

GENDER EQUALITY IN BAHASA INGGRIS TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY PT PENERBIT INTAN PARIWARA

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Abstract

Gender equality is the view that all people both men and women, should receive equal treatment and there should be no discrimination based on their gender. In education, gender equality occurs as an inequality that often favors men as form or symbol of strength while women are weak. Whether we realize or not, teaching materials often includes gender inequality. This can be seen both in reading texts, pictures, or stories that are presented as teaching materials. Like in the Bahasa Inggris textbook from PT Penerbit Intan Pariwara published in 2020, there are many sentences that reflect gender inequality in the Narrative Text material. This study will discuss about gender inequality that contain in Narrative Text from Bahasa Inggris textbooks X grade published by PT Penerbit Intan Pariwara. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The purposes of this method are to describe, explain, clarify and to answer the problem more detail by studying as much as possible a phenomena or an event. In this study, it produces data that there is gender inequality appears in the Narrative Text from this textbook which is always detrimental to women. So, gender equality needs to be taught to students so that there are no differences between men and women.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Gender Inequality, Textbook, Narrative text.

Abstrak

Kesetaraan gender adalah pandangan bahwa semua orang baik laki – laki dan perempuan, harus menerima perlakuan yang sama dan tidak ada diskriminasi berdasarkan gender mereka. Dalam Pendidikan, kesetaraan gender terjadi sebagai ketidaksetaraan gender yang seringkali mengunggulkan laki – laki sebagai bentuk atau symbol kekuatan sedangkan perempuan lemah. Disadari atau tidak, bahan ajar seringkali memuat ketidaksetaraan gender. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari teks bacaan, gambar – gambar, atau cerita yang disajikan sebagai bahan ajar. Seperti pada Buku Bahasa Inggris dari PT Penerbit Intan Pariwara 2020, ada banyak kalimat yang mencerminkan ketidaksetaraan gender di dalam materi Teks Naratif. Penelitian ini akan membahas tentang ketidaksetaraan gender yang terkandung dalam Teks Naratif dari Buku Bahasa Inggris kelas X oleh PT Penerbit Intan Pariwara. Metode yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif deskriptif. Tujuan dari metode ini yaitu menggambarkan, menjelaskan, memperjelas dan menjawab masalah secara lebih rinci dengan mempelajari sebanyak mungkin suatu fenomena atau suatu peristiwa. Penelitian ini menghasilkan data adanya ketidaksetaraan gender yang muncul di Teks Naratif dari buku ini yang mana selalu merugikan kaum perempuan. Jadi, kesetaraan gender perlu diajarkan kepada kepada siswa agar tidak ada perbedaan antara laki – laki dan perempuan.

Kata Kunci: Kesetaraan Gender, Ketidaksetaraan Gender, Buku Teks, Teks Naratif

INTRODUCTION

Textbooks are one of the learning resources and teaching materials that are widely used in learning. In textbooks contain subject matter and pictures that can clarify the subject matter with relevant information thoroughly and completely so that the use of textbooks can be used side by side or without learning resources. According to Supriadi (2000 : 46), textbooks act as teaching materials or the dominant instructional media during teaching and learning activities. In other words, the book is useful for conveying curriculum material. Textbook is very important because it not only act as learning resources but also as learning media. Textbook also can be used to delivering material and to increasing students' interest and motivation to learn. In the textbook, there are also so many exercises that can be used for measure students' understanding. Through textbooks, it is expected that students can achieve independent learning patterns, students are expected to be able to master the subject matter presented by the teacher.

In the textbook there are many materials that can be used to learn English, one of which is through Narrative Text. According to Nielsen (2008 : 172), narrative can be defined as a series of events. Basic components are chronological order of events themselves (story), verbal or visual representation (text), and the act of telling or writing (narration). Narrative Text is an imaginative text or in the form of a fictitious story that has the aim of entertaining the reader. But sometimes in Narrative Text contains the issue of

gender equality. Gender inequality appears a lot in narrative texts because most of these texts take from folklore where many stories depict women who are weak, careless, and irresponsible. While men are described as strong, intelligent, responsible, and mighty.

Gender is a differentiator created by society, while sex is something that has become human nature. According to Helen (1999 : 563) gender is defined as a cultural concept so there is a distinction in the character, behaviour, mentality and emotional characteristic among men and women in society. However, lately people often misunderstand the concept. Gender is considered as nature non-interchangeable human beings, for example, childcare, cleaning home, cooking. This difference is commonly referred to as gender equality. Gender equality is the view that all people both men and women, should receive equal treatment and there should be no discrimination based on their gender.

In education, gender equality occurs as an inequality that often favors men as form or symbol of strength. This can be seen both in reading texts, pictures, or stories that are presented as teaching materials. Like in the Bahasa Inggris textbook from PT Publisher Intan Pariwara published in 2020, there are many sentences that reflect gender inequality. In this research, the researcher will discuss gender equality in Bahasa Inggris textbooks X grade published by PT Penerbit Intan Pariwara by using Nielsen's theory of narrative text for students and Helen's theory of gender. Those theories are supported with the Sunderland's theory that gender in EFL classroom has 3 contexts namely the English language, material, and process. In material context includes pedagogic grammars that can be represented and evaluate as 'gendered English'.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer used qualitative method. Bogdan and Biklen (1992 : 21) stated that, qualitative method is the research step that produces descriptive data in the form of writing or speech, and behaviour of the people that being observed. This research used a descriptive and qualitative method to analyze. Descriptive research is a research to describe the existing phenomena, both natural phenomena or man-made phenomena which includes activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences between one phenomenon and another (Sukmadinata, 2017 : 72). The research object used by the researcher is an English textbook. It is an English textbook for X grade of Senior High School by Penerbit Intan Pariwara published in 2020. Techniques of analysis data for this research are data reduction, data display and conclusion or verification.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research the data was collected by documentation. According Arikunto (2006 : 158) documentation is search and collect the data in the form of notes, books, magazine, journal, transcript, and etc. The document is taken from English textbook X grade. To collect the data the researcher read and then mark the paragraph, sentence and dialogue that contain gender equality issue in narrative from the textbook. To show gender equality issues from narrative text in Bahasa Inggris textbook, it will be explained how women are told, presented, and treated in the story through dialogue, sentences, and paragraph. In total there are 2 stories on chapter "A Long Time Ago..", 9 stories, and sample dialogue on chapter "Interesting Stories" that contain gender equality issues. On chapter V "A Long Time Ago..." many women characters are mentioned in narrative text, but they are depicted as material and demanding women. Some of the story also describe women who are weak and blamed. They don't even have control over themselves who always follow what men say. On chapter VI "Interesting Stories" there are so many narrative texts that prioritizes men characters over women characters. The pronoun "he" is

also more mentioned than she. Women characters are only used as companion and complementary figures in the story. They are even described as a bad people.

1. Construction of Narrative Text Material for X grade Student

On narrative text in X grade high school students, the ELT theory uses the scope to master the language that consist of 3 aspects which are social function, generic structure, and language feature.

a. Social Function

As a reader narrative text gives an entertaining impression because imaginative story makes the reader imagine and feel sad, happy, or even angry according to the storyline conveyed. Narrative text also has a clear plot because of the generic structure itself so the students can understand it easily. But the narrative text from Bahasa Inggris textbook contain so many genders equality issues. Like how women's characters are described, the behaviour of women who are not good, the mentality of women who are weak, and the emotion of women who get angry easier. It is also present the problem that occur because of a woman. This is not a good thing for students because it will influence gender inequality in students' mind unconsciously.

b. Generic Structure

The generic structures of narrative text are orientation, complication, resolution, and reorientation or coda. The orientation is an introduction of the place, time, and character from the story. There is a story on activity 8 from Buku Bahasa Inggris textbook where the introduction of the female character has a greedy nature. There is also a story that introduces the female character as a spoiled and selfish person. The complication is the problem from the story. In this part, there are stories from this textbook have problems caused by women. For example from the story entitled Putri Gading Cempaka, where a woman who causes an attack as a man's revenge because she rejected his proposal. Another story on page 85 about Putri Kemarau also tells a woman who caused a problem of the long dry season. Resolution is the end of the story where the problem solved. In Buku Bahasa Inggris textbook, there is a story that tells the solution of the problem should involve the life of woman. The story is on page 85 which tells that the solution to the problem of long dry season should sacrifice a girl.

c. Language Features

Language feature of narrative text are by using past tense, adverb of time, time conjunction, and action verbs. In this case, there is no deviation in female character except in the action verbs. The action verbs used by female characters in the stories from Buku Bahasa Inggris textbook have a bad meaning in the sentences. As in the story on page 85 about Princess Kuning. It is explained that Putri Kuning **fell** and her head hit a stone, she then died. The story on page 86 about Putri Kemarau also explain that the princess **plunged** herself into the river. Then, there is also a story from activity 14 on page 94 shows that the action verbs of "cook" is identic with a woman. The sentence explain that she could **cook** bread.

2. Gender equality issue that is shown in narrative text.

a. Character

- The Story of The Origin of Vietnam

Pronoun "he" is more mentioned than "she". In this story, the woman's name is more used namely Au Co rather than using the pronoun "she". It can be seen from these sentences:

"Because Lac Long Quan's mother was a water dragon, he had most of his mother's features. He had the body of a dragon...."

“...Lac Long Quan and Au Co met, fell in love and got married. On the day of giving birth, Au Co laid a sack of one hundred eggs...”

The character of Lac Long Quan’s mother in this story is not explained more detail and it’s only described as a water dragon, as well as Au Co. She is only described as a Lac Long Quan’s wife who lays a lot of eggs. So, the character of women in this story is only a complement.

- Activity 14 page 94 – 95

the use of pronoun “he” is more mentioned than “she”. There is a story that uses the word “old woman” repeatedly instead of using the pronoun “she”. Even though the “old woman” has been explained before. It can be seen from the paragraph:

“The wood was too new and would not catch the fire, so the boy gave his stick to the old woman. In return, the old woman gave him some of her bread.”

The old woman’s character in the story is not explained more detail who she is. She is only described as an old woman who needs fire to cook bread.

In this story also depicted a poor woman. It can be seen from this sentence:

“There once was a poor woman who had son. He was a good boy, always willing to help his mother out in way he could. He had always wanted drum.”

The character of mother is also not explained more. She is only described as a poor woman and a mother from a good boy. Both the old woman and poor woman are used as a complement for the story. This story only focuses to the boy who wanted the drum.

b. Behaviour

- Putri Pinang Masak

This story describes a material and demanding woman. It can be seen from these dialogues:

“Yes, Your Majesty. I’d like to be your queen if you build me a beautiful palace. One more thing, I want jewels to wear in our wedding party.”

In the story also explained that the King failed to build a palace, but Putri Pinang Masak still asked the jewels:

“What about the unfinished palace, My Lord? Will you destroy it?” asked Putri Pinang Masak.

The King replied, “I have promise to build you a palace, so I will keep my words. Even though we will not get married, I will ask my people to finish it. So, you can live there.”

Putri Pinang Masak asked, “Will you give me the jewels anyway?”

“Sure. I’ll give you the jewels as a gift.” Said the King

The story of Putri Pinang Masak uses a woman as the main character. Although she is the main character from the story, but she depicted as a cruel woman who asks and demands many things from a man.

- The Lady of Stavoren

This story is depicted a demanding and material woman. It can be seen from the dialogue of lady and the sea captain:

“But there is one condition. As a wedding gift, you must bring the precious thing in the world.” Said the lady.

The Lady of Stavoren also uses a woman as the main character of the story. But it is same with Putri Pinang Masak. Lady of Stavoren also tells a woman who likes demanding many

things from a man. So, both the story above use women as the main character but they are described as women who has a bad behaviour.

c. Mentality

- The Story of Mount Kelud

This story told about the mental weakness of women who have no resistance against men. It can be seen from this paragraph when Putri Dyah Ayu Pusparini is betrothed by her father, and she agrees without any resistance:

Once upon a time, in East Java King Brawijaya lived with his daughter, Putri Dyah Ayu Pusparini. She was very beautiful, but she had no idea about getting married. Such a condition made the king sad as he grew older and needed successor.

This story also described a woman who has not control over themselves because she can't choose her partner. It can be seen from the dialogue of King Brawijaya and his daughter:

"I think it's time for you to get married. I'll make a competition to find the best man for you." Said the King.

"What kind of competition is it, Father?" asked the Princess.

"Anyone who can stretch Garudayaksa bow and lift Sekardelima gong must be a strong man. He will the competition and marry you." Replied the King.

"I agree father." Said the princess.

The story of Mount Kelud tells about a king who needs successor for the kingdom. So, the king matched his daughter named Dyah Ayu Pusparini to the man who can stretch Garudayaksa bow and lift Sekardelima gong. Princess Dyah Ayu Pusparini agree to what his father said. The character of woman in this story are only used as a gift for competition and she accepted without any resistance.

d. Emotion

- The story of The Poor Farmer's Wish: The Tale of the Silver on the Heart

This story represents an emotion of woman who get angry easier. It can be seen from the sentence:

"At home, he told his wife about his discovery. The woman was angry at her husband's foolishness."

Woman character in this story is only depicted as a person who has temperamental emotion and as a farmer's wife. She is not even explained more in the story.

- The Lady of Stavoren

It represents a woman who get angry easier. It can be seen from this passage:

"Yes, dear Lady!" said the Captain joyously.

"What could be more precious, more than wheat? Without our daily bread, what good are all the treasure of the world?"

The Lady grew angry and told her servants to pour the wheat into the harbor.

Disappointed with the Lady, the captain left her without even saying a single word.

This story also tells about a woman who has a temperamental emotion and has a bad character.

CONCLUSION

Based the result and discussion of research with descriptive qualitative method, it can be concluded that there are still gender equality issues contained in narrative text from Bahasa Inggris textbook published by PT Penerbit Intan Pariwara 2020 for grade X which is detrimental to women. It can be seen that some stories introduce the figure of women have bad traits and they also cause a big problem. Even to solve the problem had to sacrifice the woman. There are also action verbs that have bad meanings used for women character. Besides that, the placement of women's character is unimportant, they are only considered as complimentary characters in a story. They even serve as a gift for contest. Their behaviors are also bad who like demanding and asking a lot of things from men. They are greedy and material girl. Mentally, women characters are weak, passive, and just do what man say without any resistance. Emotionally, they are also described as a grumpy person.

SUGGESTION

Based on the result of this study, there are several suggestions to minimize the gender inequality in teaching material especially in a textbook. For school and teacher as the textbook user. It is expected to be more selective in choosing textbook which does not contain gender equality issues. So that does not produce an educator and student who like differentiate gender. For readers, especially the students. It is expected that they can understand what gender equality is and be aware how important to put women and men in the same position in society. This research gives the preliminary information for the next researcher. In this research, the researcher only shows a small part about gender inequality that detrimental women. So, it needs more extensive development on this issue. This is intended to increase knowledge and insight.

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