

# SEXIST LANGUAGE USED IN "THE JAKARTA POST"

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## ABSTRACT

This research report has discussed about "sexist language". The sexist language refers to words or vocabularies that identified the markers of sexist language uses in the media such as "The Jakarta Post". The basic problems were the usage of sexist language and classify it into three markers, they were non-parallel, lexical asymmetry and generic pronoun/word and also that terms were related to the feminist stylistic in linguistic theory. Actually the sexist language that found was indicated to the jobs title and occupation. Sexist language was mostly dominated by male, it can be seen from the data that found. This research purposed to find out the markers of sexist language and the relation between sexist language uses with feminist. The data has collected from newspaper that was "The Jakarta Post". From 120 data the writer found that 2 data non-parallel structure, 21 data lexical asymmetry, and 97 data generic Pronoun and word. So it can be concluded that male gender was dominant from the data.

**Keywords:** sexist, sexist language, markers of sexist language, feminist

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a communication tool, to interact with others a person needs a language. Over billion people in the world speak more than one language fluently. In Indonesia itself there're many local languages in every place, such as Javanese language, Sundanese language, and many others. Indonesia language is the national language, it is the first and also as a connector to some people to be a unity in some local languages in Indonesia. English is a second language for the people of Indonesia, because English is the international language and as the connector from inside to outside.

Society as a place to accommodate the communication itself from every single person to each person. As the statement from Wardhaugh (2006:1) that a language is what the members of a particular society speak. Language is central to social interaction in every

society, regardless of location and time period. Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship: language shapes social interactions and social interactions shape language. It means languages play to deliver a message from one person to another. As we all know that everyone uses language to express his or her emotion and also to communicate each other in society. It's one of the main functions of language itself. Language used not only to interact but also be used as self-expression.

According to Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2013: 1) gender is embedded so thoroughly in our institutions, our actions, our beliefs, and our desires, that it appears to us to be completely natural. The meaning of gender is also dependent on the context, this term may refer to biological sex as well as in the context of a social structure based on gender (gender / social role or gender identity).

In early usage, the word gender was generally restricted to these grammatical distinctions. They cause problems for speakers of languages like English, where grammatical gender is marked mainly in pronoun, when they learn a language like French, where non-sexed items like table ( la table ) can be grammatically feminine ( Spolsky, 2003). In English, gender is problem because to reveal the pronoun is usually something that is inherent to the field as a nurse word that is identify as female and God is described as male. Freedom for woman is from being distinguished on the basis of biology and rejected the whole notion of feminist, which regarded as a male projection (Simone de Beauvoir 1908;- 1986 in *The Second Wave*, 1949:14)

The discrimination is from sex to social role to the gender identity. At the start of 20th century, the accepted notion of gender roles in Western culture was based on the doctrine of separate spheres (Gary N. Powell: 3). According to this ideology, because men and women have different natures, the roles they play in society should be radically different. They have to be dependent to men. From this condition, women have to reveal the stereotype. They must have their own existence. At the start 20<sup>th</sup> century, it begins to sexism because of the accident that makes women discriminated by men. Sexist language has been one of the key issues within feminist linguistics which has forced people to carefully consider their own and others language use, to examine for example the way that an institution's choice of word in relation to women fits with its mission statement about equality of opportunity or its claims to modernity ( Mills, 2008 ). But now women are not only mothers, wives, and homemakers anymore. And men are not only workers and providers anymore.

The writer analyzes about sexist language use, because of there is still discriminate gender by male which marked with some markers / criterions. And also woman is always depended on man is expression of sexism. This research objectives at identifying word or phrase which consider as sexist. The writer's idea come from dominate of using language between man and woman, and the

writer feels still disturb with the issues that have movement of equality between male and female. Although there is still male in English usage; in grammatically, expression and job title right now.

## 1.2 Problems Formulation

- What are the markers of sexist language reflected in *The Jakarta Post*?
- What are the uses of sexist language in *The Jakarta Post* related to the Feminist?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Research

- To find out the markers of sexist language reflected in *The Jakarta Post*
- To find out the uses of sexist language in *The Jakarta Post* related to the Feminist

## 1.4 Scope of the Research

The study limits the topic by only discussing about sexist language exist in *The Jakarta Post* and sexist language uses in *The Jakarta Post* related with the Feminist.

## 1.5 Previous of the Research

### 1.5.1 Has Arimi Gayo Mulya (2009)

Gender Aspect Marker Used in "The Jakarta Post" The thesis submitted from English Study Program Language and Arts Department Teacher's Training and Education Faculty Jambi University. In her thesis, the problem of this thesis is What kind of sexist language used in "The Jakarta Post"? The aim of this thesis is to find out kind of sexist language used in "The Jakarta Post". In her thesis uses qualitative method. After analyzing the newspaper, she found kind of sexist uses in some levels which uses in level of bound morpheme, level of word, level of phrase, and level of sentence. The data collection is from all articles in "The Jakarta Post" in seven edition published from March 23rd 2009 until April 27th 2009.

### **1.5.2 Laksminda Ditapoetri Soedjarwadi (2013)**

Sexist Language used in the Beyonce's and Eminem's Song. This thesis from Bachelor Degree Faculty of Humanities in English Department Binus University. The problem of this thesis are What is sexist language uses in Beyonce's and Eminem's, What is Beyonce's and Eminem's purpose on using sexist language?, and How does the sexist language in the songs relate to feminism. Those aims to reveal the use of sexist language in the chosen songs, to describe the purpose on using sexist language of Beyonce and Eminem and to show the relation between feminism and sexist language. The methods of this research are library and qualitative research. This research is comparison between song of Beyonce and Eminem that exist in sexist term. The data collection is from the five song, one of them is from Eminem like Superman and from Beyonce song like If I were a Boy.

### **1.6 Position of the Research**

The writer only analyze and classify about the markers of sexist language using sociolinguistic work and also about sexist language uses in The Jakarta Post related with the Feminist using feminist stylistic in linguistics. The writer uses quantitative and qualitative method. The data collection is from newspaper entitled The Jakarta Post and the form of data collection is words or phrases that denotes to sexist language on the sentence. The writer collects the data only in five articles and in some articles randomly, they are reader's forum, archipelago, opinion, feature and sport in twenty edition published from 23rd April 2015 until 13rd May 2015.

From the first previous research explains about gender neutral that still dominated by man, such as to denote God, a murder, gunmen or on tips column that is using the word "He" that denotes to both of male and female gender. And the data collections from "The Jakarta Post" newspaper, even if much level in data collection form is level of bound morpheme, level of word, level of phrase and level of sentence. In this research only analyze in sociolinguistic field.

The data collection is from all articles in seven edition that published from Marc 23rd 2009 until April 27th 2009.

From the second previous research explains about sexist language uses in songs related with the Feminist and the purpose of using sexist language and also the relation between sexist languages with feminism in literature. This research uses library and quantitative method, however the writer uses the qualitative research And also this research only use sociolinguistic a field to analyze to support that the writer use the feminist stylistic to more specific in the explanation. The data collection is from the five song chosen, one of them from Eminem's song like Superman and Beyonce's song like If I were a Boy.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Sexist Language**

According to Wardhaugh (1998:76) Sex refers to biological category, which is usually fixed before birth. Wardhaugh gives the example that is from the usage of the skirt in women when they want to bike the bicycle that we know from the body shape of them is different with a wider pelvic girdle so they need the wider saddles too. In some cultures, women wears skirts is already common than men don't. Holmes (1992:309) defines that sex is biologically determined. Sex essentially recognizes to biological (Ounsted and Taylor 1972:250) the biology of masculinity and femininity is sex, that is from Sexist language represents women and men unequally, as if members of one sex were somehow less completely human and less complex and had fewer rights than members of the other sex.

Sexism, gender discrimination or sex discrimination is also known gender bias Gender bias is prejudice or discrimination based on gender, or conditions or that support gender stereotypes of social roles (Baslow, 1992). Gender bias is not just an individual attitude, but is built into many societal cultures (Puri, 2011: 4). The term gender bias is most often used in relation to discrimination against women, but men can be discriminated against as well. Gender bias is harmful



to men and women because stereotypes are not always true and having a false view of either gender is not fair (Lips, 2005).

Wardhaugh (1998:76) claims that Sexist language also presents stereotypes of women and men, sometimes to the disadvantage of men, but more often to the disadvantage of women. Four Examples of Gender Stereotypes

1. Personality traits – Women are often expected to be passive and submissive, while men are usually expected to be self-confident and aggressive.
2. Domestic behaviors – Caring for children is often considered best done by women, while household repairs are often considered best done by men.
3. Occupations – Until very recently most nurses and secretaries were usually women, and most doctors and construction workers were usually men.
4. Physical appearance – Women are expected to be small and graceful, while men are expected to be tall and broad-shouldered (Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc., 2012).

He assumed that from this term that is sexist, men still hold more "high status" than women in the occupations field in the society, especially in political fields because still more male politicians, professor, surgeon, company directors, and male judges. It makes women be inferior sex.

Sexist expression means an expression that excludes gender, male or female (Parks & Robertson 1998, p.455) that is the usage of language which was including to the sexist. The distinguished is the using of job titles or occupations that from the pattern is different in grammatically. Holmes (2001:305) explained that sexist language is one example of the way a culture or society conveys its values from one group to another and from one generation to the next. From the Holmes's statement is every country is different in the using of language especially in grammatical gender system. For example in French use "le" to define the masculine and "la" to define the

feminine, in German "der-die-das" and also from English the gender system is the using of pronoun "he-she-it". (Holmes, 1992: 312).

According to Weatherall (2002: 11) Sexist language is not just about the words used to describe women but also how they are used and to what ends. Sexist language is discriminatory on the basis of sex (usually said of men's attitude toward women). (Webster Dictionary Online 2015). Actually sexist language is part of sociolinguistics, it is as a umbrella of sexist language. So the writer is using this term because of still involved to feminist theory that still dominant of men.

Language is the most important media to communicate to one another. However, to communicate using language has to avoid the term that can discriminate a specific gender, either male or female. When avoiding the term that discriminates gender, it is important to define and understand the term of discriminating gender. The language that discriminates gender is called sexist language.

According to Mills (2008), sexist language comes from the term sexism which is simply an individual mistake or slip caused by thoughtlessness or lack of awareness. This mistake can be corrected by giving the alternative usage. If the implication of men's experience as human experience will be considered as sexist. Mills cites the theory from Cameron (1995, p.6) about an attempt to change language because of fears about incorrect, irritating, or offensive usages. Hence, the language that is considered sexist will be replaced by using alternative terms.

On another occasion, the definition of sexist language is defined by Parks & Robertson (1998, p.455), as words, phrases and expressions that unnecessarily differentiate between males and females or exclude, trivialize, or diminish either gender. They give the example of sexist language based on three criteria including: non-parallel structure (e.g. "chairman" and woman"), lexical asymmetries or asymmetries marked-unmarked (Wardhaugh, 1998:77) (e.g.

"governor" and "governess"), and generic use of masculine or generic pronoun form (e.g. "he" and "man"). Therefore, whenever people use the language that contains words, phrases and expressions that exclude either gender, it means that the language directs to sexist expression. Hence, using language has to avoid the expressions that exclude gender or sexist as Cameron said. Therefore, if there is any use of those criteria above in words, phrases and expressions in the sentence or paragraph then it means that it has an intention of excluding either gender.

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2015), the word gender means Grammar (In languages such as Latin, French, and German) each of the classes (typically masculine, feminine, common, neuter) of nouns and pronouns distinguished by the different inflections which they have and which they require in words syntactically associated with them. Grammatical gender is only very loosely associated with natural distinctions of sex. Therefore, the criteria or the marker are non-parallel structure, lexical asymmetry and generic pronoun 'he' or word "man", have the form of masculine, feminine and neuter types.

### 2.1.1 Non-Parallel Structure

According to Cambridge Advanced Dictionary, the term parallel is similarity between two things. The further explanation of the non-parallel is something that has no similarity or the same high quality as it. So the definition of non-parallel structure in sexist language is something that is not similar based on gender distinction. As the examples given by Parks & Robertson (1998), it can be noticed that non-parallel structure is similar to antonym. For instance the word like man and wife are opposed to each other. Man as the opposite of wife has the same meaning with husband as a male partner. Therefore, in analyzing the sexist language about non-parallel structure, it can also use antonym since they have something in common. Non-parallel usage appears in the common construction of adding 'and women' after a compound word incorporating '-men' (as in 'craft men'

and women') the correct construction is parallel (as in 'craft men' and 'craft women') in this example would be appropriate with gender neutral alternative as in 'craft person' (Doyle, 1995: 149).

### 2.2 Lexical Asymmetry

Based on Wardhaugh (1998: 77), lexical is related to words or vocabularies, while asymmetry is sides or parts which are not exactly same in shape and size. Therefore, if the words are combined, the meaning will be words that are not exactly in the same shape and size. In addition, Winter and Pauwels (2006) argue that lexical asymmetry is the changes to the naming of occupations or job titles involve replacement of the generic use of gender-exclusive-man compounds, of asymmetrical morphological practices which demand suffixation for making female agents or incumbents. Therefore, lexical asymmetry contains suffixation in any word that is made to refer to female agent. Lexical asymmetry talks about suffixation which relates to morphological process, a process as changing the shape of an existing word by adding a prefix or suffix morpheme to an existing root morpheme.

According to Todd (2000), morpheme is the smallest unit in the grammatical of a language. He states that morpheme is divided into two kinds, which are free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme means that morpheme that occurs freely by itself while bound morpheme is morpheme that only occurs as affixes. Free morpheme such as waiter in the sentence he is a waiter. In addition, bound morpheme is divided into two types; derivational morphology which can change or retain word class and inflectional morphology which never involve a change of word class. The addition of suffix -ess for a noun does not change the word class but it changes the meaning of the noun from masculine form to feminine form. This suffix is classified as derivational morpheme. For instance, the word master is known as masculine form or on another occasion word referring to male. When the suffix -ess is added to the word master, the word class is still the same

(noun) , yet the meaning is changed from masculine to feminine form. Another example can be found in a word host. This word is known as masculine form, but when the suffix -ess is added; the word becomes hostess as referring to female.

## **2.3 Generic Pronoun/Word**

### **2.3.1 Generic Pronoun**

Mills (2008) says that sexist language is a term used to denote a wide range of very different elements, from the use of such items as generic pronouns such as 'he' (when used to refer to both males and females). She also adds that the 'generic pronoun' is when 'he', 'him' and 'himself' is used to refer to both men and women. Therefore, it doesn't mean only the subject pronoun 'he' that can be categorized as generic 'he' but also possessive and reflexive pronoun. Moreover, Mills gives an example of the use of generic 'he' in the sentence when the student has finished his exam he should hand in his paper to the invigilator, which this usage of generic 'he' is considered confusing because it's unclear whether it refers to male only or for both male and female. She says that sentences using the generic pronoun have additional effect of affirming the markedness of female reference on another occasion male is the form while female is the marked form.

### **2.3.2 Generic Word**

In addition, not only the use of 'he', 'his', and 'himself' which are used to refer to both male and female, but the masculine form of 'man' also is called generic pronoun 'he'. For example, the generic words like 'craftsman', 'fisherman', etc, have the masculine form referring to either male or female. Therefore, Mills (2008) suggests changing those words to 'craftsperson' and 'fisher' which are more neutral. Then certain occupational generic terms are also adopted, such as 'police officer' and 'firefighter'. Hence, from her statement, it can be concluded that the use of generic 'he' and masculine form 'man' are considered as sexist.

On the other hand, Sunderland (2006) also states about giving an alternative item to replace a generic

form word to avoid the use of sexist language. She added that the 'singular they' has now increasingly accepted in formal usage. For example the sentence 'Everyone should bring their deposit on Monday' has the 'singular they'. The word everyone is directing to each one or a person only without saying about it directs to he/she. Therefore, the replacement of 'singular they' can be more neutral and now it is acceptable. In addition, she gave the explanation about the alternative items which are used to replace some words. For instance, the title 'Ms' is used to replace 'miss' and 'Mrs.' to achieve the equivalence with 'Mr.'. Then the words 'chairperson', 'spokesperson' and 'barperson' are the replacement for 'chairman', 'spokesman' and 'barman' which usually used as referents for women. She said that this replacement intends to "put an end to the 'think male' phenomenon, and the 'rendering invisible' of women". In addition to that, a word with feminine word form like 'lady doctor' is replaced with 'doctor' only in order "to achieve equivalence and to end the practice of 'trivializing' and 'marking' feminine terms". Therefore, it can be said that Mills and Sunderland have something in common about using alternative items to replace the masculine word form to a more neutral word form in order to avoid the sexism in language.

## **2.4 Feminism**

Feminism (or, more accurately, feminisms) is difficult to define because of the many different kinds of feminism which exist today. Based on Oxford dictionary, feminism is "a belief in the principle that women should have the same right as men", and feminist is "the person who believes in feminism". However, feminism has more definition aside from the dictionary meaning. Mill (1995:3) claims that most feminists hold a belief that women as a group are treated oppressively and differently from men and that they are subject to personal and institutional discrimination.

Feminists also believe that society is organized in such a way that it works, in general, to the benefit of men rather than women; that is, that it



is patriarchal. This does not imply that all men benefit equally from the way that society is structured, since society also oppresses men in different degrees, nor does it imply that all men take part in the continuance of the system, since men can decide to oppose the oppression of other groups. But it does imply that there is a general difference in the way that men and women are treated in society as a whole and in the way that they view themselves and others view them as gendered beings. Many feminists are aware of the difficulties of assuming that all women or all men are the same, and particularly during the last ten years such feminist theory has been concerned with analyzing the way that different forms of oppression and/or discrimination.

So many differences exist between women—differences of class, race, age, education, wealth—that the very category 'woman' is difficult to maintain, since there appear to be perhaps as many differences amongst women as there are differences from men (Butler 1990). As Butler states (1990:11), in recent year feminism itself has had to deal with the tricky question of 'What new shape of politics emerges when identity as a common ground no longer constrains the discourse on feminist politics? And to what extent does the effort to locate a common identity as the foundation for a feminist politics preclude a radical inquiry into the political construction and regulation of identity itself?' It is this view of feminist inquiry which is concerned with how women and men are constructed at a representational and at an actual level, and how certain views of women are favored at the expense of others.

The feminist has begun debating about the sexist language. Later on, feminism leads to the existence of sexism as it can be seen in Mills (2008). "We can see current sexism as, in some measure, a response to feminism. For many males (and females as well), feminism is seen as disrupting the status quo and overturning the conventional views of how women and men should behave..." (Mills, 2008: 41) Holmes (2008, p. 318) also stated that the feminist have claimed English as a

sexist language. Since language is an instrument for human to make a connection in society, it becomes a concern in linguistics of the feminist criticism whether the language is sexist or not.

#### **2.4.1 Feminist Stylistic**

Feminist stylistic is a theory and method had introduced by Mills (1995). It is used analyze text focusing on how gender represented. As the statement above according to her the concept of stylistic is described as a study of literary text and its language. The model of this theory are borrows the build on other linguistic approaches from another linguist. Mills (1995: 2) presents this feminist stylistic can be used at any text to analyze and discover gender differences.

Linguistic sexism also concerns language use that in different ways diminishes women and make them invisible (Weatherall, 2002: 76). Feminists state that English is a language with sexist structures (Holmes, 2008: 318). According to Mills (1995: 21) sexism could be analyzed at three levels in a text: at word level, sentence level and at discourse level. Mills (1995) feminist stylistics is the analysis at the level of word. Mills (1995: 21) is of the opinion that words could only be sexist depending on the context. Mills (1995: 87-89) states that the most common examples are when "he" and "man" are used for referring to both women and men. The word "man" is also used as an affix in generic terms such as "policeman", "postman" or "manpower" (Mills, 1995: 91).

Pauwels (2003: 553) argues that this kind of language use makes women invisible. As the statement above women invisible is only refers to one sex (male) and if would like to explain more in gender word (female) it should be specifict (Weatherall, 2002: 13). Here are also pairs of words for women and men where the female variety has a negative meaning and the male one a positive, such as mistress-mister and host-hostess (Cameron, 1992: 107-108). Weatherall (2002: 25) states that the negative meaning can called as women depreciate that mean women has meaning

demean from the naming jobs title to women.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Method**

This research is quantitative, qualitative. The research that performs by writer gave description of a sociolinguistics phenomenon in social life that is sexist language. This research used the quantitative approaches to prove that until right now there is still discriminatory gender by male based on the data collected in "The Jakarta Post" and the qualitative approach to get the understanding of meaning and definition based on the situation and function of the word that denotes sexist language terms in the context. The data that the writer used in this research are in the form of vocabulary or word that contains sexist term.

#### **3.2 Source of Data**

The source of this research is the statement in writing form that found in the essay of The Jakarta Post in the some articles that is reader forum, opinion, sport, and feature in twenty editions published from 23rd April 2015 until 13rd May 2015. The statements are in the form of vocabularies and phrases.

#### **3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data**

The data collected from The Jakarta Post. In this case, the writer collects the data in twenty editions published from 23rd April 2015 until 13rd May 2015. In collecting the data the writer uses documentation method. The writer reads and writes every page that is chosen by writer of the sources of data. The data that assumed as sexist language noted and listed to be primary data. Then, the writer classified data into three markers of sexist language and draw a table to make it easier to classify then the writer analyzed.

In finishing this research is needed the data and information completely as the material that a support the fact analyze material. The writer takes some researches to get the data and information that is related. There are some method to collect the data that is done by the writer.

#### **3.3.1 Library Research**

The writer reads and learns some books and article from the internet that is relation with the sexist language and feminist. Some books from Atmajaya University and University of Indonesia.

#### **3.3.2 Field Research**

The writer does observation directly to the newspaper in some editions selected that are: in April 21th, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and in May 2th, 4th, 8th, 12th, 13rd 2015. It purposes to know directly the sexist language exist in newspaper.

#### **3.3.3 Literature Research**

The writer observed the previous research as the reference and comparison to the research better. The observation of the writer done with read he reference from some sources of similar research. This is the following list of similar research that is used to this research.

1. Has Arimi Gayo Mulya, 2009, *Gender Aspect Maker Used in "The Jakarta Post"*, Jambi University
2. Novina Fransisca, 2013, *Sexist Expression in "The Handmaid's Tale" by Margaret Atwood*, Binus University
3. Laksindra Ditapoetri Soedjawadi, 2013, *Sexist Language Used in The Beyonce's and Eminem's song*, Binus University

#### **3.4 Techniques of Analyzing Data**

The data-analyzing technique is referential. There are some steps that will do by writer to analyze the data:

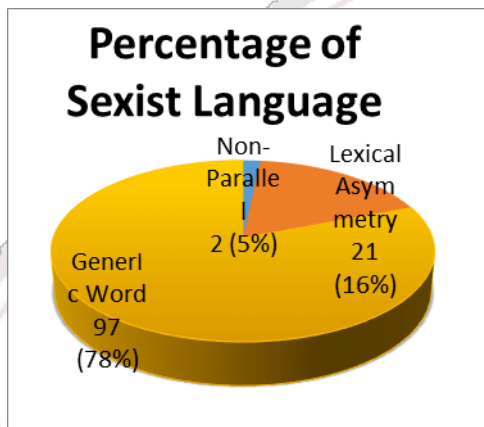
- Read and write every page of the source denotes to sexist language.
- Mark or underline the word or sentence that contains of sexist term.
- Write the word or sentence that refers to sexist term.
- Classify the data to three markers of sexist language and make a table that only specific about the markers of sexist language to make it easier to classify.
- Analyze every data to solve the problem of the uses sexist term and about feminist term.



## 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Introduction

The writer has found the data of marker or criterion of the sexist language. Based on Parks & Robertson theory, From 120 data the writer found that 2 data non-parallel structure, 21 data lexical asymmetry, and 97 data generic word & pronoun. As a result, some words, phrases and sentences belong to these criteria or markers are found in the newspaper.



### 4.2 Non-Parallel

Non-parallel means antonym, for instance the word like man and wife are opposed to each other. Man as the opposite of wife has the same meaning with husband as a male partner. (Parks & Robertson, 1998)

- The film's title says it all: it is a story about Kim Hyun-woo, a lively and strong-willed weather forecaster in her late 20s, and her three suiters: an older man with wife a same-age friend and a younger eccentric photographer.

Source: (JP, SATURDAY APRIL 25, 2015. P.21) FEATURES

The problem of this sentence above is the usage of "an older man with wife". That sentence means the word "man" defines as husband of the wife. Husband is considered as male and wife is considered as female. Both terms are opposed to each other. Husband means that the man to whom a woman is married while wife means that the woman to whom a man is married. These terms are non-parallel structure. Some usages of the word 'man' in the newspaper also refer to husband. The word 'man' has many

meanings. The writer will provide two different meanings of 'man' based on Cambridge Dictionary. First, 'man' is an adult male human being. Second, man in informal term is a woman's husband or male partner. Man in this sentence has the definition of woman's husband or male partner.

### 4.3 Lexical Asymmetry

Lexical asymmetry is the changes to the naming of occupations involve replacement of the generic use of gender-exclusive -man compounds, of asymmetrical morphological practices which demand suffixation for making female agents or incumbents. Therefore, lexical asymmetry contains suffix in any word that is made to refer to female agent. (Winter&Pauwels, 2006)

- He did so with less reckless abandon than in China last weekend, when photographs of him aiming a jet of fizz in the face of a hostess triggered a controversy and accusations of sexist bullying.

SOURCE: (JP, TUESDAY APRIL 21, 2015. P.28) SPORTS

The use of the word "hostess" in this sentence above is denoting to female because the base word is "host" and adding the suffix -ess. The all base word, such as actor, host, waiter, prince and steward indicate to male only, and should be added the suffix -ess to denote the female. The sentence above doesn't have the same function like the word "host" which used for male. The writer has found some meaning of the word "host", they are :

- a person who receives or entertains other people as guests. (Oxford Dictionary, August 10, 2015)
- the presenter of a television or radio program. (Oxford Dictionary, August 10, 2015)
- an animal or plant on or in which a parasite organism lives "Biology". (Oxford Dictionary, August 10, 2015)

And the meaning of the word "hostess" are :

- a woman who receives or entertains guests. (Oxford Dictionary, August 10, 2015)

- a woman employed to welcome and entertain costumers at a nightclub or bar. (Oxford Dictionary, August 10, 2015)
- a woman who is entertaining guests socially or as a job. (Merriam Webster Dictionary, August 10, 2015)
- a woman whose job it is to greet and help people in a restaurant or an airplane or ship. (Merriam Webster Dictionary, August 10, 2015)

The real meaning in this context is the second meaning that is a woman employed to welcome and entertain costumers at a nightclub or bar, in this sentence the writer assumed that women have low value in gender role, because of they only have valued because they have in their beauty, sexy body or others physical appearance. So their skill, intelligence and astuteness are not important in public view.

#### **4.4 Generic Pronoun and Word**

##### **4.4.1 Generic Word**

- Even identifying and verifying a resident status cannot even be made by any policemen on the street.

SOURCE: (JP, SATURDAY MAY 2, 2015, P.8) READERS' FORUM

The writer found a sexist term in this sentence. The writer viewed that the use of term "policemen" in this sentence are sexist, because according to the context of the sentence, the using of the word "policemen" refers to all members of police which was working on the street. In the fact can be seen in the stret there were policewomen that is also assigned on the street. not only policeman that duties there, so in this context policewomen is invisible sex, because only show the one sex that in more dominant than other sex that is women.

##### **4.4.2 Generic Pronoun**

###### **4.4.2.1 Generic "He"**

The use of such items as generic pronouns such as 'he' (when used to refer to both males and females). She also adds that the 'generic pronoun' is when 'he', 'him' and 'himself' is used to

refer to both men and women . Therefore, it doesn't mean only the subject pronoun 'he' that can be categorized as generic 'he' but also possessive and reflexive pronoun. (Mills, 2008)

- I quote: "The suspect has not been detained but he may be suspended if he is found guilty.

SOURCE: (JP, WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 2015, P.8) READERS' FORUM

In this sentence the word "suspect" described and the man that is can be seen the following word which is using of the word "he". The writer assumed that the sentence above is sexist because to describe the word "suspect" in this context isn't must to use the marker of male or it's to describe both sexes, because in the fact so many females can be the suspect too. The use of the word "she" is only specific only to indicate the female gender so the author use the word "he" to denote the both sexes.

###### **4.4.2.2 Generic "She"**

- If the earth had a birthday, it might be a Earth Day, a moment when everyone is reminded that she is getting older, yet cradling more humans than ever.

SOURCE: (JP, MONDAY APRIL 27, 2015. P.7) OPINION

This sentence above is sexist term, because is the using of one of all sexes that is female sex. This case is the describing of the earth that has known as a mother of the world so the public is already common use the pronoun "she" to denote the earth itself.

###### **4.4.2.3 Generic "His"**

- "I've been waiting for my bus for wuiet a while. I saw some other people smoking so i thought it was okay to smoke." The University student told The Jakarta Post while stubbing out his cigarette at Lebak Bulus Terminal in South Jakarta.

Source: JP THURSDAY April 23 2015 P.9 CITY

The problem of the sentence above is the using of the pronoun "his" that is denoting to the male sex that is common has identified with their

cigarettes. But if the writer has viewed that is now many women also have cigarette because in the modern era many women have smoked. So the writer concluded that "his" here is denoting to both sexes.

#### 4.4.2.4 Generic "Her"

- Since a sex worker was killed, allegedly by one of her clients, in her boarding house in Tebet South Jakarta, early in April, the city's residents have been embroiled in a debate over the possibility of regulating the practice.

SOURCE: (JP, SATURDAY MAY 2, 2015, P.6)  
OPINION

The sentence above has problem, because of the describing of a sex worker with describe as a female. In this case female has low value from this problem. Because of the job title of that is as a woman that provides herself to entertain man or her guests. In the fact not only women but also men are already available actually in this modern era, but in public still common with that job title is a woman so public have concluded that women are still dominant with this job title.

#### 4.4.2.5 Generic "Him"

- Any muslim teacher with any knowledge can call him out on this no one has special powers a link to Allah.

SOURCE: (JP, WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 2015, P.8) READERS' FORUM

The problem of this sentence above is the using of pronoun in the word teacher, the word "him" here explains to the teacher that refers to male only, but the writer assumed that the word here refers to both sexes. And word "him" represent to both sexes.

### 4.5 Feminist

The most common examples are when "he" and "man" are used for referring to both women and men. The word "man" is also used as an affix in generic terms such as "policeman", "postman" or "manpower" (Mills 1995:91). Pauwels (2003:553) argues that this kind of language use makes women invisible. As the statement above women invisible is only refers to one sex (male) and if would like to

explain more in gender word(female) it should be specific (Weatherall, 2002: 13).

Here are also pairs of words for women and men where the female variety has a negative meaning and the male one a positive, such as mistress-mister and host-hostess (Cameron, 1992: 107-108). Weatherall (2002: 25) states that the negative meaning can called as women depreciate that mean women has meaning demean from the naming jobs title to women.

#### 4.5.1 Generic Word

- Mankind diminishes by barbarism  
Source: (JP, THURSDAY APRIL 30, 2015. P.4) OPINION

The problem in the sentence abovne is in the use of "mankin". That word has denoted one particular gender only, that is, male. Female are made invisible because of that generic sense of "mankin". This word has the same meaning with "humankind" because of the substitution be "mankind" but it makes some feminist debated because from word "mankind" make female invisible so male more dominant than female and also make female be inferior sex, or can be called as second wave.

#### 4.5.2 Women Depreciate

- The issue of prostitutes operating in boarding houses arose after the murder of a sex worker during intercourse with a costumer in her rented room in Tebet, South Jakarta.  
Source: (JP, SATURDAY APRIL 25, 2015. P.8) READERS' FORUM

The sentence above has low meaning from the word "a sex worker" that refers to pronoun "her" that only indicates to a woman who has a job as a sex worker. The meaning of word "a sex worker" is a job which is done by a person or woman who services or entertains her client. This service can be called as prostitution category. From that meaning the writer views from our culture that woman as wife must service her husband, this case in legal couple. But in the sentence above is a sex worker who services her client or costumer which is not her legal husband or couple. The



word "her" here was adopted from our culture that every service to man or husband is a woman. Even if right now we all know if there's prostitution that is done by man but our culture in the past has adhered in our mind.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

### 5.1 Conclusion

After all the discussion and analysis in the chapter four, the following are some important things that can be taken as the conclusion of this study.

1. There are several markers of sexist language used in The Jakarta Post. It described how the using of sexist language in gender discrimination and inequality of one gender by other gender. The sexist language which were employed in The Jakarta Post are mostly generic word & pronoun, it can be seen from the percentage that is dominant 78%, but there are also other markers of sexist language such as, 5% non-parallel, and 16% lexical asymmetry.
2. The relation between sexist languages with feminist seems in the theory which says that sexist language in circulation right now it can be seen as the result of feminism. It proves with the result of analysis which shows that there are women invisible and women depreciate in the use of sexist language in The Jakarta Post that contains about degrade meaning (low status) and commonly be second sex to women.

In the other hand, the scope of the research is limited only in the sexist language used in The Jakarta Post. This research only discusses about the language that used is sexist but it does not mean the users personally that language is also a sexist in real life.

### 5.2 Future Research

To conduct further the research on the some field, the writer suggests the readers to use the neutral form than use the gender form, for example the using of generic noun "Man" and generic pronoun "He" but use the neutral form such as, the pronoun of "he or she" can be replaced by the using of pronoun "they" so it wouldn't be discriminated

in one sex (woman). The writer suggests to take sexist language in other source, such as magazine and English guide book for student, etc, or may be in the same source but it is only focusing in an article. And the writer only discusses about the markers that assumes to sexist that is only to humans in this research, the writer hopes to the readers or the next writer can be more develop the marker of sexist language that did not analyze by the writer. In additional to the next writer will be able to develop the material about the relation of sexist language in feminist. So to know more of women discrimination can be more specific for explanation. The writer assumed that the next writer should use the neutral ones, than use the gender word or word that refers to one sex only.

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