarta' refers to Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Meanwhile, 35 % of women are protrayed in positive way by using their name. However there are 11 % of women are mentioned negatively by using possesive clause to hide their real identity.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	20	54 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	13	35 %
	Negative	4	11 %

Table. 4.12. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 12

In the next stage, researchers analyzed 12 news reports about love affair cases presented by Nova.grid.id. In the first news report published by Nova.grid.id entitled '*the fate of the Katingan regent: raided by his mistress's husband, become a suspect of adultery*', both men and women are more frequently mention in negative way. 38 % of men and 31 % of women mentioned by using initials like FY refers to Farida Yeni and SH refers to Sulis Heri. On nthe other hand, 23 % of men are reffered by using their honorary degree and 8 % of women are mentioned using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	3	23 %
	Negative	5	38 %
Women	Positive	1	8 %
	Negative	4	31 %

Table. 4.13. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 13

The second news report is entitled '*The Katingan Regent Claims to have married her mistress a month before being raided*'. In this news reports, 57 % of men and 14 % of women appear with positive mention. Meanwhile and 29 % of women are mentioned in negative way. The positive way in reffering men can be

seen by the use of honorary deggre / job status like ‘The Katingan Regent and A Police’. On the other hand, the media use women fullname to mention women identity. Contrarily, women are more frequently identified in negative way by using negative term like ‘mistress’. In addition, the media use initial ‘FY’ and possesive clause like ‘a police wife’ refers to women.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	4	57 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	1	14 %
	Negative	2	29 %

Table. 4.14. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 14

The third news report about love affair case published by Nova.grid.id is entitled ‘*The door was smashed, The Regent was caught naked with his female friend*’. In this news report, 32 % of men are reffered by attaching their honorary degree/ job status while 32 % of them are mentioned by using the term ‘victim’ to hide their real identity. Furthermore, 26 % of women are mentioned in positive way by using their real name and 10 % of them are presented negatively by using negative terms like ‘mistress and female friend’.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	6	32 %
	Negative	6	32%
Women	Positive	5	26 %
	Negative	2	10 %

Table. 4.15. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 15

Likewise, the fouth news report published by Nova.grid.id entitled '*This is the fate of the Katingan Regent who was caught cheating*' contained more men who are mentioned in positive way. 82 % of men are identified by attaching their honorary degree/ job status and by using their fullname or nickname. However, 18 % of women in this news report are presented positively by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	9	82 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	2	18 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.16. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 16

The next news report related to love affair presented by Nova.grid.id is entitled '*The husband cheating with Jennifer Dunn, the wife sincerely wants a divorced, but . .* '. In this news report, women are more frequently mentioned positively. 50 % of women are mentioned in positive way and 14% are mentioned negatively. In addition, 27 % of men are mentioned positively, while 9 % of them are mentioned negatively. In the positive way, both men and women are called by their fullname or nickname. In negative way, they are reffered by using possesive clause to hide their real identity.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	6	27 %
	Negative	2	9 %
Women	Positive	11	50 %
	Negative	3	14 %

Table. 4.17. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 17

The sixth news report is entitled '*Cheating with Jennifer Dunn, Sarita claims that Her Husband Changed Drastically Like he was Hypnotized*'. In this news report, both men and women are presented positively by using their real identity. 38 % of men and 62 % of women are mentioned by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	8	38 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	13	62 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.18. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 18

In the same way, the seventh news report published by Nova.grid.id is entitled '*Having sensational Issues of cheating with someone else's husbands, Jennifer Dunn Had Frequently consultation with a paranormal Ki Prana?*' portrayed both men and women in positive way. In this news report, both men and women are presented positively by using their real identity. 47 % of men and 53 % of women are mentioned by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	7	47 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	8	53 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.19. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 19

The next two news reports regarding Jennifer Dunn's love affair case published by Nova.grid.id are entitled '*let the husband cheat with jennifer dunn,*

Haris's wife is waiting for divorce time' and '*knowing her daugther crashed into Jennifer Dunn, this is Sarita's calm reaction*'. In the first news 42 % of men and 47 % of women are presented positively by using their name. However, 11 % of women are portrayed negatively by using negative term such as 'pelakor'. In the second news report, women are more frequently mention in positive way using their fullname or nickname although 20 % of them are depicted negatively by using the term 'pelakor'. In addition 6 % of men are mentioned positively by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	8	42 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	9	47 %
	Negative	2	11 %

Table. 4.20. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 20

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	2	6 %
	Negative	-	0 %
Women	Positive	23	74 %
	Negative	6	20 %

Table. 4.21. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 21

The last news report related to love affair cases published by Nova.grid.id is about Veronica Tan's love affair. There are three news reports regarding Veronica Tan's case. The first news report is entitled '*Ahok rebukes VeroniSca Tan's boyfriend*'. In this news report 64 % of men and 30 % of women are presented positively. In positive way, men are mentioned by attaching their

honorary degree, occupation, and using their name. For example the term ‘the former governor of DKI Jakarta’ refers to Ahok and ‘the bussinesman’ refers to Julianto Tio. On the other hand, 30 % of women are mentioned positively by using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	23	64 %
	Negative	2	6 %
Women	Positive	11	30 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.22. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 22

The second and the third news reports regarding Veronica Tan’s love affair cases are entitled ‘*five facts about Veronica Tan and her sweetheart relationship*’ and ‘*love affair betweem Veronica Tan and Julianto Tio for 7 years is revealed*’. In the first news report, 50 % of men are presented positively by attaching their honorary degree, occupation, and using their name for example the term ‘the former governor of DKI Jakarta’ refers to Ahok and ‘the bussinesman’ refers to Julianto Tio. 43 % of women are depicted positively by using their name. In negative way, 4 % of men are identified by using specific term which have negative connotations for example the use of ‘good friend’ refers to Julianto Tio. The term ‘good friend’ is explicitly neutral, but in this context, it is a man who becomes a woman’s sweetheart outside a marriage. Furthermore, 3 % of women are mentioned negatively by using possesive clause to hide their real identity. In the second news report, women are more frequently mention in positive way using their fullname or nickname although 11 % of them are depicted negatively by

using possesive clause. In addition 37 % of men are mentioned positively by attaching their honorary degree, occupation, and using their name.

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	23	50 %
	Negative	2	4 %
Women	Positive	20	43 %
	Negative	1	3 %

Table. 4.23. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 23

		Frequency	Percentage
Men	Positive	10	37 %
	Negative	3	11 %
Women	Positive	14	52 %
	Negative	-	0 %

Table. 4.24. Frequency of Participants Mentioned in the News 24

The second part in analyzing vocabulary, the researcher tries to analyze the language choice used by the journalists of detik.com and Nova.grid.id in mentioning men and women identities. The researcher found that the language choice formed a classification scheme.

This scheme intended to classify the use of general and specific language. Classification can be seen by looking at how journalists mention men and women identities using several phrases which implicitly contain antonyms. In this context, in mentioning men identities both media take their full names or by attaching their executive and professional degree while in mentioning women identities both media use initials or by labeling them with negative attributes. In addition, the existence of several phrases that contain negative connotations referring to

women's identity indicates the form of this classification schemes. The list of men and women identities mentioned by both media can be seen in the table below:

Classification Scheme in the Mention of Identity

MEN		**WOMEN**	
Sulis Heri		**Farida Yeni**	
Detik.com	**Nova.grid.id**	**Detik.com**	**Nova.grid.id**
1. The soldier 2. Aipda Sulis 3. FY's Husband 4. A police member 5. Farida Yeni"s husband who is a national police member 6. Sulis	1. Aipda SH, FY's husband 2. Sulis 3. The victim 4. SH 5. Farida's husband	1. mistress 2. a police wife called FY 3. FY 4. Farida Yeni 5. His wife	1. mistress 2. His female friend 3. FY 4. His wife 5. Farida Yeni
Ahmad Yantenglie		**Jennifer Dunn**	
detik.com	**Nova.grid.id**	**detik.com**	**Nova.grid.id**
1. The Katingan regent 2. The Katingan, Central Kalimantan regent, Ahmad Yantenglie 3. The regent 4. Ahmad Yantenglie /Ahmad/ Yantenglie	1. The Katingan regent 2. The Katingan regent, H. Ahmad Yantenglie 3. The regent 4. Yantenglie	1. Jennifer Dunn 2. That woman 3. Pelakor 4. Artist	1. Jennifer dunn 2. The sensational artist 3. That woman 4. Pelakor
Faisal Haris		**Sarita Abdul Mukti**	
detik.com	**Nova.grid.id**	**detik.com**	**Nova.gird.id**
1. Faisal Haris 2. Her husband 3. Other woman husband 4. Faisal Haris who is the CEO of a luxury car company	1. A married man called Faisal Haris 2. Her husband 3. Haris 4. A businessman, Faisal Haris	1. Sarita/Sarita Abdul Mukti 2. Faisal Haris's wife	1. Haris's wife 2. Sarita/ Sarita Abdul Mukti
Basuki Tjahaja Purnama		**Fifi Lety Indra**	
detik.com	**Nova.grid.id**	**detik.com**	**Nova.grid.id**
1. The plaintiff 2. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	1. The former governor of DKI Jakarta	1. Fifi Lety Indra/ Fifi 2. Basuki Tjahaja	1. Fifi Lety Indra Tjahaja Purnama/ Fifi

3. Ahok 4. The former governor of DKI Jakarta	2. Ahok 3. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	Purnama's younger sister 3. Ahok's sister 4. Ahok's attorney	2. Ahok's attorney 3. Ahok's younger sister
Julianto Tio		**Veronica Tan**	
detik.com	**Nova.grid.id**	**detik.com**	**Nova.grid.id**
1. Julianto Tio 2. Good friend 3. A businessman	1. Julianto Tio 2. Good friend 3. That businessman	1. Veronica/Vero 2. The defendant 3. His wife	1. Veronica/Vero 2. His wife

Figure 4.25. Classification Scheme in the Mention of Identity

At first, the researcher tries to analyze how the media mention men. both media use certain ways to refer to men identity. Heri Sulis is reffered by using some terms. First, he is called by his nickname or fullname 2 times for detik.com and 2 times for Nova.grid.id. second, he is mentioned by attaching his profesional degree/ job status 11 times for detik.com and 2 times for Nova.grid.id.Third, he is named by using terms which form possesive clause 9 times in detik.com and 3 times in Nova.grid.id. And the last, Nova.grid.id gives initial "SH" in mentioning his identity 7 times.

Similarly, Ahmad Yantinglie is reffered 22 times for detik.com and 13 times for Nova.grid.id by attaching his title. He is also called by his nicname and fullname 12 times for detik.com and 4 times for Nova.grid.id.

In addition, Basuki Thajaja Purnama (BTP) is mentioned by using his nickname "Ahok" 32 times for detik.com and 32 times for Nova.grid.id and by using his fullname 2 times for detik.com dan 3 times for Nova.grid.id. As well as Ahmad Yantenglie and Sulis Heri, BTP is reffered by attaching his title1 times for

detik.com and 3 times for Nova.grid.id. He also called using term “plaintif” 9 times only for detik.com.

Likewise, the media present some terms refers to Faisal Haris. He is called by his fullname or nickname such as *Faisal Haris* or just *Haris* 19 times for detik.com and 15 times for Nova.grid.id. As well as Sulis Heri, Faisal Haris is reffered by employing terms which form possesive clause 7 times for detik.com and 9 times for Nova.grid.id. He also mentioned by linking to his occupation 1 times for detik.com and 1 times for Nova.grid.id.

The last men participant is Julianto Tio. Both media call him using several ways. First, he is called by using his fullname and nicknames 16 times for detik.com and 23 times for Nova.grid.id. second, he is referred by using the term “good friend” 6 times for detik.com and 6 times for Nova.grid.id. Other terms atrributed to him is “that businessman and Veronica Tan’s boyfriend” appears in detik.com and Nova.grid.id 1 time for each.

The next discussion is how the media mention women identity. Farida Yeni is identified using the term “mistress” 5 times for detik.com and 2 times for Nova.grid..id. She is also named by forming possesive clause like “his wife” 4 times for detik.com and 5 times for Nova.grid.id. Other term refers to Farida Yeni is an initial form “FY” 19 times for detik.com and 3 times for Nova.grid.id. Nova.grid id used the term “female friend” 3 times. And the last she is recognized by using her fullname or nickname 3 times for detik.com and 10 times for Nova.grid.id.

Moreover, Jennifer Dunn is reffered by using her name 36 for detik.com and 32 for Nova.grid.id. Other terms used to identify Jennifer Dunn are “pelakor” which appears 3 times for detik.com and 5 times for Nova.grid.id, “that woman” , and “the artist” 1 times for each media.

The third women participant is Sarita Abdul Mukti. She is identified by the media using her name 40 times for detik.com and 29 times for Nova.grid.id. As well, Sarita is called as “Faisal Haris’s wife” 1 times for detik.com and 6 times for Nova.grid.id .

The last women participants are Fifi Letty Indra and Veronica Tan. The media call Fifi letty Indra using her name 8 times for detik.com and 22 times for Nova.grid.id. Additionally, the media put the phrase “Ahok’s younger sister” 4 times for detik.com and 4 times for Nova.grid.id. And the last, the media use the term “attorney” refers to Fifi 1 times for detik.com and 3 times for Nova.grid.id. Meanwhile Veronica Tan is identified by using her name 9 times for detik.com and 25 for Nova.grid.id. She is also reffered as “defendant” 7 times for detik.com and “his wife” 4 times for detik.com and 1 times for Nova.grid.id .

Firstly, the researcher tries to analyse how the media attach professional degree/ honorary title/ job status refers to men and women identity. The researchers found that the use of professional degree/ honorary titles was only used when the media referred to men identity. For the clear discussion can be seen in some clauses below :

(1) Bupati Katingan Digerebek *Anggota Polisi Suami Si Selingkuhan* (detik.com)

(The Katingan Regent was raided by a Police Member who is his mistress's husband)

(2) Bupati Katingan dan teman wanitanya ini digerebek *Aipda Sulis Heri, suami Farida Yeni* di Rumah Kontrakan di Jalan Nangka Kasongan Kabupaten Katingan Kalimantan Tengah, Kamis (7/1/2017) dini hari (Nova.grid.id)

(The Katingan Regent and his female friend were raided by Aipda Sulis Heri, Farida Yeni's husband at the Rented House on Nangka Kasongan Street, Katingan District, Central Kalimantan, on Thursday (07/01/2017) in the morning)

(3) Jalan perceraian rupanya harus ditempuh *mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok* dengan Veronica Tan untuk persoalan rumah tangganya (Nova.grid.id)

(Getting divorce seems to have to be taken by former Governor of DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, known as Ahok with Veronica Tan for his family problems)

In the sentences above, the media attach men and women profesional degree or job status like "The regent, Aipda, a police member,and former Governor of DKI Jakarta" refer to Ahmad yantinglie, Sulis Heri, and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. The Regent on data (1), in the context of Regional autonomy in Indonesia, is the term for the district head of the regency. The regent is chosen directly by the people in the local district. The regent is a political position because it is carried by political parties. The terms "The Katingan Regent" to

mention Ahmad Yantinglie means that he is a district head of Katingan Regency who was chosen by the majority of Katingan citizens.

Next, the use of "Aipda and a police member" to address Heri Sulis. Aipda is the abbreviation form of Adjunct Police Inspector Two. It is the lowest rank of the National Police High Commissioner ranks. In addition, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama is reffered using the term "former Governor of DKI Jakarta". Governor is a political position in Indonesia. A Governor is the head of the region for province elected by the people in the local province for a 5-year term through general election. The use of "former Governor of DKI Jakarta" refers to BTP means that BTP is the one who had led DKI Jakarta in the past.

Another terms designated to identify men and women participants is the use of some terms which form possesive clause. This can be seen from the following sentencs:

(4) Kasus ini merupakan laporan dari *suami FY* yang merupakan anggota Polri (detik.com).

(This case is a report from FY's husband who is a member of the National Police)

(5) Sarita Sebut *Suaminya* yang Selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn Tak Lagi Beri Nafkah (detik.com)

(Sarita claimed that her husband who cheated with Jennifer Dunn has no longer gives her money for living)

(6) Ahok Tegur *Selingkuhan Veronica Tan!* (Nova.grid.id)

(Ahok rebukes VeroniSca Tan's boyfriend)

(7) Sulis panggilan akrabnya, menemukan *istrinya*, Farida Yeni sedang tertidur dengan Ahmad Yantenglie dalam keadaan tanpa busana (Nova.grid.id)

(Sulis, his familiar nickname, found his wife Farida Yeni was asleep with Ahmad Yantenglie naked)

(8) *Istri Haris* sendiri mengatakan sudah memaafkan suaminya yang memilih untuk punya wanita idaman lain (Nova.grid.id)

(Haris's wife said that she had forgiven her husband for choosing the other woman)

(9) Apa yang disampaikan *si adik Ahok* ataupun gugatan Ahok itu masih sebatas pada versi Ahok (detik.com)

(What was conveyed by Ahok's younger sister or Ahok's lawsuit is just based on Ahok's version)

The data above indicates the existence of an ownership. The noun "husband, boyfriend, wife, younger sister" followed by initial refers to a person, possesive adjective (her and his), and people's name shows a relationship of belonging between one thing and another.

The use of the term 'FY's husband' refers to Sulis Heri means tha he is a man who is married to a woman initialized FY. Her husband on data (5) refers to Faisal Haris indicates that he is a man who is married to Sarita. He has a legal relationship in the form of marriage with Sarita. The term Veronica Tan's boyfriend on data (6) meaning that he is a man who has a romantic relationship

outside of marriage with Veronica Tan. The clause on the data emphasizes that Veronica has an affair.

Data (7) and (8), refers to Farida Yeni and Sarita indicates that they are women who have a legal relationship called marriage with men. Then on the data (9), the term Ahok's younger sister refers to Fifi Letty Indra means that Fifi is a sister with biological status from Ahok's parents.

The next method used by the media to mention men and women identity is by naming them according to the type of their occupation. Occupation is a person's typically or principal business or work, especially as a means of earning an income. It is a state of someone's being busy. The media refer to the identities of men and women by associating them with their type of activity in which they are engaged. It can be seen from these following clauses:

(10) Jennifer Dunn tetap menjadi wanita idaman lain untuk *Faisal Haris yang merupakan CEO sebuah perusahaan mobil mewah itu* (detik.com).

(Jennifer Dunn still becomes a mistress for Faisal Haris who is the CEO of a luxury car company)

(11) Fifi mengatakan *pengusaha itu* masih terus menghubungi Veronica (Nova.grid.id)

(Fifi said, that businessman still keeps in touch with Veronica)

(12) Sarita mengaku sudah ikhlas jika Haris jatuh kepelukan *artis sensasional tersebut* (Nova.grid.id)

(Sarita admitted that she was sincere if Haris falls in love with that sensational artist)

(13) *Kuasa hukum Ahok lainnya yang juga adik Ahok, Fifi Lety Indra*, menyebut Julianto Tio adalah sosok orang ketiga di rumah tangga Ahok-Vero (detik.com)

(Another Ahok lawyer who is Ahok's younger sister, Fifi Lety Indra, said Julianto Tio was the third person in Ahok-Vero's family)

On data (10), the term CEO is an abbreviation form of the Chief Executive Officer. It is the highest executive position in a company that is usually having board directors. Usually, the position of CEO is associated with strength, responsibility, honor, and a very high salary. Faisal Haris is introduced by the term "CEO of a luxury car company" means that he is the highest executive in the company that sells high-quality, comfort, and prestigious car.

Further, On data (11), the businessman refers to Julianto Tio indicated that he is a person who runs business. This business can be activities both in the business of buying and selling, as well as a production business that has the main purpose of obtaining profits and taking risks that might occur in his business activities.

In addition, The term "that sensational artist" on data (12) refers to Jennifer Dunn. Artist is a person occupied in an activity related to producing arts, performing arts, or demonstrating arts. This term is often used in the context of intertainment business. The use of phrase "that sensational artist" refers to

Jennifer Dunn means that Jennifer Dunn is an artist who causes great public interest and excitement.

The last, on data (13), the media use the term “attorney” refers to Fifi Letty indra. Attorney is a person who conducts or gives advice and a defensefor another person (client) who is related to the settlement of a legal case.

Another method used by the media to mention men is by using their fullname or nickname. Fullname is somebody’s real name including their first and last name and sometimes any middle names. It is usually given by parents when someone is born. On the other side, nickname is a subtitute or an alternative for the someone’s proper name of a familiar person. It is commonly used for chumminess or affection. The use of fullname and nickname refers to men and women identity can be seen in data (6) i.e Ahok, data (7) i.e Sulis, data (10) i.e Jennifer Dunn, data (11) i.e Fifi Letty Indra, and data (12) i.e Sarita.

Another terms used by the media to identify men and women is by using initials. The researcher found the use of initial refers to Farida Yeni and Heri Sulis. detik.com has strong prefenrence in giving initial to mention Farida Yeni. In contrast Nova.grid.id put initial quite a alot refers to Heri Sulis. Initial is the first letter of a name, mostly when used to represent someone’s name. According to Journalistic Code of Ethics (KEJ) 2006, aplicable on the national scale, the use of initials in writing news is intended for those who are victims of sexual violence or for those who are criminals under the age of 16. The use of initial aims to protect thevictims of sexual violence and criminals under the age of 16.

Some clauses below show the use of initials in mentioning men and women participants:

(14) Perbuatan mereka diketahui oleh *Aipda SH, suami FY* (Nova.grid.id)

(Their affair were known by Aipda SH, FY's husband)

(15) Skandal perselingkuhan itu terungkap ketika suami FY pulang bertugas dari Sampit sekitar pukul 00.00 WIB, Rabu (4/1),dan mendapati *istrinya* tidak berada di rumah (detik.com)

(Their scandal was revealed when FY's husband went home from Sampit around 00.00 pm, Wednesday (4/1), and found that his wife is not at home).

As well, the media uses some specific terms just to mark a particular person. There are "plaintiff" refers to Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, "good friend" refers to Julianto Tio, "mistress and female friend" refers to Farida Yeni, "pelakor and that woman" refers to Jennifer Dunn, and "defendant" refers to Veronica Tan.

Plaintiff on data (16) refers to Ahok meand that he is a person who submits a claim through a court because there is a right taken by another person or because of a problem with another, which is considered detrimental to him.The Plaintiff is also called the prosecutor or accuser. BTP was identified as the plaintiff meaning that the text writer associated him with his current problem that is divorce. BTP is described as a person who filed a lawsuit to the court over his current problem.

(16) Dengan demikian, gugatan perceraian ini merupakan satu-satunya jalan keluar terakhir yang ditempuh oleh *PENGGUGAT* (detik.com).

(In sum, this divorce accusation is the only final solution taken by PLAINTIFF)

Good friend on data (17) refers to julianto Tio. Literally, the word friend means a person who are together in a relationship of work, neighborhood, etc. The prhase “good friend” be supposed as someone who have very close relationship with someone else. Genally It is kind of frienship relationship and its use should be neutral. But on data (17) the use of “good friend” refers to Julianto Tio contains negative meaning. This supposed to be a short-term committed relationship done by a person who is married to other person who is not their husband or wive. In the context of the clause below, the term “good friend” is considered as “boyfried/sweetheart” or a person who have romantic relationship outside a marriage with Veronica Tan.

(17) Selain Ahok, anak-anak keduanya disebut sudah mencoba memintaVero mengakhiri hubungan dengan *'good friend'*-nya (detik.com)

(Ahok and their children have tried asking Vero to end the relationship with her 'good friend')

Similarly, on data (18), the term “female friend” is used to mention Farida Yeni. literally the term “female friend” means a woman who are together in a relationship of work, neighborhood, etc with a man. As well as the use of good friend to mention Julianto Tio, this term should be contains neutral meaning. But

in this case, the use of “female friend” on data (18) refers to Farida Yeni, has synonyms with the word “mistress” on data (19). It means that Farida Yeni is a women who has an extramarital sexual relationship with a married me. In other words, Farida Yeni is described as a woman who is not Ahmad Yantenglie’s wife but having a sexual relationship with him.

(18) Pintu Didobrak, Sang Bupati Terpergok Tanpa Busana Bersama *Teman Perempuan* (Nova.grid.id)

(The door was smashed, The Regent was caught naked with his female friend)

(19) Polisi menetapkan Bupati dan s*elingkuhannya* menjadi tersangka (detik.com)

(The police decided the Regent and his mistress to be the suspects)

Another specific term used to mention a particular participant is the word “pelakor” on data (20). It is an acronym of “perebut laki laki orang/ other woman’s husband fighters”. This term is identified as a woman who triggers a commotion due to subducting a man (husband) from his legal wife. The media put this term to identify Jennifer Dunn, meaning that she is potrayed as an active person who tooks someone else’s husband (in this context is Faisal Haris/ Sarita Abdul Mukti’s husband) to have a romantic/ sexual relationship with her illegally/ outside of legal marriage.

In addition, the media used the term “that woman” to refer Jennifer Dunn. The term "woman" can refer to a female person who are both adults and children. the use of the prhase “that woman” is used to designate a woman who is far from

the speaker, both distance and relationship. On the data (21), confirms that sarita appoints Jennifer Dunn as a person who is far from her, both distance and relationship.

(20) Karena terungkapnya skandal ini Jennifer Dunn yang sudah kerap kesandung masalah hukum itu dicap *pelakor* oleh ribuan netizen (detik.com)
(As this scandal revealed, Jennifer Dunn who has often been embraced by legal issues, was stigmatized as a ‘pelakor’ (a mistress/a woman who had an extramarital relationship with a married man) by thousands of netizens)

(21) “hanya saya menyayangkan kenapa harus *perempuan itu* yang dipelihara," ujar Sarita (Nova.grid.id)
(”I just don’t get why should be that woman” Sarita said)

Next specific term is “defendant” used to refer Veronica Tan. The Defendant is a person who is withdrawn before the Court because he/she allegedly violated the Plaintiff's rights. On data (22), the word defendant refers to Veronica Tan means that the media want to stressed that she was the woman who was sued for divorce by the man (Ahok) for the case of her family problems.

(22) "Akan tetapi usaha dimaksud tidak pernah berhasil, sebab dari TERGUGAT sendiri tidak ada daya upaya untuk hidup rukun dalam rumah tangga," demikian lanjutan penggalan isi dokumen.
(However, the intended effort never succeeded, because there was no effort to live in harmony in the household from the defendant itself, " the fragment of document contents continued).

Transitivity Choices : Process and Participants

As this study's focus is on processes and participants, the researcher will briefly give an explanation about the choice of the process types and the participants roles. Looking at the whole number of processes, both media have strong preference on material process and verbal process. Figure 4.2 shows the correlative frequency of each process types choosen by both media compared to the whole number of processes in this study.

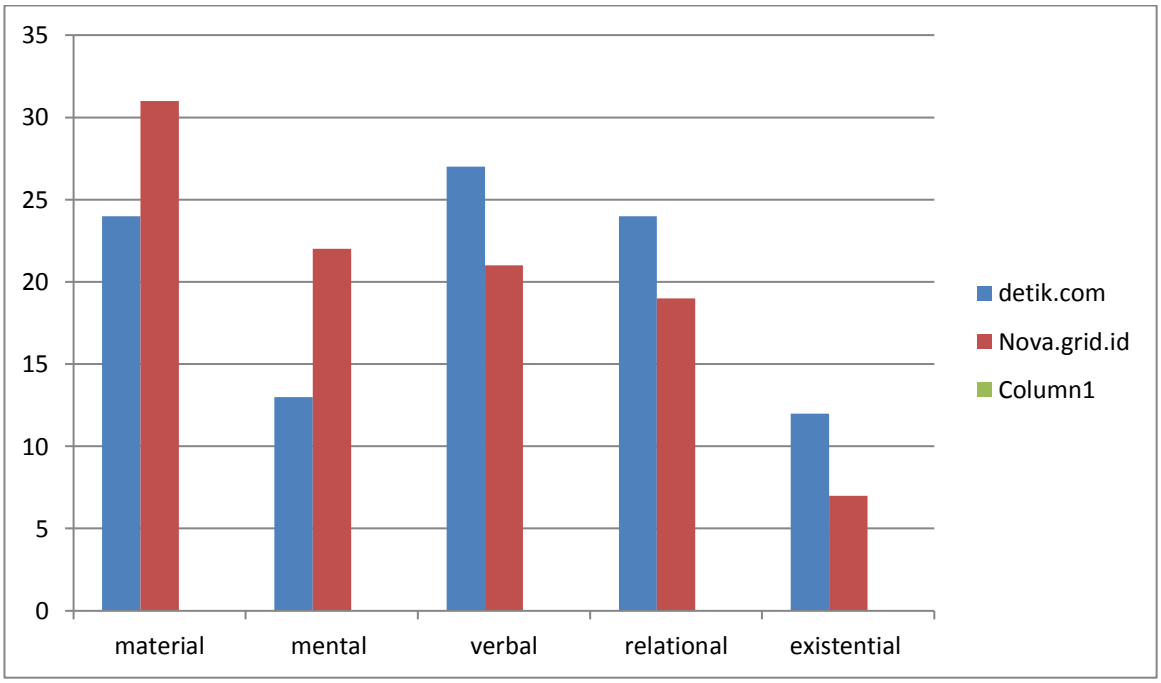

Figure 4.26. Choice of Process Types

The frequency ranking of the emergence of the five processes in both media are : 24 % of material process in detik.com and 31 % material process in Nova.grid.id, 27 % of verbal process in detik.com and 21 % of verbal process in Nova.grid.id, 24 % of relational process in detik.com and 19 % of relational

process in Nova.grid.id, 13 % of mental process in detik.com and 22 % of mental process in Nova.gird.id, and 11 % of existential process in detik.com and 7 % of existential process Nova.grid.id.

Moreover, an analysis of participants will reflect the process types above. It allows the researcher to know who (men or women), is in charge of the 'doing process', 'saying process' or who is described etc. Both media have differences in the choice of participant roles. detik.com prefers to put men as actors while women as sayer. On Nova.grid.id, men were also more dominant in the position of actor role, but women in senser role. Figure 4.3 shows the frequency of each participant which emerged in detik.com compared to the total number of participants in the whole of detik.com's news report. Figure 4.4shows the frequency of each participant in Nova.grid.id.

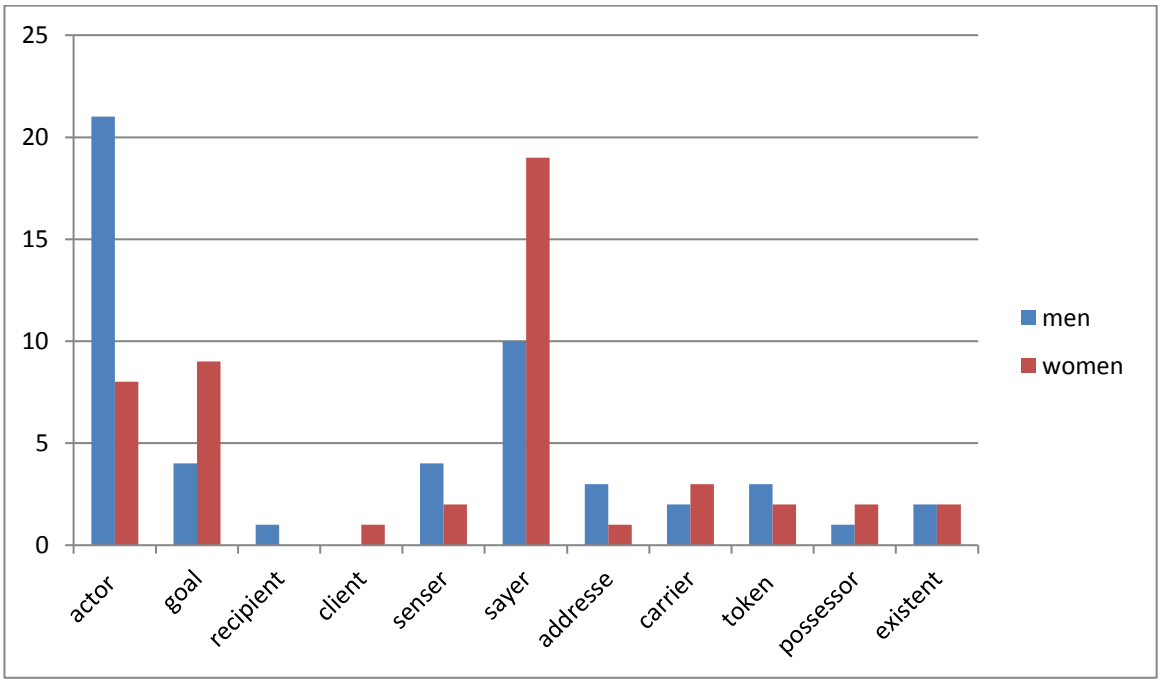

Figure 4.27. Participant Roles of detik.com

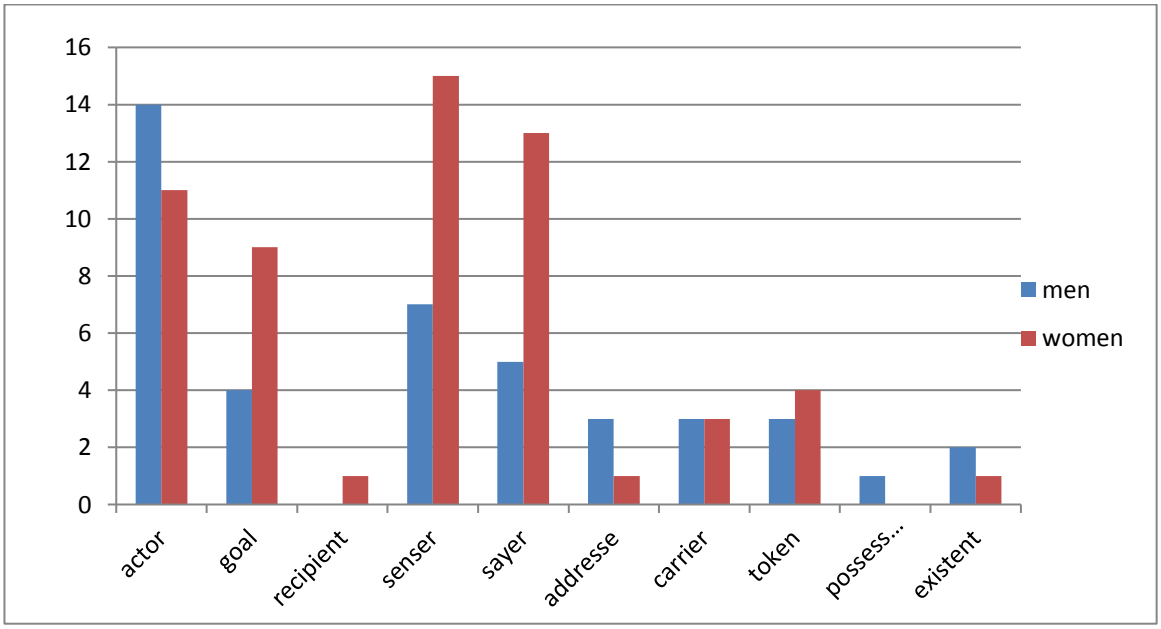

Figure 4.28. Participant Roles of Nova.grid.id

The frequency of men and women participants which emerged in detik.com are: 22 % of men and 8 % of women fill the actor roles, 4 % of men and 10 % of women fill the goal roles, 11 % of men and 18 % women fill the sayer roles, 3 % of men and 1 % of women fill the addresse roles, 4 % of men and 2 % of women fill the senser roles, 2 % of men and 3 % of women fill the carrier roles, 3 % of men and 2 % of women fill the token roles, 1 % of men and 2 % of women fill the possessor roles, 2 % of men and 3 % of women fill the existent roles.

Afterwards, the frequency of men and women participants which emerged in Nova.grid.id are : 14 % of men and 11 % of women fill the actor roles, 4 % of men and 10 % of women fill the goal roles, 7 % of men and 15 % of women fill the senser roles, 5 % of men and 13 % of women fill the sayer roles, 3 % of men

and 1 % of women fill the addresse roles, 3 % of women and 3 % of men fill the carrier roles, 3 % of men and 4 % of women fill the token roles, and 2 % of men fill 1 % of women are in the existent roles.

Material Process

As figure 4.2 shows, material process are the most dominant used by both media. Based on the data, there are 53 clauses material in detik.com and 69 clauses in Nova.grid.id. In this discussion, the researcher focuses on how the media represent men and women through the way the media put men and women as participan and and the categories of verbs which follow each participant. The researcher found that the actor role were dominant filled by men, while women were dominant filled the goal role. Based on the number of emergence both detik.com and Nova.grid.id placed men in the actor role more than women in the same role. The brief comparation can be seen in the table below:

Process Types	Participants role	Detik.com		Nova.grid.id	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Material	Actor	22 %	8 %	14 %	11 %
	Goal	4 %	10 %	4 %	10 %

Table. 4.29. The choice of Participant Roles in Material Process

In this discussion, the transitivity system that fills men and women participants in detik.com and Nova.grid.id are actor, and goal. The lingual units which fill material processes are called verbal groups, its participants are called

nominal groups, and circumstances are called adverbial groups or prepositional groups.

Men and Women as Actors

The researcher found that men were dominant placed as actor while women as goal in both detik.com and Nova.grid.id. Men as actors are positioned as a logical subject. It means that they are people who take an action followed by an object (goal) as the target of their action. Their appearance as actors are accompanied by transitive verbs, which subsequently require objects (goal).

Transitive verbs give the impression that the actions they did actually lead to something. In this case, the appearance of transitive verbs mostly followed by the participant's goal indicated the targets which want to be achieved. The presence of the transitive clauses through the text produced by both media in the news text could have the potential of describing men as active and dynamic. It can be seen from data (1), (2), and some clauses below:

(23) Dia (Heri Sulis) lantas mencari *FY* ke tempat kerjanya tapi hasilnya nihil (detik.com).

(He (Heri Sulis) then looked for FY to her work place but she wasn’t there).

(24) SH kemudian mencari istri di tempat kerjanya sebagai pegawai negeri sipil di sebuah

rumah sakit, tetapi tidak menemukannya (Nova.grid.id).

(Then, SH looked for the wife at her work place as a public servant in a hospital, but he didn't find her).

Based on data above, men were presented as actors in the material process are always followed by transitive verbs in both active and passive forms. Data (1) and (2) shows a police member and Aipda refers to Heri Sulis, presented as a logical subject which is preceded by verbal group 'raided' which functionated as a transitive verb. This transitive verbs automatically requires the presence of participant goal 'The Katingan regent and his female friend'. It is clear that although the sentences are in the form of a passive clause, there is no intention to hide the actors i.e Heri Sulis.

Heri Sulis as a logical subject followed by the verb 'raided' appears in 10 clauses at detik.com and 3 clauses on Nova.grid.id. It indicates that Heri Sulis is portrayed as an active, powerful, dominant, and has courageous to attack someone who has more power than him, in this case is The katingan regent.

Similarly, data (23) and (24) were formed in the same way, but in the active clauses. He and SH refers to heri Sulis, presented as a logical subject which is followed by transitive verb 'looked for' in active clauses form. The appearance of transitive verb 'looked for' requires object as participant goal. These two phrases show the action taken with a specific target , 'FY and the wife'. From the clauses, the text writer shows that men are active, dominant, and have the power to do and get something.

On the other hand some clauses also filled by women as actor. It can be seen on data (25) and (26). Data 25 and 26 are in the form of active clauses, displaying Shafa and Jennifer dunn as logical subjects that carry out actions accompanied by goals (objects). Both of them appear as actors followed by transitive verbs 'push, hit,pull, and destroy' which put 'Jennifer Dunn and Familiy' as its goals. But even though the action indicates process of doing something, those lead to negative or bad actions. On data (25), the emergences of transitive verbs 'push, hit, and pull' put other women as goal (object). This clauses illustrate other women as weak and passive.

On data (26), woman as actor is marked by the transitive verb 'destroy' which is followed by the object 'familiy' filled the goal role. This transitive verb leads to negative and bad actions as well. This clause implicitly removes the role of men in the affair cases. Basically, an affair is a matter of relations. But in that clause, the writer only treats the woman as the one who is guilty in destroying other woman family due to an affair.

(25) Shafa mendorong, melabrak lalu menjambang Jennifer Dunn di sebuah pusat perbelanjaan (detik.com)

(Shafa pushes, hits, then pulls Jennifer Dunn in the department store)

(26) Jennifer Dunn datang dan menghancurkan mahligai rumah tangganya (Nova.grid.id)

(Jennifer Dunn came and destroyed her family)

Men and Women as Goal

Data (1) shows the position of men as goal in a passive clause. However, it is still highlighting men as actor. Meanwhile, data (2), the position of men as goal does not stand independently but it is accompanied by other participant 'female friends' who served as objects of the action taken by the first participant (actor). This means, in positioning men in the goal role, the author of the text does not intend to focus on the role itself, but focuses on the actions taken by actor. From those clauses, it can be concluded that although men are positioned in the goal role, they are not fully described as being passive.

In addition, women fill the goal role can be seen in clauses (23), and (24). Those clauses show ‘FY and the wife’ refers to Farida Yeni in goal role. In the clauses, women as goal are compiled through a material process in the form of transitive verbs ‘looked for’. Based on the two data, there are three circumstances following the goal. They are circumstance of place, circumstance of cause, and circumstance of role. Circumstance of place on data (23) and (24) are in the form of prepositional group ‘in the work place’ whereas, circumstance of cause and circumstance of role on data (23) and (24) are in the form of adverbial group and nominal group ‘but she wasn’t there and as a public servant ’. The position of women in the goal roles indicates that women are positioned as targets for actions taken by actors, in this case, the actors are men.

The finding presented the position of goal role in both media is more dominant filled by women than men. Goal role is the second participant who

serves as a complement to the actions of the first participant (actor). This shows that those who fill the goal participants are passive. In this case, women are more dominant fill the goal role. It means that the text writer want to show that women are passive, weak and static.

Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process that shows activities concerning information.There are three participants in this process. They are sayer, addresse, and verbiage. Sayer is a participant who delivers the information. Addresse is a participant who receives the information. Verbiage is the information delivered by a sayer.

Based on the data, there are 58 verbal clauses at detik.com and 48 verbal clauses at Nova.grid.id. The most represented verb indicates the verbal process following sayer participant is 'claimed'. Meanwhile, the verb ‘ask’ is the most frequently-occuring verb that indicates the verbal process followed by addresse participants.

The verb ‘claimed’ emerged 4 times on detik.com and 6 times on Nova.grid.id, whereas the verb ‘ask’ emerged 7 times on detik.com and 4 times on Nova.grid.id. As table 4.6 shows, the sayer role are much more common filled by women, while addresse role are dominant filled by men (in not too significant difference).

Process Types	Participants role	Detik.com		Nova.grid.id	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Verbal	Sayer	10 %	19 %	5 %	13 %
	Addresse	3 %	1 %	3 %	1 %

Table. 4.30. The choice of Participant Roles in Verbal Process

Men and Women as Sayer

Based on data (27), (28), (29), and (30) , men and women as sayer are followed by verb ‘claimed’. Verbal process that occurs in the data shows Ahmad Yantinglie and Sarita as informants who give the infromations. What was conveyed by the informant is called verbiage. Then the verb ‘claimed’ in this context serves as a marker of the verbal process. The word ‘claimed’ is to state that something is the case, typically without providing proof of evidence.

Data (27)and (28) show that Yantinglie as a sayer informs that he had unregistered marriage with farida yeni. The verbiage emerged in the form of a defence. Verbiage participant which appear in this verbal process want to emphasize that what yantinglie has done (cheating with Farida Yeni) is legal. It underlines that he is an innocent because his actions are validated by religious law called unregistered marriage (nikah siri).

Moreover, data (29) show sarita as a sayer followed by verbiage in the form of negation. The negation explains that Sarita's husband no longer cares about her. In this case, Sarita as an informant emphasized that she was a victim of

an affair committed by her husband. Meanwhile, sayer on data (30), is followed by verbiage in the form of mental process especially concerning feeling or emotions. Based on the data, there is *circumstance of cause* preceded the sayer participant . In that clause, Sarita is described as a woman who has experienced disappointment. Even so, sarita then just let her cheating husband go from her life.

It shows that through the verbal process, the writer want to depict men as active. Men can make a defense through what they say. Meanwhile, women through the verbal process are portrayed to be more static. The verbal clauses made by women as sayer are just in the form of sharing, to inform and share their personal problems.

(27) Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie, yang dipergoki berselingkuh, mengaku telah

(The Regent of Katingan, Ahmad Yantenglie, who was spotted cheating on her, claimed to have unregistered marriage with FY).

(28) Bupati Kabupaten Katingan, H Ahmad Yantenglie mengaku sudah menikah siri dengan Farida Yenidi Bogor, sejak sebulan yang lalu (Nova.grid.id)

(The Regent of Katingan, H. Ahmad Yantenglie claimed to have unregistered marriage with Farida Yenidi Bogor, since a month ago).

(29) Sarita mengaku tidak mendapat respons dari sang suami (detik.com)

(Sarita claimed that she did not get a response from her husband)

(30) Meski sempat kecewa berat, Sarita mengaku sudah ikhlas (Nova.grid.id)

(Although she was disappointed, Sarita claimed that she has been sincere)

Men and Women as Addresse

The second participant in the verbal process is addresse. Addresse is a participant who received the message. Compared to the emergence of sayer, the appearance of addresse in the verbal process in both media was significant. Data (31), and (32) placed man (Julianto Tio) and woman (Veronica Tan) in addresse role. The verbiage which wants to be conveyed by the sayer is same that is asking them to end their relationship.

(31) Ahok, dikatakan Fifi menyempatkan datang dan meminta kepada Julianto secara baik-baik untuk meninggalkan istrinya (Nova.grid.id)

(Fifi said, Ahok took the time to come and ask Julianto to leave his wife in a good way)

(32) Selain Ahok, anak-anak keduanyadisebut sudah mencoba memintaVero mengakhiri hubungan dengan 'good friend'-nya (detik.com)

(Beside Ahok, their children are said to have tried asking Vero to end the relationship with her 'good friend')

Mental Process

Mental process is process that express human activities concerning senses, perception, cognition, desires, and emotions. There are two participants in the mental process namely senser and phenomenon. Senser is participant who feels or

who have sense. Phenomenon is participant that can be sensed and it can be in the form of objects or facts.

Based on the data, Nova.grid has a greater number of mental clauses than detik.com. In this study, there are 29 mental clauses at detik.com and 44 mental clauses at Nova.grid.id. The verb indicates the mental process which appears most often following men as senser participants is 'see'. Meanwhile, relating to women as senser, the researcher found that the use of verbs related to desiration and emotion like ‘want,will’ are more dominant.

The verb ‘see’ which follow men as senser emerged 2 times on detik.com and 9 times on Nova.grid.id. Nova.grid.id. table 4.7 shows, on detik.com the difference number of men and women as senser role is not too significant eventhough the percentage show that men as senser are greater than women in the same role. Otherwise, on Nova.grid.id, women are much more common filled the senser role.

Process Types	Participants role	Detik.com		Nova.grid.id	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Mental	Senser	4 %	2 %	7%	15 %

Table. 4.31. The choice of Participant Roles in Mental Process

Men and women as Senser

Data (33), and (34) show men as senser followed by transitive verb ‘see’. The verb ‘see’ states mental process as a process of perception through the sense of sight. What the senser see (phenomenon) in both data are in the form of acts.

Clause *his wife sleeping with Yantengli naked* and *a bag he recognized belonged to FY* are the forms of acts as object of perception.

In addition, data (35), and (36) show women fill the senser role. The mental processes are indicated by verb 'want and will'. These clauses contrue desiration. What the senser desire (phenomenon) in both data are in the form of acts. The objects of the desiration are *to split up from her husband* and *to get divorced from her husband.*

The difference between men and women as sensers is that men are shown as sensers related to the perceptive process while women tend to fill the desiderative process. Perceptive object are real but desiderative object are abstract (in the form of desire). It means that through the production of text, the author wants to illustrate that men are realistic and represented as being accurate while women are more speculative.

(33) Sulis terperanga melihat istrinya tengah tidur bersama Yantengli tanpa sehelai benang (detik.com)

(Sulis was shocked to see his wife sleeping with Yantengli naked)

(34) Di tempat itu, SH melihat ada tas yang dikenalinya sebagai milik FY

(At that place, SH saw a bag he recognized belonged to FY)

(35) Sarita sudah ingin berpisah dengan sang suami (detik.com)

(Sarita already wants to split up from her husband)

(36) Bahkan Sarita rela bercerai dari suaminya yang sudah menikahinya selama 19 tahun tersebut (Nova.grid.id)

(Even Sarita is willing to get divorced from her husband who had married her for 19 years)

Relational Process

A relational process is a process that connects one entity to another. Relationships that are formed can be in the form of ownership relationship, attributive relationship, or identification relationship. Ownership relationship involves two participants called *possessor-possessed* participant, attributive relationship includes two partsicipants called *carrier-attribute* participant, and identification relationship requires *token-value* as its participant.

Based on the data, detik.com contains 52 relational clauses and Nova.grid.id has 42 relational clauses. On detik.com 15 clauses were filled by *carrier-attribute* participants, 32 clauses were filled by *token-value* participants, and the 5 remaining clauses were *possessor-possessed* participants. Meanwhile, on Nova.grid.id, *carrier-attribute* participants are found in 21 clauses, whereas 20 clauses were filled by *token-value* participants. There is no *possessor-possessed* participant be found on Nova.grid.id.

From the whole clauses, the percentages of men and women who fill each participant in the relational process are as shown in the table 4.8 below:

Process Types	Participants role	Detik.com		Nova.grid.id	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Relational	Carrier	2 %	3 %	3 %	4%
	Token	3 %	2 %	3 %	4 %
	Possessor	1 %	2 %	0	0

Table. 4.32. The choice of Participant Roles in Relational Process

Men and Women as Carrier

In this discussion, women (Farida Yeni) and men (Ahmad Yantenglie) as carrier on data (37), (38), (39), and (40) are involved as participants who were given the attributes. In this relational process, the carrier and attribute are marked by verbal group 'became, and set'. The words 'became and set' included in the category of verbal groups that indicate the attributive meaning. The verb 'became and set' show the attribute given to the carrier in the form of nominal group 'suspect'. A suspect is a person suspected of being a criminal because of their actions that break the law.

These relational clauses describe what case is trapping them (carrier). It means that the text writer portray men and women as being criminal. They are depicted as the perpetrators of immoral acts by both detik.com and Nova.grid.id.

(37) Bupati Katingan dan selingkuhannya jadi tersangka perzinaan (detik.com)

(The Katingan regent and his mistress became the suspects of Adultery)

(38) Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie (44) dan teman wanitanya, FY (34), ditetapkan sebagai *tersangka* atas dugaan perzinahan (Nova.grid.id)

(The Katingan Regent, Ahmad Yantenglie (44) and his female friend, FY (34), were set as suspected suspects of adultery).

(39) Bupati Katingan dan FY telah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka dan dijerat Pasal 284 KUHP tentang Perzinaan dengan ancaman 9 bulan penjara (detik.com)

(The Katingan Regent and FY have been set as suspects and were charged with article 284 of KUHP concerning adultery with a threat of 9 months in prison)

(40) Keduanya sudah ditetapkan sebagai ***tersangka*** dalam kasus perzinahan," (Nova.grid.id)

(Both of them have been set as suspects in the case of adultery)

Men and Women as Token

Men and women as *token* on data (41), (42), (43), and (44) are served as an identifier (participant who were given a value), while the *value* is construed as identified. Based on the data, the identification process in the data is marked by auxiliary verb 'is'. Data (41) show FY as an identifier. The value that follows identifier is in the form of a nominal group 'legal wife of a police officer' as an identification unit.

On data (42), participant who acts as an identifier is my husband refers to Haris. Haris is identified by adjective marker 'a man who adores his wife' as an identification unit.Similarly, data (43) and (44) put Ahok and Veronica Tan as

participants who were given an identity or value. They are identified as ‘plaitif and victim’.

(41) FY diketahui merupakan istri sah seorang polisi yang bekerja di Kalteng. (detik.com)

(FY is known to be the legal wife of a police officer who works in Central Kalimantan).

(42) Suami saya itu lelaki yang sangat memuja istrinya (Nova.grid.id)

(My husband is a man who adores his wife so much).

(43) Dalam dokumen tersebut, Ahok disebut sebagai PENGGUGAT sedangkan Veronica sebagai TERGUGAT (detik.com)

(In the document, Ahok is referred as the PLAINTIFF while Veronica is the DEFENDANT)

(44) Fifi menilai Veronica Tan adalah korban (Nova.grid.id)

(Fifi thinks that Veronica Tan is a victim)

Men and Women as Possessor

The emergences of ownership clauses in detik.com are not very significant. As well, there is no such clauses emerged in Nova.grid.id. Ownership clauses in relational process show the relationship of belonging between possessors (owner) and possessed (something owned). Based on the data, the ownership clause in the data is marked by auxiliary verb ‘has’. Data (45) and (46) show Ahmad yantinglie and Farida Yeni as possessor. Something that belongs to

the possessor is in the form of nominal group ‘wife’ and adverbial group ‘a legal relationship with Aipda Sulis Heri’. Through this relational process, the text writer describe that the participants in the clause already have a legal relationship or marriage.

(45) Dalam pertimbangannya, hakim melihat kalau Ahmad Yantengli sebagai pejabat publik telah memiliki istri (detik.com)

(In his consideration, the judge saw that Ahmad Yantengli as a public representative who already has a wife).

(46) Sedangkan Farida Yeni dengan statusnya sebagai Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN), masih

memiliki hubungan sah dengan Aipda Sulis Heri (detik.com)

(While Farida Yeni, with her status as a public servant, still has a legal relationship with Aipda Sulis Heri)

Existential Process

This process represent that something happens or exists. Existential process has only one participant called *existent.* Based on the data, there are 25 existential clauses at detik.com and 17 existential clauses at Nova.grid.id. The data are dominated by existential processes in the form of verbs followed by a nominal group functioning as existent. In this process, verbs expressing the existential clauses are ‘is currently in, absent, returned, and come back’. Table 4.9 shows that there are no significance differences in number between men and women as existent.

Process Types	Participants role	Detik.com		Nova.grid.id	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Existential	Existent	2 %	2 %	2 %	1 %

Table. 4.33. The choice of Participant Roles in Existential Process

Men and Women as Existent

In this discusion, tehere are 4 nominal groups, functioning as the existent. They are 'the plaintif' refers to Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, Vero or her lawyer, SH refers to Sulis Heri, and Jennifer Dunn'. On data (47), 'the palintif' as an existent is followed by existential clauses and circumstance of place which refers to the existence of participant in particular place. Data (48) and (49) show 'Vero and her lawyer' and 'SH' as the existents followed by verbal group refers to the presence of the existent in particular situation and place. The precense of circumstance of place on data (47), (48) and (49) signify that men and women in the existential process are placed in certain context.

Jennifer Dunn on data (50) appears as an existent, followed by verbal group 'comes back'. This verb signify an upturn of a well-know person. This verbal group is followed by circumstance of accompaniment 'with unpleasant news'. Through the existential process, the text writer describe that the emergence of women as existent are accompanied by the particulat issue.

(47) Dalam kondisi PENGGUGAT yang saat ini sedang berada dalam tahanan di MAKO BRIMOB (detik.com)

(in the plaintiff's condition who is currently in custody at MAKO BRIMOP)

(48) Dalam sidang perdana hari ini, Vero ataupun pengacaranya tidak hadir (detik.com).

(In today's first trial, Vero or her lawyer were absent).

(49) Saat itu SH baru pulang dari Sampit, Kotawaringin Timur (Nova.grid.id)

(At that time SH had just returned from Sampit, East Kotawaringin)

(50) Jennifer Dunn kembali muncul dengan kabar tak menyenangkan (Nova.grid.id).

(Jennifer Dunn comes back with unpleasant news)

4.2 Men and Women Representation

Based on the linguistic exspresion explained in the previous chapter, the researcher tried to analyze how both media represent men and women through their text production. The first analysis is concerned on how the two media refer men and women identity. As stated by Sara Mills, naming are essential for the gender construction. The data show that both media embed profesional, executive and honorary degree in mentioning men identity. For example, the use of ‘Katingan regent’ refers to Ahmad Yantinglie or ‘AIPDA Sulis’ refers to Sulis Heri. But this kind of embeding did not occur in mentioning women's identity.

This indicates that through the production of the text, the text writer put men in an honorable position. By attaching their professional, executive, or honorary degree and citing their occupation, the media want to emphasize that

men are educated and professional. They are physically strong, having courage and loyalty . Otherwise men also portrayed as a person who had high social status, rational, intelectual and have authority in social life.

In addition, women identities are displayed by using initials and by changing their identity with several terms which contains negative connotations. These cases can be seen in the phrase like ‘mistress, female friend, the sensational artist etc’. The use of initials and negative terms are implicitly degrading women’s position.

As well, both media use the term ‘selingkuhan’ refers to men and women identiy. But when the word ‘selingkuhan’ is addressed to the cheating men, this word formed a possessive clause which is followed by women’s real name for instance, in the use of ‘Selingkuhan Veronica Tan’. In contrast, when the term ‘selingkuhan’, addressed to the cheating women, it is not followed by men’s real identity. Both media put only ‘selingkuhan’ or ‘selingkuhannya’. By attaching woman’s real name (veronica Tan) after the word ‘selingkuhan’, the media focus on Veronica. This phrase assert that Veronica is having an affair. Women are described as being unfaithful to their partners.

Similar things occurred to the word choice ‘police officer’s wife vs FY’s husband’. The word ‘wife’ is followed by men’s profession. Meanwhile, the word ‘husband’ is followed by woman's initials. The use of this initial is not neutral. Abbreviation to hide someone’s real names is usually intended for the perpetrators and victims of crime. It indicates that the media want to hide women’s real

identity. In this case, through the naming process both media placed women in subordinate position. Women are described as those who are under the authority of others. Otherwise, men are depicted as superior

Then, the phrase ‘female friend and that woman’ are explicitly neutral, but in the context of affair case presented by detik.com and nova.grid.id, it contained negative meanings which refers to mistress or a woman who have romantic relationship with other woman’s husband outside a marriage. What explicitly implies a negative attribute to women is the use of the term ‘pelakor. Basically the affair case is a matter of relations. But by labeling the women as ‘pelakor, women are described to be more active than men. While men are described as passive who could be snatched easily. In the production of the text, the responsibility of the men for his actions (cheating with other women) is explicitly erased.

The second analysis is concerned on how the media represent men and women through the choice of process types and participant. In material process, men are more dominantly categorized as actor while women fill more goal role. This shows that men are subjects who take action to achieve certain goals. Through the material process, the text writer illustrates that men are dominant, aggressive and active. Otherwise, women as goal are described as submissive. It means that women are shown only as the object or target of the actions taken by actor. In sum, through the text production, women are portrayed as passive and submissive.

Moreover, in verbal process men as sayer are depicted as active. The verbal processes conducted by men are in the form of defensive clauses. The aim is to show the reader that in the affair case, men are innocent. Meanwhile, women through the verbal process are portrayed to be more static. The verbal clauses made by women as sayer are just in the form of sharing. Its purpose is just to inform and share their personal problems.

Furthermore, in mental process men are described as being realistic. This is reflected by so many perceptive clauses following men as senser. Meanwhile, women through mental processes are described as being more speculative and emotional. It can be seen from the number of desiderative clauses following women as senser. The last, through the relational and existential process , both men and women are represented equally.

4.3 The Socio Cultural Context

Affair is taboo in Indonesia. But, this taboo is often shown by the media through their news report. The news which are dominated by how man was having sexual relationship to woman who were not his wife and then raided by the woman's husband. As an event that is suitable for public consumtion, the media presents various kinds of affair cases. certainly in different way and point of view of each media.

However, men affair cases are more often highlighted by the media than women in the same cases. An affair is often associated with self-worthiness. In

our society, there is a perception that affair is natural for men. Therefore, in this case, women who are willing to have an affair (pelakor) are considered to be more dishonorable than men. Although in the affair cases both men and women are guilty. In this case, women who have an affair have greater moral obligation than men in the same role. Women become the object being blamed in affair case. If the wife is having an affair then the woman will be blamed, if the husband is having an affair then the third person (women) will also be blamed.

In general, Indonesian society a society that upholds the value of patriarchy, put men as leaders and head of the family. This conception is based on religious understanding which then becomes the basic foundation. There is an assumption that a husband has higher degree than a wife. Meanwhile, the wife is more associated as a servant who must keep her honor and obey her husband. Therefore, a cheating woman is often associated as a dishonorable woman, even 'disgusting'. Whereas the husband who cheated is more often perceived as something normal.

Based on the social level, the discourse produced by detik.com and Nova.grid are gradually shaping the reader's paradigm regarding affair cases. This paradigm is in the form of a way of thinking which considers that in the affair case, only women are blamed. The media in this case, raise the patriarchal value through their news texts production that contain gender bias. Then, this gender bias will take root in society, forming stigma and stereotypes about the women

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher present the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is based on the analysis of the data as explained in chapter four which answer the problem statements of this thesis. The suggestion is also provided to whom who reads this thesis and to the other researchers who are interersed to conduct the similar research related to Critical Discourse Analysis field.

5.1 Conclusion

This research shows several findings related to gender bias through critical discourse analysis including analysis of vocabularies and grammar. detik.com and Nova.grid.id have the same style in representing men and women through their language choices, process types and participants choices. Based on vocabularies, the findings indicate that the text writer used classification scheme in the mention of identity. Through classification scheme, the text writer put men in an honorable position. Men are described as being educated, profesional and having high social value while women are considered to be dishonorable.

Meanwhile the gender bias portrayed through grammar show that in material process, men are more dominantly categorized as actor while women as goal. It indicates that through the material process, men are described as being dominant, aggressive and active. Otherwise, women are portrayed as being passive and submissive.

In addition, gender bias also seen from verbal and mental process. In verbal and mental process men are described as being defensive and realistic while women are described as being more static, speculative and emotional.

In the stage of explanation, the gender-biased discourse produced by both media is influenced by the patriarchal culture.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher realizes that this research contains many weaknesses. However, the researcher want to give some suggestion to the next researcher who are interested in conducting similar study. First, the Critical Discourse Analysis approach used to analyze gender-biased discourse can be combined with other theories such as Sara Mills perspective. Sara Mill has strong preference in gender and feminist field.

Second, the next researcher can conduct gender discourse research based on interpersonal meaning. Interpersolnal meaning is used to see the relationship between the writer and the reader through the discourse production.

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX I

detik.com, Kamis 05 Januari 2017, 16:18 WIB

Bupati Katingan Tertangkap Basah Selingkuh dengan Istri Polisi

Katingan - Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie di Kalimantan Tengah (Kalteng) tertangkap basah berselingkuh dengan istri HH. Ahmad sempat menjalani pemeriksaan di Mapolres Katingan.

"Benar ada peristiwa itu (perselingkuhan). Tadi Bupati Katingan sempat kita lakukan pemeriksaan awal terkait peristiwa tersebut," kata Kapolres Katingan AKBP Tato Pamungkas saat dihubungi **detikcom**, Kamis (5/1/2017).

Tato menjelaskan perselingkuhan antara bupati dan istri anggota Polri berinisial FY ini digerebek langsung oleh suaminya.

"Yang menggerebek suaminya sendiri (suami FY)," kata Tato.

Tato menyebut penggerebekan itu dilakukan sekitar pukul 02.00 WIB dini hari. Saat digerebek, diketahui pasangan selingkuh ini berada di dalam kamar.

"Dari sana kasus ini dilaporkan ke Polsek setempat. Selanjutnya pihak Polsek menghubungi Polres Katingan," kata Tato.

(cha/fjp)detik.com, Kamis 05 Januari 2017, 16:29 WIB

Bupati Katingan Digerebek Anggota Polisi Suami Si Selingkuhan

Jakarta - Bupati Katingan, Kalimantan Tengah Ahmad Yantenglie tertangkap basah berselingkuh dengan istri anggota polisi. Ahmad digerebek di kos milik selingkuhannya.

Demikian disampaikan, Kapolres Katingan, AKBP Tato Pamungkas kepada detikcom, Kamis (5/1/2017). Tato menjelaskan, penggerebekan dilakukan sekitar pukul 02.00 dini hari.
"Penggerebekan dilakukan di rumah kos istri dari anggota," kata Tato.

Tato menjelaskan, perselingkuhan antara bupati dengan istri anggota Polri inisial FY ini digerebek langsung oleh suaminya.
"Yang menggerebek suaminya sendiri (suami FY)," kata Tato.

Saat digerebek diketahui pasangan selingkuh ini berada dalam kamar. Suami FY memilih untuk langsung melapor ke kantor polisi.

"Dari sana kasus ini dilaporkan ke Polsek setempat. Selanjutnya pihak Polsek menghubungi Polres Katingan," kata Tato.
(cha/fjp)

detik.com, Jumat 06 Januari 2017, 11:50 WIB

Bupati Katingan dan Selingkuhannya Jadi Tersangka Perzinaan

Idham Kholid - detikNews
Jakarta - Polda Kalimantan Tengah meningkatkan status hukum kasus Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie dan FY, yang tepergok berselingkuh. Polisi menetapkan Bupati dan selingkuhannya menjadi tersangka.

"Iya, sudah jadi tersangka," kata Kabid Humas Polda Kalteng AKBP Pambudi Rahayu saat dihubungi **detikcom**, Jumat (6/1/2017).

Bupati Katingan dan FY dijerat dengan Pasal 284 KUHP tentang perzinaan. Kasus ini merupakan laporan dari suami FY yang merupakan anggota Polri.

Skandal perselingkuhan itu terungkap ketika suami FY pulang bertugas dari Sampit sekitar pukul 00.00 WIB, Rabu (4/1), dan mendapati = tidak berada di rumah. Dia lantas mencari FY ke tempat kerjanya, tapi hasilnya nihil.

Selanjutnya suami FY mencoba mencari ke tempat kos istrinya. Sebab, beberapa hari sebelumnya, sang istri sempat berbicara akan mencari rumah kos.

Saat tiba di lokasi itu, suami FY kaget karena mendapati istrinya tengah bersama pria lain, yaitu Ahmad Yantenglie. Suami FY melaporkan hal itu ke Polsek setempat, yang kemudian mengamankan keduanya.
(idh/fdn)

detik.com, Jumat 06 Januari 2017, 17:39 WIB

Bupati Katingan Mengaku Sudah Nikah Siri dengan Selingkuhannya

Idham Kholid - detikNews
akarta - Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie, yang dipergoki berselingkuh, mengaku telah menikah siri dengan FY. Sementara status FY hingga kini masih resmi sebagai istri yang sah dari seorang anggota Polri.

"Anggota Bintara ini kan nikah resmi dengan FY, sampai sekarang masih suami-istri sah," kata Direktur Reserse Kriminal Umum Polda Kalteng Kombes Gusde Wardana saat dihubungi **detikcom**, Jumat (6/1/2017).

Gusde melanjutkan, hubungan Bupati Katingan dengan FY semakin dekat dalam

setahun ini. Kepada polisi, mereka menyatakan semakin merasa dan ada kecocokan dalam 6 bulan terakhir serta jatuh cinta.

"Dari pengakuan mereka berdua, mereka telah melakukan nikah siri di Bogor," ujarnya.

Karena itu, tidak ada penyesalan yang tampak karena mereka mengaku telah menikah siri. "Iya, karena itu istri saya. Saya tiduri kapan pun, saya apakan kapan pun, di mana pun, saya merasa nyaman, karena istri saya, *gitu*," kata Gusde menirukan ucapan Bupati Yantenglie.

Namun tentu saja itu baru sebatas pengakuan Ahmad. Gusde menegaskan pihaknya masih mempelajari lebih jauh soal kemungkinan keterangan palsu. Sebagaimana disebutkan di atas, FY diketahui merupakan istri sah seorang polisi yang bekerja di Kalteng.

"Tapi itu kan bukan pernikahan yang sah, karena statusnya istri orang. Itu nanti kita dalami. Kita pelajari dulu nanti apakah memberi keterangan-keterangan palsu," tuturnya.

Bupati Katingan dan FY telah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka dan dijerat Pasal 284 KUHP tentang Perzinaan dengan ancaman 9 bulan penjara. Meski tidak ditahan, keduanya dikenai wajib lapor dua kali seminggu.

detik.com, Jumat 31 Maret 2017, 10:54 WIB

MA Kabulkan Pemakzulan Bupati Katingan karena Selingkuh

Edward Febriyatri Kusuma - detikNews
Jakarta - Mahkamah Agung (MA) mengabulkan pemakzulan Ahmad Yantengli sebagai Bupati Katingan. Yantengli dianggap telah melakukan perbuatan tercela dan mengakui dirinya selingkuh.

Kasus bermula ketika Ahmad Yantengli dengan Farida Yeni tertangkap basah selingkuh oleh suami Farida, Aipda Sulis Heri Suyanto, di kawasan Kasongan, Jumat (6/1) lalu. Sulis terperanga melihat istrinya tengah tidur bersama Yantengli tanpa sehelai benang. Keduanya pasangan selingkuh itu pun di bawa ke kantor polisi.

Singkat cerita, perkara asusila ini terungkap ke DPRD dan masyarakat, Yantengli dianggap telah mencemarkan nama baik Katingan dan Adat Kalimantan. Masyarakat pun melakukan aksi protes di DPRD Kabupaten Katingan. Mereka meminta DPRD untuk memakzulkan Ahmad Yantengli dari jabatan sebagai kepala daerah.

Tak lama dari aksi protes itu, Aipda Sulis membuat laporan ke Polda Kalimatan Tengah. Sulis menutut proses hukum yang adil atas perbuatan Yantengli, karena dianggap merusak bahtera rumah tangga mereka. Laporan itu semakin memantapkan DPRD

Katingan untuk pemakzulan.

Sayangnya di tengah perjalanan, Aipda Sulis mencabut laporan tanpa alasan jelas. Meski begitu, DPRD tetap pada langkahnya untuk memakzulkan Ahmad Yantengli sebagai Bupati Katingan. Konsolidasi dan kordinasi terus dilakukan legislatif dengan mendatangi DPRD Garut, Kemendagri dan MA.

Puncaknya pada tanggal 18 Februari 2017, Seluruh Fraksi di DPRD Kabupateng Katingan sepakat untuk mengusulkan pemberhentian kepada Ahmad Yantengli sebagai Bupati Katingan. Sedangkan Ahmad Yanteng tetap pada pendiriannya tidak mau mundur, dan menanggap kalau hubungan dengan Farida Yeni bukan perselingkuhan. Lalu apakah kata MA ?

"Mengabulkan Permohonan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) Kabupaten Katingan,Menyatakan Keputusan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kabupaten Katingan Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pendapat DPRD Kabupaten Katingan atas Dugaan Perbuatan Tercela, melanggar Etika dan melanggar Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang dilakukan oleh Bupati Katingan, berdasar hukum," ujar ketua majelis, Supandi dengan anggotannya Is Sudaryono dan Yulius sebagaimana dikutip detikcom dari website MA, Jumat (31/3/2017).
Dalam pertimbangannya, hakim melihat kalau Ahmad Yantengli sebagai pejabat publik telah memiliki istri. Sedangkan Farida Yeni dengan statusnya sebagai Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN), masih memiliki hubungan sah dengan Aipda Sulis Heri
"Cara berfikir Ahmad Yantenglie (Bupati Katingan) bersifat dikotomi dengan mengabaikan semangat Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan yang mengabdi/memperkuat hukum Islam tentang Perkawinan," pungkasnya.

Sarita Sebut Suaminya yang Selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn Tak Lagi Beri Nafkah

Rabu, 07 Jun 2017 12:35 WIB · Desi Puspasari – detikHOT

akarta - Pengakuan Sarita Abdul Mukti soal suaminya yang selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn menyita perhatian begitu luas. Ada yang pro ada juga yang kontra dengan keberanian Sarita membuka perilaku suaminya.

Beberapa waktu lalu, Sarita tampak mem-posting video sedang menge-pack barang-barang untuk dikirim ke Indonesia. Kepada detikHOT, Rabu (7/6/2017), Sarita mengatakan barang-barang tersebut sengaja dikirim dari Melbourne ke Indonesia karena dia bersama tiga anaknya akan kembali tinggal di Jakarta.

"Itu barang-barang on the way ke Jakarta. Aku juli for good di Jakarta," ucap Sarita.

Sarita mengatakan suaminya, Faisal Haris yang memintanya untuk kembali ke Indonesia. Hal itu dikarenakan sang suami sudah tak mau lagi membiayai hidupnya di Melbourne. Hal itu terjadi setelah ia mengungkap skandal pasangannya dengan Jennifer Dunn.

"Haris tidak ada kata-kata maaf. Aku pulang atas perintah suami karena tidak mau biayai lagi dan rugi kan kalau bercerai nanti harus biayai aku," ucap Sarita.

Setelah membuka skandal hubungan suaminya dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita mengaku tidak mendapat respons dari sang suami. Sarita sudah ingin berpisah dengan sang suami.

Karena terungkapnya skandal ini, Jennifer Dunn yang sudah kerap kesandung masalah hukum itu dicap pelakor oleh ribuan netizen.

Jennifer Dunn membuat berita karena mengunggah kemewahan yang ternyata didapat dari suami orang. Tapi menurut Sarita, kehadiran Jennifer sudah lama ada di kehidupan suaminya.

Menurut Sarita, Jennifer dulu juga sempat menjalin asmara sebelum akhirnya Faisal Haris menikah dengannya.

Suami Direbut, Ini Kata Sarita Lihat Jennifer Dunn Lengket dengan Paranormal

Rabu, 07 Jun 2017 13:11 WIB · Desi Puspasari – detikHOT

Jakarta - Setelah ramai dituding pelakor, foto Jennifer Dunn bersama seorang pranormal, Ki Prana ramai diberitakan. Beragam komentar miring pun menyerang Jennifer Dunn.

Soal kedekatan Jennifer Dunn dengan Ki Prana, Sarita Abdul Mukti tak mau asal menuduh. Sarita yang suaminya disebut-sebut selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn hanya bisa menunggu waktu yang akan memberikan bukti.

"Biarkan waktu yang menjawab, apa yang sebenarnya Jennifer Dunn lakukan," ungkap Sarita kepada detikHOT, Rabu (7/6/2017).

Banyak netizen berkomentar kalau kedekatan Jennifer Dunn dengan paranormal untuk mendalami guna-guna. Lantas, bagaimana menurut Sarita?

"Aku nggak berani ngomong tentang itu. Karena susah membuktikannya," jawab Sarita.

Sampai saat ini Jennifer Dunn tak pernah memberi bantahan soal tudingan pelakor. Jennifer Dunn lebih sering mengungkapkan isi hatinya di media sosial.

Jennifer menuai kontroversi di medsosnya usai mengunggah kemewahan yang ternyata diberikan Fasial Haris, suami Sarita. Sarita mengaku juga sudah tak diberi nafkah saat ini oleh sang suami.
(pus/kmb)

Suami Makin Lengket dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita Bulat untuk Cerai

Kamis, 27 Jul 2017 11:22 WIB · Desi Puspasari – detikHOT

Jakarta - Tudingan perebut suami orang terus membututi Jennifer Dunn. Makin santer saja saat Sarita Abdul Mukti bicara soal hubungan Jennifer dengan suaminya.

Setelah diungsikan ke Melbourne, Sarita Abdul Mukti, Haris kembali pindah ke Indonesia dengan memboyong tiga anak perempuannya. Kembalinya ke Indonesia adalah permintaan sang suami.

Sarita berharap Jennifer Dunn bisa hilang dari rumah tangganya. Ternyata itu semua salah, Jennifer Dunn tetap menjadi wanita idaman lain untuk Faisal Haris yang merupakan CEO sebuah perusahaan mobil mewah itu.

sarita pun memutuskan untuk berpisah dari sang suami. Meski awalnya, Sarita berharap bisa mempertahankan rumah tangganya dan yakin Faisal Haris tidak akan kembali ke pangkuan Jennifer Dunn.

"Akhirnya, setelah menanti suami tak kunjung berubah menjadi baik, saya memutuskan untuk menggugat cerai," ucap Sarita kepada detikHOT, Rabu (26/7/2017).

Beberapa waktu lalu, Sarita cukup mendapat angin segar ketika suaminya mengatakan ingin kembali dengan dirinya. Sarita dan empat anaknya memaafkan Faisal Haris yang sudah selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn.

"Makin hari tidak menghargai kalau ada istri di rumah, sudah jarang pulang ke rumah, bahkan pakaian sudah tidak ada di rumah, dihubungi lewat whats app sudah tidak membalas," curhatnya.

Paling menyakitkan ketika Sarita Abdul Mukti melihat postingan Jennifer Dunn bersama Faisal Haris. arita mengatakan dia sama sekali tidak tahu di mana suaminya berada sekarang.

"Saya tidak tahu di mana dia sekarang, yang pasti dengan perempuan (Jennifer Dunn) itu," ungkap Sarita.

Suami Serong dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita Gugat Cerai

Minggu, 19 Nov 2017 18:15 WIB · Dyah Paramita Saraswati – detikHOT

Jakarta - Sarita Abdul Mukti mengungkapkan dirinya sudah melayangkan gugatan cerai untuk sang suami, Faisal Haris. Satu-satunya alasan adalah munculnya Jennifer Dunn.

Rumah tangga mereka kini berada di ujung perpisahan. Sosok Jennifer Dunn diduga kuat sebagai alasan utama gugatan itu dilayangkan.

"Aku sudah gugat cerai, tapi baru Jumat lalu. Sudah masukin gugatan ke pengadilan. Haris tetap tak berubah, sama seperti dulu," sesal Sarita saat berbincang dengan detikHOT.

Sarita mengatakan dirinya sudah cukup lama ingin bercerai dari Haris, akan tetapi sang suami mengatakan ingin kembali. Baru kali ini sepertinya ia kehabisan waktu untuk menunggu Haris kembali.

Sarita dan Haris sudah memiliki empat orang putri. Karena sang suami punya masalah perselingkuhan dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita dan anak-anaknya dianjurkan tinggal di Australia oleh Haris. Namun kini, Sarita dan anak-anaknya kembali ke Indonesia.

Sementara hubungan Haris dengan Jennifer Dunn sepertinya masih terjalin. Bahkan kabarnya, Haris sampai memberikan mobil mewah dan sejumlah uang untuk Jennifer Dunn.

Sarita pun menjelaskan apa yang sebenarnya terjadi dalam rumah tangganya. Namun hingga saat ini, Jennifer Dunn belum juga buka suara mengenai masalah tersebut.

Meski kemarin, media sosial dibuat heboh dengan munculnya video dari Shafa Aliya, putri ketiga Haris dan Sarita. Shafa mendorong, melabrak lalu menjambang Jennifer Dunn di sebuah pusat perbelanjaan.

Haris dan Jennifer Dunn masih juga tidak memberi respons atas kejadian tersebut.

Shafa Labrak Jennifer Dunn, Salma Fina Sunan Berterima Kasih

Minggu, 19 Nov 2017 13:22 WIB · Dyah Paramita Saraswati – detikHOT

Jakarta - Sebelum Faisal Haris, Jennifer Dunn pernah dikabarkan punya hubungan dengan Sunan Kalijaga. Masih segar dalam ingatan affair antara pengacara dan klien itu.

Sunan Kalijaga menjadi pengacara Jennifer Dunn ketika sang artis terlibat kasus narkoba. Hubungan mereka seperti tak sekedar hanya klien saja, sebab Sunan pernah tertangkap kamera mencium Jennifer yang tengah berada di balik ruang tunggu berjeruji besi di pengadilan negeri. Kejadian itu memang sudah bertahun-tahun lalu.

Kini, melihat putri Faisal Haris, Shafa Aliya melabrak Jennifer Dunn, putri Sunan Kalijaga pun turut berterimakasih.

"Terimakasih telah menyuarakan hatiku amarahku selama ini. LUAR BIASA! YOU GO GIRL! FIGHT FOR YOUR FAMILY, I SURBIBED YOU WILL SURVIVE!" tulis akun Salmafinasunan itu di Instagram.

Salma memang berada dalam posisi yang sama dengan Shafa. Sebagai seorang anak dari ayah yang diduga punya asmara dengan Jennifer Dunn.

detik.com, Selasa 09 Januari 2018, 11:02 WIB

Cerita Soal 'Good Friend' Vero di Dokumen Diduga Gugatan Cerai Ahok

Herianto Batubara - detikNews

Jakarta - Foto-foto lembaran yang disebut sebagai dokumen gugatan cerai Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) terhadap istrinya, Veronica Tan, beredar. Di dokumen itu, ada cerita soal jalinan hubungan Veronica dengan seseorang yang disebut 'good friend'-nya sehingga memicu gugatan cerai tersebut.

Cerita soal 'good friend' Veronica ada di salah satu foto lembaran tanpa nomor halaman. Dalam dokumen tersebut, Ahok disebut sebagai PENGGUGAT, sedangkan Veronica sebagai TERGUGAT.

"Bahwa PENGGUGAT telah melakukan segala macam upaya maksimal untuk merukunkan kembali rumah tangga yang telah retak tersebut dan hanya meminta satu hal agar TERGUGAT berhenti berhubungan dengan laki-laki 'good friend'-nya tersebut," demikian penggalan isi dokumen tersebut.

Kondisi rumah tangga Ahok-Veronica retak karena 'good friend' tersebut. Namun Ahok mencoba tetap mempertahankan rumah tangganya, tetap mencoba hidup bersama Vero, bahkan dengan meminta pendeta sebagai mediasi.
"Akan tetapi usaha dimaksud tidak pernah berhasil, sebab dari TERGUGAT sendiri tidak ada daya upaya untuk hidup rukun dalam rumah tangga," demikian lanjutan penggalan isi dokumen.

Selain Ahok, anak-anak keduanya disebut sudah mencoba meminta Vero mengakhiri hubungan dengan 'good friend'-nya. Namun, di dokumen itu, Vero disebut tetap melanjutkan hubungan.

"Padahal, selain anak-anak pun juga telah meminta agar TERGUGAT berhenti berhubungan dengan laki-laki good friend-nya, dalam kondisi PENGGUGAT yang saat ini sedang berada dalam tahanan di MAKO BRIMOB, tentu hal yang dibutuhkan oleh PENGGUGAT adalah dukungan moril dari TERGUGAT selaku istri sah dari PENGGUGAT," lanjutan isi dokumen.

"Namun dengan perbuatan TERGUGAT yang justru lebih memilih untuk tetap berhubungan dengan laki-laki good friend-nya dan tidak menghiraukan permintaan PENGGUGAT serta permintaan anak-anak, membuat PENGGUGAT semakin merasa tidak dapat lagi membina serta mewujudkan kehidupan rumah tangga yang bahagia kekal bersama TERGUGAT berdasarkan Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 1 Undang-Undang No 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan. Dengan demikian, gugatan perceraian ini merupakan satu-satunya jalan keluar terakhir yang ditempuh oleh PENGGUGAT."

Pengacara Ahok, Josefina A Syukur, menolak berkomentar soal dokumen ini. Namun dia juga tak membantah isi dokumen.

"Mohon maaf, karena ini masalah pribadi, saya tidak bisa mengungkapkan apapun yang menjadi alasan Pak Ahok mengajukan gugatan. Sebagai informasi saja, gugatan yang kami sampaikan dan terdaftar di pengadilan berjumlah 7 halaman," ujar Josefina saat dihubungi, Selasa (9/1/2018).

Dokumen itu, apabila benar, masih hanya sebatas dari satu versi yakni Ahok selaku penggugat. Setiap berkas gugatan harus dibuktikan di pengadilan.

Pihak Vero belum berkomentar mengenai gugatan cerai dan isi dokumen yang jadi viral tersebut. Berkas gugatan cerai telah didaftarkan dan dalam waktu dekat Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara akan memediasi Ahok dengan Vero.
(tor/fjp)

Rabu 31 Januari 2018, 11:35 WIB

Adik Ahok: Vero dan Julianto Tio Sudah Berhubungan 7 Tahun

Aditya Mardiastuti - detikNews

Jakarta - Fifi Lety Indra, adik Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok), mengungkap sosok orang ketiga yang disebut menjadi penyebab perceraian dengan Veronica Tan. Pria bernama Julianto Tio itu disebut sudah 7 tahun berhubungan dengan Vero.

"Bahwa ini sudah terjadi selama 7 tahun," kata Fifi di PN Jakarta Utara, Jalan Gajah Mada, Jakarta Pusat, Rabu (31/1/2018).

Sebelumnya, sempat ada cerita soal 'good friend' Vero yang beredar di media sosial. Cerita itu dipaparkan lewat lembaran kertas yang disebut sebagai dokumen gugatan cerai Ahok ke Vero.

Fifi menyebut Ahok sudah lama tahu soal sosok Julianto. Bahkan Ahok pernah bertemu langsung dengan pria itu.

"Baik Pak Ahok secara pribadi maupun Sean (putra sulung Ahok, Nicholas Sean Purnama, red) secara pribadi juga pernah mendatangi Julianto Tio itu untuk meminta kepada beliau, waktu beliau masih jadi gubernur. Meminta baik-baik supaya meninggalkan istrinya demi keutuhan keluarga masing-masing mengingat beliau ini sudah punya keluarga dan anak. Tapi dengan sombongnya Julianto Tio itu menolak," jelas Fifi panjang-lebar.

Apa yang disampaikan si adik Ahok ataupun gugatan Ahok itu masih sebatas pada versi Ahok. Pengadilan sebelumnya menyatakan akan mengecek versi kedua belah pihak.

Vero ataupun pengacaranya, juga sosok Julianto Tio, belum bisa dimintai konfirmasi soal hal ini. Dalam sidang perdana hari ini, Vero ataupun pengacaranya tidak hadir sehingga sidang ditunda menjadi Rabu, 7 Februari 2018.

Rabu 14 Februari 2018, 13:51 WIB

Bukti Kedekatan Vero dan Julianto Tio akan Dibeberkan di Sidang

Faiq Hidayat - detikNews

Jakarta - Sidang perceraian Ahok dan istrinya, Veronica Tan, dengan agenda pembuktian ditunda hingga Rabu (21/2) mendatang. Pengacara Ahok mengatakan nantinya, dalam persidangan, mereka akan membeberkan bukti-bukti kedekatan Vero dan Julianto Tio.
Kuasa hukum Ahok, Josefina Agatha Syukur, menyebut akan membawa sejumlah bukti kedekatan Julianto Tio dan Vero ke persidangan pekan depan.
"Tadi sudah disebutkan juga ada rekaman dan ada surat-surat itu aja. Setelah sidang baru kita bisa uraikan minggu depan detailnya," kata Josefina di Pengadilan Jakarta Utara, Jalan Gajah Mada, Jakarta, Rabu (14/2/2018).

Bukti lain yang akan dibawa, lanjut Josefina, ada sebuah *screenshot* atau tangkapan layar percakapan Vero dengan Julianto. Bukti itu juga akan diserahkan kepada majelis hakim."Ada banyaklah, kita ada sekitar belasan bukti," jelas dia.
Kuasa hukum Ahok lainnya yang juga adik Ahok, Fifi Lety Indra, menyebut Julianto Tio adalah sosok orang ketiga di rumah tangga Ahok-Vero. Ahok, menurutnya, bahkan pernah menemui langsung Julianto memohon agar tidak mengusik kehidupan rumah tangganya.

"Pak Ahok itu orangnya nggak bisa pura-pura, apa adanya dan ini (perceraian) adalah keputusan yang sulit. Dia itu semuanya sudah ada bukti-bukti yang konkret," katanya di tempat sama dengan Josefina.

Fifi mengatakan dirinya punya bukti pertemuan Ahok dan Julianto Tio tersebut. Pertemuan itu terjadi di salah satu rumah sakit di Jakarta pada Agustus 2016. Saat itu, menurutnya, Julianto sedang menemani istrinya melahirkan. Bukti ini akan juga akan diajukan dalam sidang tahap pembuktian pekan depan.

Dalam pertemuan itu, Fifi menyebut mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta ini memohon Julianto menjauhi istrinya, Veronica. Itu menurutnya adalah salah satu bukti bahwa Ahok sudah lama berupaya mempertahankan rumah tangganya dengan Vero.
"Di situlah Pak Ahok bertemu Julianto Tio ini memohon pada dia untuk meninggalkan istrinya agar tidak lagi berhubungan. Itu salah satu contoh. Dengan adanya bukti ini, itu kan sudah pasti menunjukkan bahwa kita tidak mengarang. Ini memang kejadiannya ada, fakta kejadiannya di 2016. Jadi ini *clear*, bukti di rumah sakitnya ada, semuanya ada," ucap Fifi.

Sidang perceraian Ahok dan Veronica Tan di PN Jakarta Utara ditunda hingga Rabu (21/2) mendatang. Penyebabnya, ketua majelis hakim Sutaji sedang melakukan kegiatan lain.

"Harusnya tadi sidang pembuktian tapi karena ketua majelis tidak ada. Ada tugas di Pengadilan Tinggi tidak bisa diwakilkan jadi sidang ditunda minggu depan," kata Josefina sebelumnya sidang tertutup itu selesai pada hari ini.

Nasib Bupati Katingan: Digerebek Suami Selingkuhan, Jadi Tersangka Perzinahan

Nova.grid.id, Jumat, 6 Januari 2017 13:36 WIB

Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie (44) dan teman wanitanya, FY (34), ditetapkan sebagai tersangka atas dugaan perzinahan.Keduanya tertangkap basah sedang berduaan tanpa busana dalam kamar rumah kontrakan di Kelurahan Kasongan, Katingan, Kamis (5/1/2017).

Status itu ditetapkan setelah keduanya menjalani pemeriksaan oleh Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum Polda Kalimantan Tengah."Ya, hari ini kami akan memulangkan mereka berdua karena pemeriksaan sudah selesai. Keduanya sudah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka dalam kasus perzinahan," kata Direktur Reserse

Kriminal Umum Polda Kalimantan Tengah Kombes Pol Gusde Wardhana, Jumat (6/1/2017).

Menurut Gusde, keduanya memang melakukan perzinahan di rumah kontrakan yang sengaja disewa.

Sebelumnya, Wakil Direktur Reserse Kriminal Umum Polda Kalteng AKBP Alfian mengatakan bahwa keduanya tidak akan ditahan jika terbukti melakukan perzinahan orang dewasa atas dasar suka sama suka."Karena ancaman hukumannya sesuai yang dituntutkan, yakni pasal perzinahan, hanya sembilan bulan maka mereka tidak akan ditahan," kata Alfian.

Perbuatan mereka diketahui oleh Aipda SH, suami FY. Saat itu SH baru pulang dari Sampit, Kotawaringin Timur, dan tidak mendapati kunci rumahnya karena dibawa oleh istrinya.SH kemudian mencari istri di tempat kerjanya sebagai pegawai negeri sipil di sebuah rumah sakit, tetapi tidak menemukannya. SH pun mencarinya ke sebuah rumah kontrakan di Jalan Nangka, Kelurahan Kasongan, Kecamatan Katingan Hilir.

Di tempat itu, SH melihat ada tas yang dikenalinya sebagai milik FY. Selain itu, ada pula rokok.

Karena curiga, SH mendobrak pintu rumah dan memeriksa ke kamar. Ia mendapati istrinya sedang tertidur berdua dengan Ahmad dalam keadaan tanpa busana.

SH selaku korban melaporkan kejadian itu ke polisi dan kasus ini dilimpahkan ke Polda Kalteng.

Faturahman

Bupati Katingan Mengaku Sudah Nikahi Selingkuhan Sebulan Sebelum Digerebek

Nova.grid.id, Jumat, 6 Januari 2017 17:47 WIB

Bupati Kabupaten Katingan, H Ahmad Yantenglie mengaku sudah menikah siri dengan Farida Yeni di Bogor, sejak sebulan yang lalu.

Pengakuan ini diucapkannya saat pemeriksaan penyidik Ditreskrimum Polda Kalimantan Tengah.

"Ya. Mereka mengaku sudah sebulan ini ini berkenalan dan sudah menikah siri di Bogor, tetapi kami belum mendapatkan bukti tekait pernikahan siri tersebut,

sehingga itu tidak kami jadikan patokan untuk penyidikan, "ujarnya.

Gusde juga menjelaskan hasil pemeriksaan penyidik keduanya terbukti melakukan perzinahan karena ada ditemukan sperma sehingga keduanya sudah memenuhi unsur untuk ditetapkan sebagai tersangka.

Kemudian berdasarkan pengakuan keduanya, sudah menjalin hubungan selama sebulan ini, dengan alasan sudah melakukan nikah siri di Bogor.

"Hubungan suami istri juga sudah dilakukan lebih dari satu kali," ujarnya.

Seperti diberitakan, Bupati Katingan dan teman wanitanya ini di gerebek Aibda Sulis Heri, suami Farida Yeni di Rumah Kontrakan di Jalan Nangka Kasongan Kabupaten Katingan Kalimantan Tengah, Kamis (7/1/2017) dini hari.

Anita K Wardhani

Pintu Didobrak, Sang Bupati Terpergok Tanpa Busana Bersama Teman Perempuan

Nova.grid.id, Jumat, 6 Januari 2017 13:12 WIB

Penyidik kepolisian Polres Katingan Kabupaten Katingan, Kamis (5/1/2017), masih memproses kasus dugaan perzinahan yang diduga dilakukan oleh Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie.

Kapolres Kabupaten Katingan, AKBP Tato Pamungkas, mengatakan saat ini pihaknya terus melakukan penyidikan terkait laporan dari Aipda Sulis Kepala SPKT Katingan Hilir, terkait perselingkuhan yang dilakukan istrinya tersebut.

"Saat ini masih dalam lidik kami," ujar Kapolres.

Informasi terhimpun, menyebut, kronologis kejadian, pada saat korban pulang dari Sampit setelah tiba dirumah mau mencari kunci rumah namun tidak ada karena dibawa istri korban (Farida Yeni).

Karena alasan dinas malam kemudian korban mencari Farida Yeni ke Rumah Sakit Mas Amsyar Kasongan namun Farida Yeni tidak ada ditempat. Kemudian korban mencari Farida Yeni ke Jalan Nangka.

Setibanya korban di jalan nangka korban melihat tas, rokok milik Farida Yeni di sebuah rumah. Melihat hal tersebut korban langsung mendobrak pintu depan rumah kemudian memeriksa ke kamar.

Lalu apa yang ditemukan? Sulis panggilan akrabnya, menemukan istrinya, Farida Yeni sedang tertidur dengan Ahmad Yantenglie dalam keadaan tanpa busana.

Atas kejadian tersebut korban melaporkan kejadian tersebut ke Polsek Katingan Hilir. (*)

faturahman

Ini Nasib Bupati Katingan Yang Kepergok Selingkuh

Nova.grid.id, Jumat, 10 Februari 2017 19:15 WIB

Beberapa pekan lalu, warga Kalimantan Tengah dibuat ramai dengan pemberitaan Bupati Kabupaten Katingan, Ahmad Yantenglie yang tertangkap tangan selingkuh dan berzina dengan Farida Yeni, salah satu pegawai negeri sipil yang sudah bersuami. Namun, berjalannya waktu, kasus ini bak ditelan bumi. Dikabarkan, pelapor, Heri Sulis yang memergoki istrinya selingkuh dengan kepala daerah ini pun memilih jalan damai dan mencabut laporannya di Polda Kalteng.

Namun beda halnya dengan respons para anggota DPRD setempat yang menganggap bahwa Bupati Katingan telah melanggar kode etik. Jumat, (10/2) setelah seluruh fraksi di DPRD setempat memberikan pendapat akhirnya. Dalam rapat paripurna tersebut, lima fraksi sepakat terhadap hasil kerja Pansus Dugaan Perbuatan Tercela, melanggar Etika, dan Melanggar Peraturan Perundang-undangan oleh Bupati Katingan.

"Mau tidak mau, suka tidak suka, Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie seharusnya diberhentikan sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku," sebut juru bicara Fraksi KAN (Kebangkitan Amanat Nasional) Bhakti Gunawan saat membacakan pemandangan akhir fraksi.

Sebelumnya, Pansus Dugaan Perbuatan Tercela, melanggar Etika, dan Melanggar Peraturan Perundang-undangan oleh Bupati Katingan telah melakukan penyelidikan terkait kasus dugaan perzinahan Yantenglie dengan Farida Yeni yang digerebek suaminya beberapa waktu lalu.

Dari informasi lain yang didapat, setelah pendapat akhir seluruh fraksi disampaikan, Senin (13/2/107), DPRD Katingan kembali akan menggelar rapat paripurna ke-IV dengan agenda penandatanganan keputusan DPRD.

Eko Sutriyanto

Suami Selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn, Istri Ikhlas Bercerai Tapi...

Nova.grid.id, Kamis, 25 Mei 2017 12:45 WIB

Skandal Jennifer Dunn dengan pria beristri bernama Faisal Haris perlahan terkuak.

Jennifer Dunn disebut-sebut tega memacari suami orang hingga membuat Haris 'membuang' istri dan anak-anaknya ke Melbourne, Australia.

Atas kejadian itu, istri Haris, Sarita Abdul Mukti memutuskan berpisah.

Bahkan Sarita rela bercerai dari suaminya yang sudah menikahinya selama 19 tahun tersebut.

"Saya mengikhlaskan suami saya bercerai dengan saya, kemudian memilih siapapun yang jadi pendapingnya. Hanya saya menyayangkan kenapa harus perempuan itu yang dipelihara," ujar Sarita saat dihubungi, baru-baru ini.

Sarita melihat jejak perjalanan hidup Jennifer Dunn yang pernah terlibat kasus narkoba.

"Kalau mau memelihara mungkin model-modelnya jangan yang *track record*nya sudah jelek seperti itu," ungkap Sarita.

Istri Haris sendiri mengatakan sudah memaafkan suaminya yang memilih untuk punya wanita idaman lain.

"Intinya saya memaafkan perbuatan suami saya, tapi saya tidak bisa melupakan. Insya Allah saya kuat, saya tidak mau menerima beliau lagi," tuturnya

Selingkuh Dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita Sebut Suaminya Berubah Drastis Seperti Dihipnotis

Nova.grid.id, Rabu, 24 Mei 2017 17:30 WIB

Jennifer Dunn belakangan ramai disebut-sebut berpacaran dengan seorang pria beristri bernama Faisal Haris.

Bahkan secara terang-terangan istri Haris, Sarita Abdul Mukti buka suara tentang perselingkuhan suaminya.

Sarita pun mulai melihat perubahan suaminya sejak beberapa bulan terakhir.

Ia mengungkapkan Haris seperti dihipnotis setelah berhubungan dengan Jennifer Dunn.

"Tiba-tiba tanpa pikir panjang, dia kayak terhipnotis dia melepas saya dan anak-anak pergi keluar negeri hidup jauh dari dia itu bukan dia banget," ungkap Sarita Abdul Mukti saat dihubungi NOVA.id baru-baru ini.

Sarita mengungkapkan suaminya dulu merupakan sosok *family man* yang begitu sayang terhadap keluarga.

Bahkan tak pernah ingin pergi untuk meninggalkan istri dan anak-anaknya.

"Saya memang enggak tega melihat anak-anak saya yang saat itu kangen bapaknya, kangen bapaknya yang dulu, bukan yang sekarang. Bapak yang sekarang tega melepas kami pergi ke luar negeri," ujar Sarita.

"Suami saya itu lelaki yang sangat memuja istrinya. Apalagi suami saya melihat saya adalah sosok yang tangguh, kami sering konvoi,ngebut-ngebutan bareng berbeda mobil gitu," kenang Sarita.

Istri Haris sungguh menyayangkan suaminya memilih menjalin hubungan dengan Jennifer Dunn.

Sarita bahkan tak rela apabila sosok Jennifer Dunn menjadi ibu tiri bagi anak-anaknya.

Sarita dan Haris sendiri sudah menikah selama 19 tahun sebelum akhirnya Jennifer Dunn datang dan menghancurkan mahligai rumah tangganya. .

Ramai Isu Rebut Suami Orang, Jennifer Dunn Sering Konsultasi ke Paranormal Ki Prana?

Nova.grid.id, Jumat, 26 Mei 2017 13:00 WIB

Jennifer Dunn kembali muncul dengan kabar tak menyenangkan.

Ditengah ramai isu perselingkuhannya dengan suami orang, beredar foto *screenshot* percakapan Jennifer Dunn bersama paranormal Ki Prana Lewu.

Keduanya pun terlibat dalam percakapan dan terlihat menandakan bahwa Jennifer Dunn sering mendatangi paranormal ini entah untuk berkonsultasi atau yang lain.

Foto tersebut diunggah oleh salah satu akun gosip bernama @jenk_kelin_official.

Dalam unggahan tersebut, Ki Prana menuliskan jika Jennifer Dunn harus bersabar menghadapi rumor yang sedang ramai dibicarakan.

Tak lama Jennifer pun juga membalas unggahan tersebut.

"*Hru ki...makasih ya udah dinasehatin, makasih udah diomelin. Makasih juga gak bosen2 liat muka gw hahahah. Ur the best brother ever*," tulis Jennifer Dunn

Saat coba dikonfirmasi langsung kepada pihak Ki Prana, salah satu staff manajemennya bernama Ceppy menyebutkan jika Jennifer Dunn kerap datang menemui Ki Prana.

Namun untuk kepentingan diluar itu ia tak bisa memastikan karena Jennifer Dun disebut hanya mengikuti pengajian saja.

"Kalau (konsultasi) saya enggak tahu ya mbak. Kebetulan waktu foto itu beredar beliau (Jennifer Dunn) ikut pengajian ke sini, karena kebetulan di sini dua minggu sekali ada pengajian rutin ya, ungkap Ceppy saat dihubungi NOVA.id melalui telepon, Jumat (26/5).

Ceppy melanjutkan, "Jadi mungkin dikiranya lagi ngapain, padahal foto itu pas ikut pengajian ya. Baru Senin malam kemarin."

Seperti diketahui Ki Prana Lewu sendiri membuka tempat pengobatan alternatif di kawasan Petogogan, Jakarta Selatan.

Di papan reklame Ki Prana tertulis salah satunya melayani soal problem mental, spiritual dan rumah tangga.

Ikhlaskan Suami Selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn, Istri Haris Tunggu Waktu Cerai

Nova.grid.id, Kamis, 22 Juni 2017 12:00 WIB

Jennifer Dunn masih terus bungkam soal isu perselingkuhannya dengan pengusaha Faisal Haris. Cinta lama keduanya diketahui bersemi kembali beberapa bulan lalu.

Istri Haris, Sarita Abdul Mukti pun sudah mengetahui hubungan gelap suaminya dengan Jennifer Dunn. Meski sempat kecewa berat, Sarita mengaku sudah ikhlas jika Haris jatuh kepelukan artis sensasional tersebut.

"Soal perempuan itu, dia tidak merasa salah mungkin, dia merasa wanita yang tulus mencintai Haris. Alhamdulillah saya sudah mengikhlaskan suami untuk dimiliki wanita manapun," ungkap Sarita saat dihubungi NOVA.id, Kemarin, Rabu (21/6).

Karena perselingkuhan itu pula, Sarita dan anak-anaknya harus pulang kembali ke Jakarta setelah sempat dibuang ke Melbourne.

Kepulangannya ke Tanah Air lantaran Haris tak mau lagi membiayai kehidupannya di sana.

Sarita menyebut sejak kembali ke Jakarta, Haris sama sekali tak ada itikad baik jika memang ingin mempertahankan rumahtangganya.

Sarita pun mengaku kini menunggu waktu yang tepat untuk gugat cerai suaminya.

"Saat ini saya sedang menunggu hari untuk menggugat cerai seperti kesepakatan kami, beliau minta digugat setelah lebaran dengan alasan siapa tahu ada berkah di bulan suci untuk bersatu kembali. Tapi selama saya tinggal di Jakarta tidak ada perbaikan dari beliau," ujar Sarita.

Tahu Putrinya Labrak Jennifer Dunn, Begini Reaksi Santai Sarita Abdul Mukti

Senin, 20 November 2017 10:45 WIB

NOVA.id - Sarita Abdul Mukti ikut menanggapi soal perbuatan anaknya yang melabrak Jennifer Dun.Hal tersebut tampak pada unggahannya di akun Instagram @queen_saritaabdulmukti Sabtu (18/11).Sarita mengunggah video parodi tentang anaknya yang melabrak Jennifer Dun.Sarita tak marah atau bereaksi serius, ia justru mengunggah sebuah video parodi."*hadeeeuuh hahaha sudah ada yg bikin parodi nyaa, maaf yaah CD hejoo nyaa(kenapa ada yg berkolor hijau hehehe mereka ini dari pantai dan melihat video lalu bikin parodi nyaa)*" tulis Sarita

Netizen yang melihat postingan tersebut sontak meninggalkan komentar.@mirnayulianti165: *Padahal tadi anak bunda tuh muka pelakornya cakar-cakar aja saling berhadapan gitu biar makin jelek tuh muka sipelakornya, jauh banget malah cantikan bunda. Liat tadi jd pengen ikut cakar-cakar muka sipelakornya.*

@bungasetiyana: *Bunda @queen_saritaabdulmukti saya bangga sama anak bunda.*@nu_macaroni: *Hahahahaha bunda ih kocak*

.@dicohendra88: *Sebenarnya anak nya bunda marahin itu jendun masih suara lembut..kalau aku udah aku teriak2 pekcun pelakor ke semua isi mall biar malu dan bertobat..(masih banyak duda atau lajang kaya raya kalau incarnya duit hehe).*

@safiraalyana: *Hahaha klo yg nie bkin ngakak,,,,,,,,,sehat selalu ya bunda,,,,,dan bahagya terus bersama keluarga.*Diketahui, akun gosip Instagram @Lambe_turah mengunggah sebuah video Sabtu (18/11).Video tersebut tampak Shafa Aliya, anak Faisal Haris melabrak Jennifer Dunn.

Dalam video tersebut terlihat jennifer Dunn sedang antri untuk membeli makanan di sebuah mal. Jennifer terlihat mengenakan baju hitam motif bunga hijau dan celana warna gelap.Namun tiba-tiba Shakila mendorong Jennifer Dunn.Setelah itu, Shakila langsung menghujani Jennifer Dunn dengan ucapan penuh emosi.

Anak Sarita itu mengunakan bahasa Inggris saat memarahi Jennifer Dunn.Shafa Aliya mengaku dirinya sangat membenci jennifer dan ia berharap Jennifer berhenti mengusik keluarganyaTak hanya mendorong, Shakila juga menarik rambut Jennifer Dunn. Setelah itu, Jennifer tampak mengancam akan melaporkan Shakila ke Faisal Haris.

Namun, ancaman itu tak membuat Shafa Aliya diam, tampak seorang pria berusaha melerai.Namun, Shafa Aliya tak berhenti untuk memarahi Jennifer Dunn, tampak Jennifer Dunn menelepon Faisal Haris, dan kemarahan Shakila makin memuncak.Netizen yang melihat video itu di akun gosip @Lambe_turah menyoroti reaksi Jennifer Dunn.@alldha.kirei.mooie: *Tebal banget tuh muka... Udh tersebar loh mba*@ms.vivi_123: *so so baik s jedun mau baikin anakny ya jelas pilih emaknya lah*

@vanessa_laukon: *Bener2 pelakor jedun...asli tuh wanita terbuat apa ya hati dan mukanya*. (*)

Ahok Tegur Selingkuhan Veronica Tan!

Rabu, 31 Januari 2018 15:45 WIB

Nova.ID – Jalan perceraian rupanya harus ditempuh mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok dengan Veronica Tan untuk persoalan rumah tangganya.

Dikabarkan alasan Ahok menggugat cerai Veronica Tan karena adanya pria idaman lain.

Hal itu pun terkuak dari penuturan adik Ahok sekaligus kuasa hukumnya yaitu Fifi Lety Indra yang ditemui usai menghadiri sidang cerai Ahok dan Veronica di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara, Rabu (31/1/2018).

Rupanya hubungan terlarang Veronica dan pria bernama Julianto Tio itu sudah berlangsung selama 7 tahun.

Ahok pun mengetahui hal itu, sehingga Ahok berinisiatif datang menemui pria tersebut di salah satu rumah sakit tempat dimana istrinya Julianto Tio sedang melahirkan pada tahun 2016.

Kedatangan Ahok sendiri untuk meminta kepada Julianto supaya menjauhi Veronica.

"Ya pak Ahok secara gantleman secara pribadi pernah mendatangi Julianto Tio itu untuk meminta kepada beliau waktu Ahok masih jadi Gubernur, bayangkan seorang Gubernur memohon dan datang ke Julianto Tio. Dan bukan cuma Ahok yang memohon, tapi anaknya juga. Saya nggak tau Julianto itu laki-laki macam apa."

Ahok, dikatakan Fifi menyempatkan datang dan meminta kepada Julianto secara baik-baik untuk meninggalkan istrinya dan hal tersebut dilakukan demi keutuhan rumah tangga masing-masing

“Pak Ahok melihat beliau ini sudah punya keluarga, istri dan anak juga," jelas Fifi lagi gregetan menceritakan ulang kepada wartawan.

Sayangnya kedatangan Ahok tersebut rupanya tak digubris oleh Julianto Tio.

"Dengan sombongnya Julianto itu menolak bahkan dia terus menerus menghubungi Ibu Veronica sehingga bu Veronica terus menerus berhubungan dengan beliau ini," tambah Fifi dibuat kesal. (*)

Lima Fakta Kedekatan Veronica Tan dengan Kekasihnya

Nova.grid.id, Rabu, 31 Januari 2018 15:30 WIB

Kuasa hukum sekaligus adik kandung, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok, blak-blakan mengisahkan gugatan cerai kakaknya kepada Veronica Tan.Bukan cuma itu, Fifi Lety Indra Tjahaja Purnama juga membeberkan masalah rumah tangga dan dugaan perselingkuhan yang berujung pada gugatan cerai.Fifi menyadari, membeberkan hal ini sama saja membongkar aib kakak kandungnya sendiri.Namun,hal itu terpaksa ia lakukan, karena muncul berbagai macam spekulasi yang menyebabkan fitnah kepada Ahok terkait politik."Sebetulnya, seperti yang sudah kami jelaskan tadi di awal, bahwa ini adalah masalah keluarga. Bahwa sebenarnya tak enak kalau saya tak mau sampaikan apa pun ke publik, karena ini masalah pribadi ya," ujarnya di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara, Gambir, Jakarta Pusat, Rabu (31/1/2018).Berikut fakta-fakta terkait hubungan itu seperti dibeberkan Fifi:

1. Sosok 'good friend' yang disebut-sebut selama ini

Fifi membenarkan sosok 'good friend' Veronica Tan yang ada di dalam surat gugatan cerai Ahok, adalah seorang pria bernama Julianto Tio alias Ahwa."Intinya ada good friend yang namanya Julianto Tio yang terus menerus menganggu, dan akhirnya Pak Ahok merelakan saja," kata Fifi.

2. Julianto mengejar-ngejar Veronica Tan

Fifi mengatakan pengusaha itu masih terus menghubungi Veronica meski diminta menjauh oleh Ahok dan anaknya, Nicholas Sean Purnama.Bukti tersebut sudah disampaikan tim kuasa hukum Ahok ke majelis hakim Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara."Bukti dari Julianto terus mengejar-ngejar Vero, kami punya dan sudah kami berikan," ujar Fifi.

3. Veronica korban rayuan maut

Fifi menilai Veronica Tan adalah korban.Vero, kata Fifi, adalah korban dari rayuan maut seorang pengusaha bernama Julianto Tio."Dalam hal ini, Bu Vero yang jelas jadi korban si Julianto Tio ini dengan rayuan mautnya," kata Fifi.

4. Sudah 7 tahun berhubungan

Perselingkuhan antara Vero dan Julianto sudah terjadi, bahkan sebelum Ahok menjabat sebagai Gubernur DKI Jakarta."Saya jelaskan bahwa ini kejadian sudah berlangsung selama tujuh tahun," ucapnya.

5. Diminta menjauh oleh Ahok dan Nicholas

Fifi mengisahkan ternyata Ahok dan anak pertamanya, Nicholas Sean, sempat meminta Julianto untuk meninggalkan Veronica.Saat itu, imbuhnya, Ahok masih menjabat sebagai Gubernur DKI Jakarta.Namun Julianto, kata Fifi, enggan meninggalkan Veronica.Hingga berita ini disusun belum ada konfirmasi dari pihak Julianto Tio. (*)

Terungkap Hubungan Gelap Veronica Tan dan Julianto Tio Selama 7 Tahun!

Rabu, 31 Januari 2018 14:15 WIB

Nova.ID – Rumah tangga mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok dengan Veronica Tan sedang di unjuk tanduk.

Seperti yang diketahui pada 5 Januari 2018 Ahok melayangkan gugatan cerai kepada Veronica.

Alasan Ahok melayangkan gugatan cerianya karena di duga Veronica memiliki hubungan dengan lelaki lain.

Hal tersebut pun rupanya dibenarkan oleh adik Ahok sekaligus kuasa hukumnya Fifi Lety Indra saat ditemui usai menghadiri sidang perceraian Ahok dan Veronica di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara, Rabu (31/1/2018).

Fifi Lety Indra mengungkap sosok orang ketiga yang disebut menjadi penyebab perceraian Ahok dengan Veronica Tan.

Pria tersebut bernama Julianto Tio.

Rupanya hubungan Veronica dan Julianto Tio itu sudah berlangsung selama 7 tahun.

"Kami mau menjelaskan kejadian ini sebenernya sudah berlangsung selama 7 tahun," ungkap Fifi.

Fifi menyebut bahwa Ahok sudah lama tahu soal sosok Julianto.

Saat ketahuan, Veronica pun sudah berjanji tidak akan melakukannya lagi, namun huhungan mereka terus berlanjut.

"Ya pernah ketauan. Intinya begini. Ibu Vero sudah berjanji tidak akan berhubungan lagi dengan pria itu dan pria ini juga sudah ditelpon dan diberi tahu jangan hubungi lagi, tapi pria ini tidak mau menolak," jelasnya lagi.

Dikatakan Fifi hubungan keduanya semoat renggang namun ternyata saat kesempatan itu ada keduanya kembali menjalin hubungan lagi.

"Intinya mereka berhubungan lagi, katauan, dimaafkan, berhubungan lagi, di ulang-ulanh terus sampe terakhir pak Ahok di penjara pada 7 November 2017 kamaren susah sekali untuk disambung lagi," papar Fifi panjang lebar. (*)

APPENDIX II

Data of Classification Scheme

1. Tak lama dari aksi protes itu, *Aipda Sulis* membuat laporan ke Polda Kalimatan Tengah (detik.com).
   Shortly after the protest, *Aipda Sulis* made a report to the Central Kalimantan Regional Police
2. Bupati Katingan Digerebek *Anggota Polisi Suami Si Selingkuhan* (detik.com)
   The Katingan Regent was raided by a Police Member who is his mistress's husband
3. Kasus ini merupakan laporan dari *suami FY yang merupakan anggota Polri* (detik.com).
   This case is a report from FY's husband who is a member of the National Police
4. "*Anggota Bintara* ini kan nikah resmi dengan FY sampai sekarang masih suami-istri sah,"kata Direktur Reserse Kriminal Umum Polda Kalteng Kombes Gusde Wardana saat dihubungi **detikcom**, Jumat (6/1/2017) (detik.com).
   "This soldier was officially married with FY until now, they are legitimate married couple" Director General of Criminal Investigation of the Central Kalimantan Regional Police, Gusde Wardana said to detik.com on Friday (6/1/2017)
5. Perbuatan mereka diketahui oleh *Aipda SH, suami FY* (Nova.grid.id)
   Their affair were known by Aipda SH, FY's husband
6. Bupati Katingan dan teman wanitanya ini digerebek *Aipda Sulis Heri, suami Farida Yeni* di Rumah Kontrakan di Jalan Nangka Kasongan Kabupaten Katingan Kalimantan Tengah, Kamis (7/1/2017) dini hari (Nova.grid.id)
   The Katingan Regent and his female friend were raided by Aipda Sulis Heri, Farida Yeni's husband at the Rented House on Nangka Kasongan Street, Katingan District, Central Kalimantan, on Thursday (07/01/2017) in the morning
7. *Bupati Katingan* Tertangkap Basah Selingkuh dengan Istri Polisi (detik.com)
   The Katingan Regent was caught having an affair with a police wife
8. *Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie* di Kalimantan Tengah (Kalteng) tertangkap basah berselingkuh dengan istri anggota Polri (detik.com).
   The Katingan Regent Ahmad Yantenglie was caught having an affair with a police wife
9. Polisi menetapkan *Bupati* dan selingkuhannya menjadi tersangka (detik.com)
   The police decided the Regent and his mistress to be the suspects
10. Nasib *Bupati Katingan*: Digerebek Suami Selingkuhan, Jadi Tersangka Perzinahan (Nova.grid.id)
    The fate of the Katingan regent: raided by his mistress's husband, become a suspect of adultery
11. *Bupati Kabupaten Katingan, H Ahmad Yantenglie* mengaku sudah menikah siri dengan Farida Yeni di Bogor, sejak sebulan yang lalu (Nova.grid.id)

The Regent of Katingan district, H. Ahmad Yantenglie claimed to have an unregistered marriage with Farida Yeni in Bogor a month ago

12. Pintu Didobrak, *Sang Bupati* Terpergok Tanpa Busana Bersama Teman Perempuan (Nova.grid.id)
    The door was smashed, The Regent was caught naked with his female friend
13. Jennifer Dunn tetap menjadi wanita idaman lain untuk *Faisal Haris yang merupakan CEO sebuah perusahaan mobil mewah itu* (detik.com).
    Jennifer Dunn still becomes a mistress for Faisal Haris who is the CEO of a luxury car company.
14. Hal itu dikarenakan *sang suami* sudah tak mau lagi membiayai hidupnya di Melbourne (detik.com)
    That is because the husband no longer wants to pay for his life in Melbourne
15. Jennifer Dunn masih terus bungkam soal isu perselingkuhannya dengan *pengusaha Faisal Haris* (detik.com)
    Jennifer Dunn keeps silent about the issue of her affair with businessman, Faisal Haris
16. Dalam pertemuan itu, Fifi menyebut *mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta ini* memohon Julianto menjauhi istrinya, Veronica (detik.com)
    In that meeting, Fifi said that the former Governor of DKI Jakarta begged Julianto to stay away from his wife, Veronica
17. Jalan perceraian rupanya harus ditempuh *mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok* dengan Veronica Tan untuk persoalan rumah tangganya (Nova.grid.id)
    Getting divorce seems to have to be taken by former Governor of DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, known as Ahok with Veronica Tan for his family problems
18. Fifi mengatakan *pengusaha itu* masih terus menghubungi Veronica (Nova.grid.id)
    Fifi said, that businessman keeps in touch with Veronica
19. Tato menjelaskan perselingkuhan antara bupati dan istri anggota Polri berinisial FY ini digerebek langsung oleh *suaminya* (detik.com)
    Tato explained the affair between the regent and the police's wife initialized FY was raided by her husband.
20. *Suami FY* memilih untuk langsung melapor ke kantor polisi (detik.com)
    FY's husband chose to report to the police station directly
21. Nasib Bupati Katingan: Digerebek *Suami Selingkuhan*, Jadi Tersangka Perzinahan (Nova.grid.id)
    The fate of the Katingan regent: raided by his mistress's husband, become a suspect of adultery
22. Sarita mengatakan *suaminya, Faisal Haris* yang memintanya untuk kembali ke Indonesia (detik.com)
    Sarita told that her husband, Faisal Haris asks her to return to Indonesia
23. Jennifer Dunn membuat berita karena mengunggah kemewahan yang ternyata didapat dari *suami orang* (detik.com)

    Jennifer Dunn becomes the media highlight after uploading her luxury that turned out to be obtained from other woman's husband

24. Hal itu terjadi setelah ia mengungkap skandal *pasangannya* dengan Jennifer Dunn (detik.com)
    That happened after she revealed her partner's scandal with Jennifer Dunn
25. Jennifer Dunn disebut-sebut tega memacari *suami orang* (Nova.grid.id)
    Jennifer Dunn is rumored to have an affair with other woman's husband
26. Selingkuh Dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita Sebut *Suaminya* Berubah Drastis Seperti dihipnotis (Nova.grid.id)
    Cheating with Jennifer Dunn, Sarita claims that Her Husband Changed Drastically Like he was Hypnotized
27. Ahok Tegur *Selingkuhan Veronica Tan!* (Nova.grid.id)
    Ahok rebukes VeroniSca Tan's boyfriend
28. *Sulis* terperanga melihat istrinya tengah tidur bersama Yantengli tanpa sehelai benang (detik.com)
    Sulis was astonished to see his wife sleeping with Yantenglie naked
29. *Sulis* panggilan akrabnya, menemukan istrinya, Farida Yeni sedang tertidur dengan Ahmad Yantenglie dalam keadaan tanpa busana (Nova.grid.id)
    Sulis, his familiar nickname, found his wife Farida Yeni was asleep with Ahmad Yantenglie naked
30. *Ahmad* sempat menjalani pemeriksaan di Mapolres Katingan (detik.com)
    Ahmad have walked on an investigation in Katingan police station
31. Kasus bermula ketika *Ahmad Yantenglie* dengan Farida Yeni tertangkap basah selingkuh (detik.com)
    The case began when Ahmad Yantenglie and Farida Yeni were caught cheating
32. Beredar foto buku nikah yang disebut-sebut *Yantenglie* dan Farida Yeni memang telah berstatus sebagai pasangan suami-istri (Nova.grid.id)
    A photo of marriage book spread and explains that Yantenglie and Farida Yeni had been married.
33. Skandal Jennifer Dunn dengan *pria beristri bernama Faisal Haris* perlahan terkuak (Nova.grid.id)
    The Jennifer Dunn scandal with a married man named Faisal Haris slowly unfolds
34. membuat *Haris* 'membuang' istri dan anak-anaknya ke Melbourne, Australia (Nova.grid.id)
    It makes Haris dump his wife and children to Melbourne, Australia
35. Foto-foto lembaran yang disebut sebagai dokumen gugatan cerai *Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok)* terhadap istrinya, Veronica Tan, beredar (detik.com).
    Captures considered as Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's divorce documents towards his wife, Veronica spread over.
36. *Ahok* Tegur Selingkuhan Veronica Tan! (Nova.grid.id)
    Ahok rebukes VeroniSca Tan's boyfriend
37. Bukti Kedekatan Vero dan *Julianto Tio* akan Dibeberkan di Sidang (detik.com)
    The evidence of Vero and Julianto Tio's affair will be revealed in the trials

38. *Pria bernama Julianto Tio itu* disebut sudah 7 tahun berhubungan dengan Vero (detik.com)
    A man named Julianto Tio is said to have been in relationship with Vero for 7 years
39. Rupanya hubungan terlarang Veronica dan *pria bernama Julianto Tio itu* sudah berlangsung selama 7 tahun (Nova.grid.id)
    Apparently Veronica's forbidden relationship with the man named Julianto Tio have been going on for 7 years
40. Dengan demikian, gugatan perceraian ini merupakan satu-satunya jalan keluar terakhir yang ditempuh oleh *PENGGUGAT* (detik.com).
    In sum, this divorce accusation is the only final solution taken by PLAINTIFF
41. Di dokumen itu, ada cerita soal jalinan hubungan Veronica dengan *seseorang yang disebut 'good friend'-nya* sehingga memicu gugatan cerai tersebut (detik.com)
    In the document, there is a story about Veronica's relationship with someone called 'good friend' which trigger the divorce suit
42. Sosok *'good friend'* yang disebut-sebut selama ini (Nova.grid.id)
    The figure of 'good friend' mentioned so far
43. Tato menjelaskan perselingkuhan antara bupati dan *istri anggota Polri berinisial FY ini* digerebek langsung oleh suaminya. (detik.com)
    Tato explained the affair between the regent and the police’s wife initialized FY was raided by her husband
44. Polda Kalimantan Tengah meningkatkan status hukum kasus Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie dan *FY,* yang tepergok berselingkuh (detik.com)

    The Central Kalimantan Regional Police increases the legal status of the case of Katingan Regent Ahmad Yantenglie and FY, who were caught to have an affair
45. Skandal perselingkuhan itu terungkap ketika suami FY pulang bertugas dari Sampit sekitar pukul 00.00 WIB, Rabu (4/1),dan mendapati *istrinya* tidak berada di rumah (detik.com)
    Their scandal was revealed when FY's husband went home from Sampit around 00.00 pm, Wednesday (4/1), and found that his wife is not at home.
46. Ia mendapati *istrinya* sedang tertidur berdua dengan Ahmad dalam keadaan tanpa busana (Nova.grid.id)
    He found his wife was sleeping with Ahmad naked
47. Di tempat itu, Sulis Heri melihat ada tas yang dikenalinya sebagai milik *FY* (Nova.grid.id)
    At that place, SH saw a bag that he recognized belongs to FY
48. Setelah diungsikan ke Melbourne, *Sarita Abdul Mukti, istri Faisal Haris* kembali pindah ke Indonesia (detik.com)
    After being evacuated to Melbourne, Sarita Abdul Mukti, Faisal Haris wife moved back to Indonesia
49. *Istri Haris* sendiri mengatakan sudah memaafkan suaminya yang memilih untuk punya wanita idaman lain (Nova.grid.id)
    Haris's wife said that she had forgiven her husband for choosing the other woman

50. *Fifi Lety Indra, adik Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok)*, mengungkap sosok orang ketiga yang disebut menjadi penyebab perceraian dengan Veronica Tan (detik.com)
    Fifi Lety Indra, the younger sister of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok), revealed the figure of the third person who was said to be the cause of his divorce with Veronica Tan
51. Apa yang disampaikan *si adik Ahok* ataupun gugatan Ahok itu masih sebatas pada versi Ahok (detik.com)
    What was conveyed by Ahok's sister or Ahok's lawsuit is just based on Ahok's version
52. Hal itu pun terkuak dari penuturan *adik Ahok sekaligus kuasa hukumnya yaitu Fifi Lety Indra* (Nova.grid.id)
    That was revealed by Ahok's younger sister who is his attorney, Fifi Lety Indra
53. *Kuasa hukum Ahok lainnya yang juga adik Ahok, Fifi Lety Indra*, menyebut Julianto Tio adalah sosok orang ketiga di rumah tangga Ahok-Vero (detik.com)
    Another Ahok lawyer who is Ahok's younger sister, Fifi Lety Indra, said Julianto Tio was the third person in Ahok-Vero's family
54. *Kuasa hukum sekaligus adik kandung, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok*, blak-blakan mengisahkan gugatan cerai kakaknya kepada Veronica Tan (Nova.grid.id)
    Basuki Tjahaja Purnama/ Ahok's Attorney and sibling, explained his brother's divorce lawsuit towards Veronica Tan
55. Kasus bermula ketika Ahmad Yantengli dengan *Farida Yeni* tertangkap basah selingkuh (detik.com)
    The case began when Ahmad Yantenglie and Farida Yeni were caught cheating
56. Bupati Kabupaten Katingan, H Ahmad Yantenglie mengaku sudah menikah siri dengan *Farida Yeni* di Bogor, sejak sebulan yang lalu (Nova.grid.id)
    The Regent of Katingan district, H. Ahmad Yantenglie claimed to have an unregistered marriage with Farida Yeni in Bogor a month ago
57. Sarita Sebut Suaminya yang Selingkuh dengan *Jennifer Dunn* Tak Lagi Beri Nafkah (detik.com)
    Sarita claimed that her husband who cheated with Jennifer Dunn has no longer gives her money for living
58. Skandal *Jennifer Dunn* dengan pria beristri bernama Faisal Haris perlahan terkuak (Nova.grid.id)
    The Jennifer Dunn scandal with a married man named Faisal Haris slowly unfolds
59. Pengakuan *Sarita Abdul Mukti* soal suaminya yang selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn menyita perhatian begitu luas (detik.com)
    Sarita Abdul Mukti recognition about her husband who had an affair with Jennifer Dunn is taking attention so widely
60. *Sarita* melihat jejak perjalanan hidup Jennifer Dunn yang pernah terlibat kasus narkoba (Nova.grid.id)

Sarita saw Jennifer Dunn's track record who had been involved in a drug case

61. *Fifi* menyadari, membeberkan hal ini sama saja membongkar aib kakak kandungnya sendiri (Nova.grid.id)
    Fifi realized, revealing this matter means she is exposing her brother's disgrace
62. *Fifi* mengatakan dirinya punya bukti pertemuan Ahok dan Julianto Tio tersebut (detik.com)
    Fifi said, she had evidence of the meeting of Ahok and Julianto Tio
63. *Fifi Lety Indra Tjahaja Purnama* juga membeberkan masalah rumah tangga dan dugaan perselingkuhan yang berujung pada gugatan cerai (Nova.grid.id)
    Fifi Lety Indra Tjahaja Purnama also exposed family problems and infidelity which led to divorce claims
64. Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie (44) dan *teman wanitanya, FY* (34), ditetapkan sebagai tersangka atas dugaan perzinahan (Nova.grid.id)
    The Katingan Regent Ahmad Yantenglie (44) and his female friend, FY (34), were set as a suspect for adultery case
65. Bupati Katingan dan *Selingkuhannya* Jadi Tersangka Perzinaan. (detik.com)
    The Katingan Regent and his mistress become suspects of adultery
66. Bupati Katingan Mengaku Sudah Nikahi *Selingkuhan* Sebulan Sebelum Digerebek (Nova.grid.id)
    The Katingan Regent Claims to have married her mistress a Month Before being raided
67. "Saya tidak tahu di mana dia sekarang, yang pasti dengan *perempuan (Jennifer Dunn) itu*," ungkap Sarita (detik.com)
    "I don't know where he is now, but I'm sure he is with that woman (Jennifer Dunn)," Sarita said
68. Setelah ramai dituding *pelakor*, foto Jennifer Dunn bersama seorang paranormal, Ki Prana ramai diberitakan (detik.com)
    After being stigmatized as a pelakor, Jennifer Dunn's photo with a paranormal Ki Prana was widely reported
69. "hanya saya menyayangkan kenapa harus *perempuan itu* yang dipelihara," ujar Sarita (Nova.grid.id)
    "I just don't get why should be that woman" Sarita said
70. Sarita mengaku sudah ikhlas jika Haris jatuh kepelukan *artis sensasional tersebut* (Nova.grid.id)
    Sarita admitted that she was sincere if Haris falls in love with that sensational artist
71. @vanessa_laukon: *Bener2 pelakor jedun...asli tuh wanita terbuat apa ya hati dan mukanya (Nova.grid.id)*
    @vanessa_laukon: Jedunn is the real pelakor ... what made that woman's heart and face
72. Karena terungkapnya skandal ini *Jennifer Dunn yang sudah kerap kesandung masalah hukum itu* dicap *pelakor* oleh ribuan netizen (detik.com)

As this scandal revealed, Jennifer Dunn who has often been embraced by legal issues, was stigmatized as a ‘pelakor’ (a mistress/a woman who had an extramarital relationship with a married man) by thousands of netizens

Data of Material Process

73. *Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie* di Kalimantan Tengah (Kalteng) tertangkap basah berselingkuh dengan *istri anggota Polri* (detik.com)
    The Katingan Regent Ahmad Yantengliedi in Central Kalimantan (Kalteng) was caught having in affair with a police wife.
74. Seperti diberitakan, *Bupati Katingan dan teman wanitanya* ini digerebek *Aipda Sulis Heri, suami Farida Yeni* di Rumah Kontrakan di Jalan Nangka Kasongan Kabupaten Katingan Kalimantan Tengah, Kamis (7/1/2017) dini hari (Nova.grid.id)
    As reported, the Katingan Regent and his female friend were raided by Aipda Sulis Heri, Farida Yeni's husband in a Rented House on Nangka Kasongan Street, Katingan District, Central Kalimantan, on Thursday (07/01/2017) early morning.
75. Bupati Katingan digerebek anggota polisi suami si selingkuhan (detik.com)
    The Katingan Regent was raided by a Police Member who is his mistress’s husband
76. *Dia* lantas mencari *FY* ke tempat kerjanya tapi hasilnya nihil (detik.com)
    He then looked for FY to her workplace but the she wasn’t there
77. *SH* kemudian mencari *istri* di tempat kerjanya sebagai pegawai negeri sipil di rumah sakit, tetapi tidak menemukannya (Nova.grid.id)
    SH then looked for his wife at her workplace as a public servant in a hospital, but he didn’t find her
78. *Suami* Serong dengan *Jennifer Dunn*, Sarita Gugat Cerai (detik.com)
    Her husband is having an affair with Jennifer Dunn, Sarita sued for divorce
79. *Suami* Selingkuh dengan *Jennifer Dunn*, Istri Ikhlas Bercerai Tapi . . . (Nova.grid.id)
    The husband cheating with Jennifer Dunn, the wife sincerely wants a divorced But . . .
80. Dari pengakuan mereka berdua,mereka telah melakukan nikah siri di Bogor," (detik.com)
    Based on their confession , they both have conducted unregistered marriage in Bogor
81. Kemudian berdasarkan pengakuan keduanya sudah menjalin hubungan selama sebulan ini dengan alasan sudah melakukan nikah siri di Bogor (Nova.grid.id)
    Then based on their confession, they have been in a relationship for a month and have conducted unregistered marriage in Bogor
82. Tak lama dari aksi protes itu Aipda Sulis membuat laporan ke Polda Kalimatan Tengah (detik.com)
    Shortly after the protest, Aipda Sulis made a report to the Central Kalimantan Regional Police

83. Atas kejadian tersebut korban melaporkan kejadian tersebut ke Polsek Katingan Hilir (Nova.grid.id)
    Because of that case, the victim reported that affair case to the Katingan Hilir police station
84. Sayangnya di tengah perjalanan, Aipda Sulis mencabut laporan tanpa alasan jelas (detik.com)
    Unfortunately on the ongoing progress report, Aipda Sulis revoked the report for no obvious reason
85. Bahwa PENGGUGAT telah melakukan segala macam upaya maksimal untuk merukunkan kembali rumah tangga yang telah retak tersebut (detik.com)
    The Plaintiff has made as good as possible efforts to reconcile the cracked family
86. Dikabarkan, pelapor, Heri Sulis yang memergoki istrinya selingkuh dengan kepala daerah ini pun memilih jalan damai dan mencabut laporannya di Polda Kalteng (Nova.grid.id)
    As reported, the rapporteur, Heri Sulis who caught his wife having an affair with the Katingan Regent choses to make peace and revoked his report at the Central Kalimantan Regional Police
87. Baik Pak Ahok secara pribadi maupun Sean (putra sulung Ahok, Nicholas Sean Purnama, red)secara pribadi juga pernah mendatangi JuliantoTio itu (detik.com)
    Both Pak Ahok and Sean (Ahok's eldest son, Nicholas Sean Purnama, red) personally have came to Julianto Tiio
88. Pak Ahok secara gantleman secara pribadi pernah mendatangi JuliantoTio itu (Nova.grid.id)
    Mr. Ahok personally have came to Julianto Tio
89. Berkas gugatan cerai telah didaftarkan (detik.com)
    Divorce suit have been registered
90. Ahok melayangkan gugatan cerai kepada Veronica (Nova.grid.id)
    Ahok sent a divorce suit to Veronica
91. Shafa mendorong, melabrak lalu menjambang Jennifer Dunn di sebuah pusat Perbelanjaan (detik.com)
    Shafa pushed, crashed and grabbed Jennifer Dunn in a shopping center
92. Di video tersebut tampak Shafa Aliya, anak Faisal Haris melabrakJennifer Dunn (Nova.grid.id)
    Seen in that video, Shafa Aliya, Faisal Haris’s daughter, hit Jennifer Dunn

Data of Verbal Process

93. Suami FY melaporkan hal itu ke Polsek setempat, yang kemudian mengamankan keduanya (detik.com)
    FY's husband reported the case to a local police station, which then secured both of them.
94. SH selaku korban melaporkan kejadian itu ke polisi (Nova.grid.id)
    SH as a victim reported the case to the police.

95. Bupati Katingan mengaku sudah nikah siri dengan selingkuhannya (detik.com)
    The Katingan Regent claimed to have unregistered marriage with his mistress
96. Bupati Kabupaten Katingan, H Ahmad Yantenglie mengaku sudah menikah siri dengan Farida Yeni di Bogor, sejak sebulan yang lalu (Nova.grid.id)
    The Katingan Regent, H. Ahmad Yantenglie claimed to have unregistered marriage with Farida Yeni in Bogor, since a month ago.
97. Sarita sebut suaminya yang selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn tak lagi beri nafkah (detik.com)
    Sarita said that her husband who cheated with Jennifer Dunn has no longer gives her money for living
98. Selingkuh dengan Jennifer Dunn, Sarita sebut suaminya berubah drastis seperti dihipnotis (Nova.grid.id)
    Cheating with Jennifer Dunn, Sarita said that her husband changed drastically like being hypnotized
99. Sarita mengaku tidak mendapat respons dari sang suami (detik.com)
    Sarita claimed that she did not get a response from her husband
100. Meski sempat kecewa berat, Sarita mengaku sudah ikhlas (Nova.grid.id)
    Although she was disappointed, Sarita claimed that she is sincere
101. Sarita Abdul Mukti mengungkapkan dirinya sudah melayangkan gugatan cerai untuk sang suami, Faisal Haris (detik.com)
    Sarita Abdul Mukti revealed that she had filed a divorce suit for her husband, Faisal Haris
102. Sarita mengungkapkan suaminya dulu merupakan sosok *family man* yang begitu sayang terhadap keluarga (Nova.grid.id)
    Sarita revealed that her husband used to be a family man who loved his family
103. Sarita mengatakan dirinya sudah cukup lama ingin bercerai dari Haris (detik.com)
    Sarita said that she wanted long enough to break up with Haris
104. Istri Haris sendiri mengatakan sudah memaafkan suaminya yang memilih untuk punya wanita idaman lain (Nova.grid.id)
    Haris' wife said that she had forgiven her husband for having an affair with another woman
105. Sarita Abdul Mukti mengungkapkan dirinya sudah melayangkan gugatan cerai untuk sang suami, Faisal Haris (detik.com)
    Sarita Abdul Mukti revealed that she had filed a divorce suit for her husband, Faisal Haris
106. Ia mengungkapkan Haris seperti dihipnotis setelah berhubungan dengan Jennifer Dunn (Nova.grid.id)
    She revealed that Haris like being hypnotized after having relationship with Jennifer Dunn
107. Namun hingga saat ini,Jennifer Dunn belum juga buka suara mengenai masalah tersebut (detik.com)
    But so far, Jennifer Dunn haven’t commented yet regarding the matter
108. Bahkan secara terang-terangan istri Haris, Sarita Abdul Mukti buka suara tentang perselingkuhan Suaminya (Nova.grid.id)

Indeed Haris' wife, Sarita Abdul Mukti reveals her husband's affair

109. Selain Ahok, anak-anak keduanya disebut sudah mencoba memintaVero mengakhiri hubungan dengan 'good friend'-nya (detik.com)
Ahok and their children have tried asking Vero to end the relationship with her 'good friend'

110. Ahok, dikatakan Fifi menyempatkan datang dan meminta kepada Julianto secara baik-baik untuk meninggalkan istrinya (Nova.grid.id)
According to Fifi, Ahok took time to come and asked Julianto politely to leave his wife

111. Fifi menyebut Ahok sudah lama tahu soal sosok Julianto (detik.com)
Fifi said that Ahok has long known about the figure of Julianto

112. Fifi menyebut bahwa Ahok sudah lama tahu soal sosok Julianto (Nova.grid.id) Fifi said that Ahok has long known about the figure of Julianto

113. Fifi mengatakan dirinya punya bukti pertemuan Ahok dan JuliantoTio tersebut (detik.com)
Fifi said that she has evidence of the meeting between Ahok and Julianto Tio

114. Fifi mengatakan pengusaha itu masih terus menghubungi Veronica (Nova.grid.id)
Fifi said that that businessman keeps in contacting Veronica

Data of Mental Process

115. Perbuatan mereka diketahui oleh AipdaSH, suami FY (Nova.grid.id)
Their affair were known by Aipda SH, FY's husband

116. Saat tiba di lokasi itu suami FY kaget karena mendapati istrinya tengah bersama pria lain, yaitu Ahmad Yantenglie (detik.com)
When he arrived at the location, FY's husband was shocked to find his wife was with another man, Ahmad Yantenglie

117. Sulis terperanga melihat istrinya tengah tidur bersama Yantengli tanpa sehelai benang (detik.com)
Sulis was astonished to see his wife sleeping with Yantenglie naked

118. Ia mendapati istrinya sedang tertidur berdua dengan Ahmad dalam keadaan tanpa busana (Nova.grid.id)
He found his wife was sleeping with Ahmad naked

119. Sulis panggilan akrabnya, menemukan istrinya, Farida Yeni sedang tertidur dengan Ahmad Yantenglie dalam keadaan tanpa busana (Nova.grid.id)
Sulis, his familiar nickname, found his wife Farida Yeni was asleep with AhmadYantenglie naked

120. Sarita sudah ingin berpisah dengan sang suami (detik.com)
Sarita already wants to split up from her husband

121. Atas kejadian itu, istri Haris, Sarita Abdul Mukti memutuskan berpisah (Nova.grid.id)
Because of that affair, Haris' wife, Sarita Abdul Mukti, decided to split up

122. Bahkan Sarita rela bercerai dari suaminya yang sudah menikahinya selama 19 tahun tersebut (Nova.grid.id)

Even Sarita is willing to get divorced from her husband who had married her for 19 years

Data of Relational Process

123. Bupati Katingan dan selingkuhannya jadi tersangka perzinaan (detik.com)
The Katingan regent and his mistress became suspects of Adultery
124. Bupati Katingan Ahmad Yantenglie (44) dan teman wanitanya, FY (34), ditetapkan sebagai *tersangka* atas dugaan perzinahan (Nova.grid.id)
The Katingan Regent, Ahmad Yantenglie (44) and his female friend, FY (34), were set as suspected suspects of adultery.
125. Bupati Katingan dan FY dijerat dengan Pasal 284 KUHP tentang perzinaan (detik.com)
The Katingan Regent and FY were charged with 284 KUHP concerning an adultery
126. Setelah ramai dituding pelakor foto Jennifer Dunn bersama seorang pranormal, Ki Prana ramai diberitakan (detik.com)
After being stigmatized as a pelakor, Jennifer Dunn's photo with a paranormal Ki Prana was widely reported
127. Ramai Isu Rebut Suami Orang,Jennifer Dunn Sering Konsultasi ke Paranormal Ki Prana? (Nova.grid.id)
Having sensational Issues of cheating with someone else's husbands, Jennifer Dunn Had Frequently consultation with a paranormal Ki Prana?
128. Gugatan perceraian ini merupakan satu-satunya jalan keluar terakhir yang ditempuh oleh PENGGUGAT (detik.com)
This divorce lawsuit is the only final solution taken by the Plaintiff
129. Jalan perceraian rupanya harus ditempuh mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama aliasAhok dengan Veronica Tan untuk persoalan rumah tangganya (Nova.grid.id)
Getting divorce seems to have to be taken by former Governor of DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, known as Ahok with Veronica Tan for his family problems
130. Pria bernama JuliantoTio itu disebut sudah 7 tahun berhubungan dengan Vero (detik.com)
The man named Julianto Tio was rumored to have been in relationship with Vero for 7 years
131. Rupanya hubungan terlarang Veronica dan pria bernama JuliantoTio itu sudah berlangsung selama 7 tahun (Nova.grid.id)
Apparently Veronica's forbidden relationship with the man named Julianto Tio have been going on for 7 years

Data of Existential Process

132. Skandal perselingkuhan itu terungkap ketika suami FY pulang bertugas dari Sampit sekitar pukul 00.00 WIB, Rabu (4/1), dan mendapati istrinya tidak berada di rumah (detik.com).
Their scandal was revealed when FY's husband went home from Sampit around 00.00 pm, Wednesday (4/1), and found that his wife was not at home

133. Karena alasan dinas malam kemudian korban mencari Farida Yenike Rumah Sakit Mas Amsyar Kasongan namun Farida Yeni tidak ada ditempat (Nova.grid.id)
Due to his wife worked in the night shift, the victim then looked for Farida Yeni to the Mas Amsyar Kasongan Hospital but Farida Yeni was not there.
23. Dalam kondisi PENGGUGAT yang saat ini sedang berada dalam tahanan di MAKO BRIMOB (detik.com)
(in the plaintiff's condition who is currently in custody at MAKO BRIMOP)