

FEMINIST DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON KOMPAS.COM NEWS: ATLET SENAM SEA GAMES DIPULANGKAN KARENA TAK PERAWAN

ANALISIS WACANA FEMINIS PADA KOMPAS.COM NEWS: ATLET SENAM SEA GAMES DIPULANGKAN KARENA TAK PERAWAN

Dian Lestari, Sulis Triyono

Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Jalan Colombo 1, Karangmalang, Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta,
Indonesia
dianlestari56@gmail.com; sulis@uny.ac.id

(Naskah diterima tanggal 5 Januari 2020, direvisi terakhir tanggal 14 Oktober 2020, dan disetujui tanggal 24 November 2020.)

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memaparkan representasi perempuan dalam wacana atlet senam SEA GAMES dipulangkan karena tidak perawan yang diberitakan pada Kompas.com pada 29 November 2019. Wacana tersebut merupakan wacana yang sedang hangat diperbincangkan karena menimbulkan pro dan kontra di kalangan masyarakat. Selain konteks sosial, penelitian ini juga mendeskripsikan struktur teks berita yang terdiri atas struktur makro, superstruktur, dan struktur mikro. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis wacana kritis model Van Dijk. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa teks berita mempunyai topik utama, yakni pelanggaran nilai-nilai feminisme. Selanjutnya, superstruktur teks berita terdiri atas pendahuluan, inti teks, dan penutupan berita. Kompas.com melalui struktur mikro memilih untuk menggunakan berbagai macam diksi dalam menyampaikan berita. Selain diksi yang beragam, teks dibangun dengan piranti kohesi dan koherensi untuk menyatukan makna wacana. Konteks sosial yang dibangun Kompas.com terutama dalam merepresentasikan perempuan pada wacana tersebut adalah adanya penindasan terhadap perempuan (bias gender) serta pelanggaran profesionalitas suatu oknum.

Kata-kata kunci: analisis wacana kritis; feminisme; Kompas.com

Abstract

This study aims to describe the representation in the case of a woman in the discourse of SEA GAMES gymnastics athlete who was sent back home because of a virginity issue that was published by Kompas.com on the 29th of November, 2019. The discourse is a hot topic because it raises the pros and cons. Besides social context, this study also describes the structure of the text consisting of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The research approach uses critical discourse analysis by Van Dijk. The results of this study indicate that the news text has a main topic, namely the violation againsts feminist values. The superstructure of the news text consists of an introduction, main text, and concluding part. Kompas.com through the micro structure chooses to use various diction in delivering news. In addition to diverse diction, the text is also built with cohesion and coherence to unify the meaning of discourse. The social context built by Kompas.com in this discourse, especially in representing woman is the persecution of women (gender bias) and professional violations of a person.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis; feminism; Kompas.com

1. Introduction

Women are often not included in the any development idea, so that a gender bias appears where the conditions are partial or detrimental to one party of gender. The sources of this stereotypes that discredit women make many women declare the feminism movement. The essence of feminism is women should have equal rights with men in various fields, such as politics, economics, and social (Sugihastuti, 2007).

Womenviolence in Indonesia against the second principle of Pancasila. It describes the concept of equality and human rights which do not distinguish religion, gender, skin, ethnic, and social position (Setiawan 2011). (Silaswati, 2016) adds that the discrimination of women and men has become an individual ideology, society, and even the State.

The emergence of the women's famous name who dominated on the media today is a new phenomenon where the issue about woman become the headlines. Media always take part in every reality changes. In addition to provide an information, the media is also a tool for producing and reproducing a discourse. Recently, the discourse of the return of a female gymnastics athlete from Kediri because of virginity issue was massively discussed by the public. Almost all media write about the that issue.

Motivated by discourse of female gymnastics athlete who will participate on SEA Games 2019 that has been sent back because she is considered not virgin anymore, the problems of the research are as follows: how is position of female in the issue of sending back an Athlete of SEA GAMES reported by Kompas.com? How is the macro structure, super structure, and micro structure of the issue based on Van Dijk analysis? This study aims to describe how Kompas.com displays the position of female in the issue of sending back a SEA GAMES athlete. It is also to describe macro

structure, super structure, and micro structure of the discourse.

This research is expected to be beneficial for theoretical and practical value. For theoretical value, the researcher hopes that this study can be used for reference for the other study in analyzing language. For the practical value, this study can be used for society and media press on how represent women.

Gramatically, discourse is the highest language unit that can be in the form of paragraphs, sentences or words that have a specific purpose (Kridalaksana, 2001). Theory about discourse also written by (Darajat 2017), Darma (2009), (Putra 2018), Sobur (2009), and Schiffrin (2007) that see discourse not only as text itself, but also as a text that correlates with the social system and the purpose behind it.

Wodak & Mayer (2001) said that discourse analysis is a way or method to find out how the text works in a social practice. Discourse analysis emerged as a form of protest against structural linguistics which only focused on the linguistic system. The meaning cannot be comprehensively understood in the text, but must be united as one context. A text must be elaborated to obtain an explanation of social reality (Darma, 2009). Eriyanto (2011) add that the meaning of a text is not only analyzed in terms of the text itself, but also from the process of producing the text. The text has certain social practices, so the production process must be known.

Feminist discourse analysis focuses on women's empowerment and gender justice in revealing the relationship between power and ideology in discourse (Wacana, Dan, and Wacana, 2009). The belief that language transforms an identity including gender makes a relationship between gender that can be associated with a critical analysis of the developing discourse. Gender discourse is one of critical awareness in language (Sastra, et al., 2011)

Based on the background of women's rejection toward the pressures that has been experienced by women, an analysis of feminist discourse can be used as a tool for fighting it back for women's justice (Karim, 2014).

Recent issue, regarding one of women gymnastics athlete who will participate on SEA Games 2019 that has been sent back to home because she is considered not virgin was considered as a violation againsts women's rights. This actions that relates the work of someone with personal problems is an injustice action that is often experienced by women. In this case, it makes the victim (the athlete), as the subject of discussion and highlighted by almost all media in Indonesia, feels depressed.

Discourse and the media are two things that related to each other. Every media has their own specific principles and guidelines in producing every discourse they make. The media is used to convey a particular idea or topics, such as cultural, social, political, and others (Listyorini, 2017). Information media are developing into online media that is suitable to the needs of millennial society (Fitriana, Gani, and Ramadhan, 2019). Kompas.com is one of the famous Indonesian online media. It is quite trusted online media by Indonesian's people because it is believed to be able to provide actual news that is published every day. The discourse about SEA GAMES athletes who were sent home is being included in Kompas.com on 11/29/2019 edition.

Several studies on discourse delivered by the media, both print and audio visual, have been done before. Some of them are "Discourse Study of Food Advertisement in Outdoor Media" by (Purnami, 2017), "Critical Discourse Analysis on Mata Najwa 'balada Perda' on Metro TV" by (Petra, Balada, and Di, 2013), "Critical Discourse Analysis Van Dijk's Model on Kabar Republika News" by (Humaira, 2018), "Critical Discourse Analysis

for Hastag #gantipresiden on Kompas.com" by (Putra, 2018). "Discourse Analysis on Online Media and Other Research Related to Discourse Analysis on Online Media" written by (Kuswandari and Setiawan, 2017), (Annas and Fitriawan, 2018).

These studies use the Van Dijk and Norman Fairclough critical discourse analysis method. Differ from the above three studies, this study aims to analyze how Kompas.com displays the position of women (feminist discourse analysis) in the case of SEA GAMES athlete being discharged because she is not considered as not virgin.

This discourse analysis uses the Van Dijk analysis model that focuses on the values of feminism. Van Dijk divides the discourse into three dimensions: text, social cognition and context (Eriyanto, 2011). Furthermore, Van Dijk divides the text into three structures: macro structure, super structure, and micro structure.

Macro structure is a general meaning that is understood from the topics of the text. Superstructure is the framework of the text that is semantic analysis, syntax, to a diction and emphasis that is being used in the text. In addition to analysis of the text, Van Dijk second dimension is social cognition where the discourse must be seen in its production process. The ideology of the discourse will affect the outcome of writer's discourse (in this case is Kompas.com writer). Furthermore, the context is a dimension to see how the text is related to the social structure and knowledge that develops in society when the discourse is produced. The research gap in this research is application of Van Dijk discourse analysis and feminism theory in the case of SEA GAMES gymnastics athlete who was sent back home because of virginity issue that was reported by Kompas.com.

2. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is

carried out to describe a phenomenon that is being explored or just happening right now (Alwasilah, 2017). The research approach uses critical analysis of Van Dijk discourse analysis that categorizes the discourse into three dimensions, namely text, social cognition, and context. Discourse analysis in this study is a qualitative analysis of content and it emphasizes on the study of the use of language in social context.

The source of the data on this study is a written text reported in Kompas.com on the 29th of November, 2019 issued the news of SEA GAMES gymnastic athlete who returned home because of virginity issue. This discourse attracts a lot of attention from the Indonesian community, especially women. Because of that, this discourse is worth to be researched due to it has a great influence on the social life in the society today.

The method of supplying data is by referring to reading technique with the advanced technique of note taking. Sudaryanto (2005), the stage of data compiling comprises at least three steps: (1) collecting data by record on a note (2) selecting and sorting data by removing unnecessary data also (3) structuring according to type or type of data that has been recorded, selected, and sorted. The next stage is data analysis as researcher's effort to deal with and to go deep with the problems contained in the data. The data analysis method was carried out according to Van Dijk's three-dimensional approach.

3. Findings and Discussions

This section is the results and the discussion of research that have been carried out about the feminist discourse analysis with the critical discourse analysis approach by Van Dijk. It covers three structures consisting of macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. The results of this study indicate that the news text has a main topic, namely the violation against feminist values. Then the super-

structure of the news text consists of the introduction, the main text and the concluding part. Kompas.com micro structure chooses to use various diction in delivering news.

3.1 Macro-structural Analysis

Macro structure analysis is an analysis of topics or themes that represents the contents of the whole discourse. Texts are combined with co-text and context so that they produce a unified whole discourse. Co-texts is an element in the text that is interconnected and has a strong influence in the meaning of a discourse (Kridalaksana, 2001).

Meanwhile the context is something that is present to accompany the text and it is outside of the text itself. Context is also the cause of a discourse (Kridalaksana, 2001; Mulyana, 2005). The context in this data research is the social context and the context of the situation underlying the formation of the discourse.

The main topic discussed in the news that published on Kompas.com on the 29th of November, 2019 at 21.56 was a violation of feminist values that occurred in society. An article written by M. Agus FH suggests an expression of gender injustice. In this case, a female athlete who wants to make Indonesia's name proud must be repatriated due to charge on the concerning of virginity of a woman.

The source of the text revealed Ayu as SAS's mother (17 years old) indicates violation of woman's rights and honor of SAS as an athlete. Ayu admitted that she was shocked when she got the news that her child had to be sent home because she was accused not a virgin via phone call. These allegations are widespread without any evidence. These are set out in the following data (1) and (2).

- (1) Ayu menceritakan, awal masalah ini terjadi pada 13 November 2019 yang lalu, se usai SAS sebagai atlet pelatnas mendapatkan vaksin persiapan berangkat ikut Sea Games. Saat itu, Ayu menerima telepon dari tim pelatih untuk segera menjemput SAS di pemusatan pelatnas Persani

yang ada di Gresik. Di tempat ini, selama ini SAS mengikuti latihan senam.

Ayu told, the beginning of this problem occurred on the 13th of November, 2019, after SAS as a national athlete received a vaccine to prepare for the Sea Games. At that time, Ayu received a phone call from the training team to pick up SAS immediately at the Persani training camp in Gresik. In that place, SAS had been following gymnastics for national training center.

- (2) *Melalui sambungan telepon itu pula, masih kata Ayu, pihak pelatih menyampaikan alasan yang menyebabkan SAS dianggap tidak layak mengikuti pelatihan lagi. Alasannya, berkenaan indisipliner serta soal keperawanan. Soal keperawanan ini, menurut Ayu, juga disampaikan asisten pelatih yang menemuinya saat penjemputan SAS di Gresik.*

Through the phone call, still according to Ayu, the coach gave her a reason why SAS was deemed out for training. The reason was dealing with disciplinary and virginity issues. The matter of virginity, according to Ayu, was also conveyed by an assistant coach who met her during the SAS pickup in Gresik

- (3) *"Alhamdulillah, hasilnya selaput dara masih utuh," ungkap Ayu.*

"Thanks God, the result is the hymen is still intact," said Ayu.

- (4) *"Dalam konteks ini, pihak keluarga, kan, menerima pemberitaan yang tidak pantas terkait virginitas, tujuan kita untuk mengembalikan nama baik atlet. Hak-haknya sebagai atlet harus dikembalikan" kata Imam Muklas.*

"In this context, the family receives inappropriate news related to virginity, our goal is to restore the athlete's good name. Her rights as an athlete must be returned," Said Imam Muklas.

Furthermore, another text that reveals the untruth of virginity issues is outlined in the data (3). Evidence of virginity tests shows that the SAS's hymen was intact but she was still rejected by the coaching team. This shows the injustice obtained by SAS. The sentence in data (4) shows that Imam Muklas as SAS family lawyer regretted the existence of unfair treatment of his client. Imam Muklas stressed that the protection of women's rights must be

returned and the suppression of feminist values must be eradicated.

3.2 Superstructure Analysis

Superstructure analysis is related to the flow of discourse text compilation. In the initial construction, there is a picture as an illustration related to the topic and the title of the news. The image that appears at the beginning of the discourse is a photo of a young girl covering her face with both hands. The illustration is supported by a headline itself that says a SEA GAMES gymnast athlete was sent home for not being a virgin. This indicates that the media wants to convey the current SAS condition. Next, the first paragraph of the text conveys the situation and condition that occur in SAS and continues with the family's opinion about it. Media *kompas.com* explains the impact of virginity issues on SAS psychological condition.

The main part of the text explains the chronology of the repatriation of SAS athletes from the Persani national training camp in Gresik. In this section, the facts about the SAS virginity test are presented. The test states that the SAS hymen is still intact. However, the conflict heats up with the rejection of the test results by the Persani training team and they propose SAS for a retest at the hospital located in Gresik. However, the retest proposal is not approved by the SAS family because it is considered a physical and psychological burden on SAS. Pay attention to the following data.

- (5) *Hal itu tentu ditolak oleh keluarga, karena menurut keluarga, tes keperawanan itu sudah sangat membebani anaknya, mengapa harus diulangi lagi. Apalagi, menurutnya, hasil tes di Kediri sudah jelas hasilnya.*

This thing is obviously rejected by the family, because according to the family, the virginity test is so burdensome for her, why should it be repeated. Moreover, according to him, the results of the tests in Kediri are clear.

- (6) *"Saya enggak mau, la wong anaknya saja kesakitan dengan tes itu," lanjutnya. Ayu*

mengaku hampir selama 2 minggu bolak-balik pergi Kediri-Gresik untuk mengurus masalah itu namun rupanya tetap tidak ada hasil.

"I don't want to do it again (retest), my daughter clearly painful with the test," said Ayu. Ayu admitted that she went back and forth to Kediri-Gresik to take care of the problem, but apparently there was still no result.

The article news ends with the SAS family lawyer's opinion who demands for justice. Imam Muklas as a lawyer said that in this case there was injustice and discrimination against women. Onward, it needs serious action to restore SAS's good name as an athlete. In the discourse text is also written several achievements that have been obtained by SAS. Based on the text exposure, Kompas.com tends to take sides on the victim side(SAS). The statements which are highlighted by Kompas.com in news articles are the SAS's injustices condition.

3.3 Micro-Structural Analysis

Micro structural analysis, namely analyzing linguistic elements, consists of semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical elements of a discourse. Semantics is the language element that functions to express meaning. The meaning contained in this discourse is a violation of feminist values with the repatriation of SAS athlete because of accusation of not being virgin. The word "accusation" indicates that there is the untruth issue comparing to the facts. The following are the results of the semantic analysis of the discourse.

(7) *Seorang atlet senam proyeksi SEA GAMES asal Kediri, Jawa Timur gagal berangkat mengikuti ajang olahraga besar yang akan berlangsung di Philipina itu. Hal itu cukup membuat keluarga SAS (17) atlet senam artistik itu, kaget bukan kepalang. Apalagi pihak keluarga mendapati alasan pemulangannya itu karena tudingan tidak perawan.*

A gymnastics athlete that projected to compete in SEA GAMES from Kediri, East Java, failed to take part in the major

sporting event that will take place in the Philippines. It was enough to make the SAS (17) family, artistic gymnastics athlete, shocked. Moreover, the family found the reason for her return was because of the not virgin accusation.

(8) *Pihak pelatih menyampaikan alasan yang menyebabkan SAS dianggap tidak layak mengikuti pelatihan lagi. Alasannya, berkenaan indisipliner serta soal keperawanan. Soal keperawanan ini, menurut Ayu, juga disampaikan asisten pelatih yang menemuinya saat penjemputan SAS di Gresik.*

The trainer delivers the reasons why SAS is deemed unfit for training again. The reason was regarding disciplinary and virginity issues. The matter of virginity, according to Ayu, was also conveyed by an assistant coach who met her during SAS pickup in Gresik.

(9) *Keluarga kemudian membawa pulang SAS dan berusaha membuktikannya dengan melakukan tes yang dilakukan di rumah sakit milik Polri di Kediri pada 20 November 2019. "Alhamdulillah, hasilnya selaput dara masih utuh," ungkap Ayu yang lantas menyampaikan hasil tes itu kepada pelatih. Namun, rupanya pihak pelatih menolak hasil tes itu dan menginginkan tes dilakukan di rumah sakit yang ada Gresik.*

The family then brought SAS home and tried to prove it by conducting retests conducted at the Polri-owned hospital in Kediri on the 20th of November, 2019. "Thanks God, the result shows that the hymen is still intact," said Ayu as reported the test to SAS's trainer. However, the coach refused the test results and wanted the test to be taken place at a hospital in Gresik.

(10) *Hal itu tentu ditolak oleh keluarga, karena menurut keluarga, tes keperawanan itu sudah sangat membebani anaknya, mengapa harus diulangi lagi. Apalagi, menurutnya, hasil tes di Kediri sudah jelas hasilnya.*

This thing is obviously rejected by the family because, according to the family, the virginity test is so burdensome for her, why should it be repeated. Moreover, according to him, the test results in Kediri were clear.

The rejection of SAS's virginity test results by the Persani Gresik coach team indicates that injustice felt by SAS as a female gymnastics athlete. SAS received discriminatory treatment since the coach team sent her home for reasons not virgin. The SAS family who felt unfear about the issue then tried to prove the accusations by conducting a virginity test on SAS at the Polri hospital in Kediri.

- (11) *Pihak keluarga saat ini tengah meniti langkah pencarian keadilan yang bertujuan untuk memulihkan nama baik SAS.*

The family was currently pursuing a search for justice aimed at restoring SAS's good name .

- (12) *Imam Muklas, pengacara keluarga, mengatakan, masalah keperawanan bukan merupakan prasyarat seorang atlet bertanding di even SEA GAMES. Sehingga, ia menyayangkan jika itu terjadi di Persani.*

Imam Muklas, family lawyer, said that the issue of virginity was not a prerequisite for an athlete competing in the SEA GAMES. So, he regretted for this happened in Persani.

- (13) *Dan hasil pemeriksaan yang dilakukan rumah sakit, menurutnya, ternyata hasilnya berbanding terbalik dengan apa yang disampaikan oleh pihak pelatih melalui telepon.*

The medical result from the hospital, according to him, apparently was inversely proportional to what was stated by the trainer via telephone call.

- (14) *"Tujuan kita untuk mengembalikan nama baik atlet," Imam menambahkan. Nama baik itu, menurutnya, penting. Sebab, selain demi masa depan, SAS selama ini juga cukup berprestasi membawa nama harum daerah.*

"Our goal is to restore the athlete's good name," added Imam. The good will is important for SAS's future, she has really good achievement in litand during this time, SAS has also

performed quite well in bringing regional good name.

- (15) *"Hak-haknya sebagai atlet harus dikembalikan,"*

"Her rights as an athlete must be restore"

Another text added by Imam Muklas that justice for SAS must be upheld. The coach team treat is considered to have desecrate the good name of the athlete. Virginity is not a prerequisite for an athlete to take part in the SEA GAMES. Moreover, the facts about the test results from the Kediri hospital are inversely proportional to the accusations made by the coach as reasons for the SAS's repatriation.

Syntactic analysis emphasizes the analysis of linguistic aspects consisting of sentence form, cohesion, and coherence. The following is the analysis of linguistic aspects of returning athlete gymnastics discourse.

- (16) *Apalagi pihak keluarga mendapati alasan pemulangnya itu karena tuduhan tidak perawan.*

Moreover, the family found out that the reason for her repatriation was because of **not virgin** accusation.

- (17) *Tuduhan yang menyangkut **privasi seseorang** itu menurut Ayu sungguh membuatnya dan keluarga terpukul.*

accusations regarding **someone's privacy**, according to Ayu, really makes it hard for the family.

- (18) *"Dalam konteks ini, pihak keluarga, kan, menerima pemberitaan yang tidak pantas terkait **virginitas**,"*

"In this context, the family receives inappropriate news related to **virginity??**

Data (16)–(18) show how Kompas.com uses various dictions to describe things that have the same meaning. Kompas.com uses different words to reduce repetition or word repetition in the news text. The word virgin, someone's privacy, and virginity have the same meaning referring to a girl who has never had intercourse with a man, based on

KBBI (2001). In this context, the issue of someone's virginity is a matter of a woman's privacy (personal) that is not worth to be discussed in public.

- (19) Selama ini, **SAS** sudah mengantongi 49 sertifikat prestasi aneka kegiatan yang diraihnya dari berkiprah sejak sekolah dasar. Bahkan, **dia** sempat membawa pulang medali perunggu di event pelajar yang berlangsung di Singapura.
Until today, SAS has received 49 certificates of achievement from various activities that she achieved when she performed since elementary school. In fact, she had brought home a bronze medal at a student event in Singapore
- (20) Saat ini, pihaknya belum menempuh jalur hukum karena masih berupaya mendorong para pihak agar mempunyai itikad baik.

At the moment, SAS family had not taken legal action because they still tried to encourage the coaching team to have good faith.

Data (19) shows that Kompas.com journalist uses initial SAS to mention the subject of the text. He covers the real subject name as victims of feminism injustice. Besides that, the word *she* and *her* are written as a reference that leads to SAS. In this case SAS is a gymnastic athlete who is sent back home because of the virginity issue. On data (20), the frase *para pihak* refers to parties who have repatriated SAS back home due to virginity issue (coaching team). Kompas.com writes Persani Gresik without initialization.

- (21) *Setelah menyampaikan kesanggupan tes itu, Ayu mengatakan, SAS sempat diperbolehkan kembali berlatih dan bahkan dinyatakan tidak dibebani lagi soal tes itu.*
 After conveying the ability to take the test, Ayu said, SAS was allowed to return to practice and was even stated to be no longer burdened with the test questions.
- (22) *Namun, saat sudah kembali berlatih, tiba-tiba pihak pelatih mendadak kembali mempermasalahkan tes dan meminta adanya surat keterangan tes tersebut.*
But when she rejoined for training, suddenly the coach questioned again the

test and requested the existence of the test certificate.

- (23) Keluarga **kemudian** membawa pulang SAS dan berusaha membuktikannya dengan melakukan tes yang dilakukan di rumah sakit milik Polri di Kediri pada 20 November 2019.
 The family **then** brought SAS home and tried to prove it by conducting tests at Polri hospital in Kediri on the 20th of November, 2019.
- (24) *Beban itu, menurutnya, akan sangat mempengaruhi masa depan anaknya. Sebab, akibat masalah ini, anaknya tidak hanya malu pada lingkungan tetapi juga menyebabkan sudah tidak berhasrat lagi menjadi atlet senam. "Sekarang sudah enggak mau senam," kata Ayu.*
 The burden, according to him, will affect the future of their children. **Because of this** problem, her child was not only ashamed, but also no longer has desire to become a gymnast anymore. "Now I don't want to do gymnastics," Ayu said.
- (25) *Sehingga, ia menyayangkan jika itu terjadi di Persani. Oleh sebab itu, sebagai tindak lanjut masalah ini, pihaknya sudah mengadukannya kepada Presiden, Persani, hingga KONI melalui surat.*
 So, she regretted if it happened in Persani. **Therefore**, as a follow-up to this problem, her party has already reported it to the President, Persani, and KONI by writing them a letter.

Data (21)–(25) are examples of data that use linguistic strategies. There are several conjunctions to explain the relationship between one sentence to another or as a link between paragraph to another. Conjunction **however** describes the existence of a conflicting relationship between data (21) and (22). The word **then** on data (23) is a conjunction that explains the situation after the data (21) and (22) occur. The next conjunction used by Kompas.com journalists on discourse is cause and effect conjunction. Causal relationships are shown by data (24) and (25) through words **because** and **therefore**.

- (26) SAS selama ini juga cukup berprestasi membawa nama harum daerah

SAS all this time has quite accomplished for bringing **good name** of the region.

- (27) *Selama ini, SAS sudah **mengantongi** 49 sertifikat prestasi aneka kegiatan yang diraihinya dari **berkiprah** sejak sekolah dasar.*

SAS has **received** 49 certificates of achievement for various activities she achieved when she **performed** since elementary school.

- (28) *Hal itu cukup membuat keluarga SAS (17) atlet senam artistik itu, **kaget bukan kepalang**.*

That was enough to make the SAS's family (17), the artistic gymnastics athlete, **shocked absurdly**.

Choice of words used by journalists are informative words. On the other side, many journalists use words that do not have (do not refer to) their true meaning (metaphor). Journalist wants to give an emphasis on the figurative words that he writes. The *nama harum* (good name) phrase on data (26) means *well reputed*. In the context of this discourse the *good name* in question is the good name of the Kediri area. The words *mengantongi* 'achieved' on data (27) means having that is highly spirit on certain activity (KBBI, 2001). Data (27) explained that SAS has already takes part on the field of gymnastics since she was in elementary school. The *Kaget bukan kepalang* 'shocked absurdly' phrase on data (28) means very surprised.

3.4 Social Cognition Analysis

Social cognition analysis is used to see the production of a text/discourse. The text production is closely related to author (journalist)'s awareness. Journalists are seen to have a tendency towards the topics they make because of the influences from their experience and ideology. There are four schemes to describe the production process of a Van Dijk's discourse, namely the person scheme, self scheme, role scheme, and event scheme.

M. Agus Fauzul Hakim, as a journalist from Kompas.com, sees the issue that recently

trends in the community as a violation againsts feminist values. Agus as a man understands the SAS experience is an injustice for women. His views have a tendency against the SAS's poor condition due to the actions of one party (the training team). Agus's writing that discussed a lot of opinions from Ayu as SAS biological mother becomes the evidence.

Furthermore, Kompas.com media through journalist Agus tried to show their role in that issue. Kompas.com tries to bridge the public's view of the two opposing parties (SAS and the training team). The news text presented in Kompas.com on the issue of feminism is about the chronology of events and facts that occur. Journalists describe the chronology of events by adding the opinions of family and SAS lawyers.

3.5 Social Context Analysis

Social analysis or social context is related to things that affect the usage of the language in society, such as setting, situation, time, events, and social conditions that occur at this time. The news text, written by Kompas.com on Friday, the 29th of November, 2019, contains the issue that is being discussed intensively in the community. The existence of a female gymnastics athlete who was sent back home because of not being a virgin accusation has revealed variety opinions in the community. It keep developing in line with the holding of the prestigious Southeast Asian sports event (SEA GAMES) in the Philippines. The incident occurred in the coaching environment (Persani) Gresik.

The practice of power in the case of SAS repatriation indicates the unprofessionalism of a party. The person who has power and a higher position conducts gender habits by undermining the values of professionalism at work (Persani), privacy of a woman. The issue of virginity is not a prerequisite for an athlete competing in the SEA GAMES

Furthermore, the accusations without any evidence that pointing by the coaching team

are a practice of using power. Another text that emphasizes violations of feminist values is the existence of evidence of virginity tests rejected by the coaching team. The results of virginity tests conducted at the Kediri National Police Hospital were rejected by the training team and the team proposed for a retest at Gresik Hospital. The test delivered by Ayu confirms that SAS hymen is still intact. It proves that the issue of the insistence of SAS athletes that is rife circulating in the community is not true. The rejection made by the training team shows that there is injustice against women.

4. Conclusions

Based on this study of discourse of sending back SEA GAMES athlete that was released by Kompas.com, it can be concluded as follows: critical discourse analysis through the feminism approach on the news about the return of gymnastics because of virginity issue by Kompas.com shows a gender bias. There are conditions that give advantage or detrimental to one sex side (in this case is female). The representation of women as oppressed side (discrimination) is also seen in the news text. In addition, the news text indicated a violation of the value of feminist and value of professionalism at work.

Linguistic analysis of texts shows that Kompas.com chooses to use various diction. The existence of figure of speech makes the news text has an emphasis on certain words. Then the superstructure of the news text consists of the introduction, the main text, and the concluding part. In addition, the journalist uses conjunctions to unify the meaning of each paragraph with other paragraphs. The Text also consists of several direct sentences to support the content of the discourse.

References

- Alwasilah, A. C. 2017. *Pokoknya Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Annas, Akhirul, and Rana Akbari Fitriawan. 2018. "Media dan Kekerasan: Analisis Norman Fairclough terhadap Pemberitaan Tarung Gladiator." *Jurnal Sospol* 4 (1): 37--54.
<https://doi.org/10.22219/sospol.v4i1.5224>
- Dahlan, A. dan Budiwati, T. 2011. Representasi Gender dalam Ungkapan Berbahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris: Analisis Wacana Kritis. *Jurnal Kawistara*, 1 (3).
- Darajat, Irfan R. 2017. "Rumangsamu Penak: Analisis Wacana Politik Hidup Harian Buruh Migran Indonesia dalam Lagu Dangdut Koplo." 03 (02): 216-30.
- Darma, A. 2009. *Analisis Wacana Kritis*. Bandung: Yayasan Widya.
- Eriyanto. 2011. *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*. Yogyakarta: LkiS Printing Cemerlang.
- Fitriana, Riri Amanda, Erizal Gani, and Syahrul Ramadhan. 2019. "Analisis Wacana Kritis Berita Online Kasus Penipuan Travel Umrah (Model Teun A. Van Dijk)." 3.
<https://doi.org/10.17977/um007v3i12019p044>
- Humaira, Hera Wahdah. 2018. "32" *Jurnal Literasi* Volume 2, Nomor 1, April 2018." 2 (April).
<https://doi.org/10.21009/SPEKTRA.02100>
- Karim, Abdul, and A. Pendahuluan. 2014. "Sebuah Model Penelitian Kualitatif" 10: 83-98.
- KBBI Daring. 2001.
<https://kbbi.kemendikbud.go.id/entri/mengantongi>

- Kridalaksana, H. 2001. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kuswandari, A. H., & Setiawan, B. 2017. Analisis Wacana: Representasi Pendidikan Indonesia pada Berita Online Detik.com. *Metalingua*, 15 (2).
<https://doi.org/10.26499/metalingua.v15i2.120>
- Lado, C. 2014. Analisis Wacana kritis program mata "Balada Perda" di Metro TV. *Jurnal E-Komunikasi*, 2 (2).
- Listiyorini, A. 2017. Wacana Humor dalam Meme di Media Online sebagai Potret Kehidupan Masyarakat Indonesia. *Litera*, 16 (11).
<https://doi.org/10.21831/ltr.v16i1.14251>
- Mulyana. 2005. *Kajian Wacana: Teori, Metode, dan Aplikasi Prinsip-Prinsip Analisis Wacana*. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana.
- Kuswandari, Ary Hunanda, and Budhi Setiawan. 2017. "Analisis Wacana: Representasi Pendidikan Indonesia Pada Berita Online Detik.Com (Discourse Analysis: Representation Of Education In.)"
<https://doi.org/10.26499/metalingua.v15i2.120>
- Petra, Universitas Kristen, Najwa Balada, and Perda di. 2013. "Analisis Wacana Kritis Program Mata."
- Purnami, Wening Handri. 2017. "Discourse Study oF Food Servive AdvertismenT."
Widyaparwa 45 (2): 137–50.
<https://doi.org/10.26499/wdprw.v45i2.232>
- Putra, Hendri Pitrio. 2018. "Critical Discourse Anaysis on Kompas.com News: Gerakan #2019gantipresiden." 3 (tahun 1999): 113–21.
<https://doi.org/10.22515/ljbs.v3i2.1412>
- Schiffrin, D. 2007. *Ancangan Kajian Wacana*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Setiawan, Yulianto Budi. 2011. "Analisis Wacana Kritis Pemberitaan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender di Surat Kabar Harian Suara Merdeka." *Jurnal Ilmiah Komunikasi: Makna* 2 (1): 13–20.
- Silaswati, Diana. 2016. "Model Analisis Wacana Kritis untuk Meningkatkan Berideologi Feminisme." 2: 143–56.
- Sobur, A. 2009. *Analisis Teks Media, Suatu Pengantar untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotik dan Framing*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosadakarya.
- Sudaryanto. 2016. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa (Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik)*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana Universitas Press.
- Sugihastuti. 2007. *Gender dan Inferioritas Perempuan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. 2001. *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage.
<https://doi.org/10.4135/9780857028020>