

The Images of Indonesian Women Workers in the Arabic-Language Sites on the Internets: A Critical Language Analysis

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Abstract

Problems of Indonesian workers, especially domestic servants, often become the spotlight of mass media at home and abroad. Several researches have studied on Indonesian women workers from the aspects of human rights. This article discusses the headlines about Indonesian women workers contained in the Arabic-language sites on the Internet, using a critical linguistic approach to determine the extent to which the attitude of the Arab mass media in highlighting this problem. After conducting a research on selected vocabularies and grammatical structures used, this article finds that the headlines on Arabic-language sites on the Internet are mostly tendentious in exposing Indonesian women workers. This can be analyzed from the themes that appear in the media that are mainly in negative news. The choice of words, nominalization, passivation and others have contributed to marginalize Indonesian housemaids in Saudi.

Index terms— women workers, discourse, arabic, linguistics, mass media.

1 Introduction

One of the frequent news about Indonesia in the spotlight of mass media at home and abroad is the problem of Indonesian migrant workers, in particular women workers, ranging from problems of bad treatment from employers, sexual harassment, low salary, until suicide cases. In highlighting this problem, of course, each media has its own discourse. Several researches have studied on Indonesian women workers from the aspects of human rights. This article discusses the headlines about Indonesian women workers contained in the Arabic-language sites on the Internet, using a critical linguistic approach to determine the extent to which the attitude of the Arab mass media in highlighting this problem.

The news about Indonesian women workers are often broadcasted by mass media around the world, including in Indonesia and in Arabic, as the parties concerned, and each of the mass media of course has its own discourse in exposing such problems in accordance to their ideology. Based on the above data, this article seeks to explore how the attitudes of the Arab mass media, especially the sites on the Internet, in highlighting the problem, because there is the assumption that the mass media in the Arab publicize disproportionately in cases relating to Indonesian domestic servants who works in Saudi.

This article is necessary to show the world about the attitudes of Arab mass media towards Indonesian housemaid. It is because only the Arab and Indonesian mass media that contains news about this issue whilst only news in the Arab mass media which is read by international readers because Arabic is the international language used in the United Nations, while the news contained in Indonesian language is usually not read. Therefore, this phenomenon can cause a bad image from the world community about Indonesian women.

In this article will give an analysis of the headlines about domestic servants which are written in the Arabic-language sites on the Internet, using the approach of Critical Language Analysis (Critical Linguistic), ie, research

2 II. CRITICAL LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF HEAD-LINES IN ARABIC SITES ON INTERNETS

43 that not only see the news as the mediation of reality (representation of reality) , but also as a construction of
44 reality, the so-called discourse. The focus of this research is the choice of words and grammatical structures used
45 by the mass media in expressing the meaning of a particular ideology.

46 In presenting the media as a discourse, the author uses definition that is provided by Hasan Alwi, who said that
47 the discourse is a series of linked sentences forming a harmonious meaning among sentences. ??Alwi 1993: 43).
48 The author also uses the Harimurti's definition who said that discourse is the most complete unit of language.
49 In the hierarchy of grammatical it represents the highest or largest grammatical unit. The discourse is realized
50 in the form of a whole essay, paragraph or word that carries a full mandate (Kridalaksana: 1993).

51 Another is the definition formulated by D. Maingueneau which states that discourse is a word + speech
52 (communication situations). Discourse must have a clear message and is autonomous that can stand on its
53 own. Thanks to his communication situation, discourse can be understood even though not a complete sentence.
54 The understanding of discourse must take into account the context of the situation as it affects the meaning
55 of discourse. In general, the discourse is arranged in a clear structure. However, its form is uncertain, may
56 consist of one word, one sentence, one paragraph, one article, one book, several books or even one field of science.
57 ??Zaimar, 2009).

58 Meanwhile, the conceptual framework used in this article, first of all is the conceptual framework used by
59 Ibn Hamad, namely the media function as a mediation of reality (representation reality) and the media as the
60 construction of reality (discourse) (Hamad, 2008). Discussed in this article are only a function of the media as
61 construction of reality. In accordance with sections that will be discussed further, namely the headline problem,
62 then the discourse that will be discussed in this article are the discourse in the form of word or sentence.

63 Furthermore, in analyzing aspects of vocabulary and grammatical structures, this article uses a conceptual
64 framework of Roger Fowler et al and Norman Fairclough used by Eriyanto (2001), namely about the Critical
65 Language Analysis (Critical Linguistics), which focuses on the language of discourse analysis and correlates with
66 ideology. The essence of critical linguistics is to see how language grammar brings the position and meaning of
67 a particular ideology. In other words, the aspect of ideology is observed by looking at the choice of language
68 and grammatical structures used, either choice of words or grammatical structures, understood as an option,
69 whichever is chosen and expressed by someone bring the meaning of the particular ideology.

70 2 II. Critical Language Analysis of Head-Lines in Arabic Sites 71 on Internets

72 The author will analysis the first head-line in the article containing the Indonesian maid who was raped by 13
73 young Saudi Arabia (www.yesdubai, 7 April 2009). The headline is as follows:

74 13 ??????????i?"? ??????i?"? ?????????? ?????? The above headline is transitive sentence. The subject
75 is 13 ?????? (13 youths), the predicate is ?????????? (to rape), and the object is ??????????i?"? ??????i?"?
76 (an Indonesian housemaid). The use of the form transitive on this headline would have certain purposes to be
77 conveyed by news writers. As the mediation of reality or the representation of reality, the use of such short, concise
78 and complete sentences which contains the subject, predicate and object, can be regarded as a good headline,
79 because it can provide representative information to the reader. However, judging from the construction order
80 of reality or discourse, it seems, the head-line in the text above, not only functions to mediate reality, but also
81 convey a particular ideology. For example, in the subject, news writer only mentions the word "youth", did not
82 mention from where, while the object, obviously, the news writer deliberately mentions the origin of the "woman's
83 servant", who was raped.

84 Needless to say that news writers want to hide the identity of the perpetrator. Perhaps, because news writers
85 feels ashame, if the rape suspect came from the same country with them. Conversely, by clearly mentioning the
86 origin of a woman maid who was raped, it can be assumed that the news writers deliberately want to show the
87 readers that women domestic servants (PRT) from Indonesia were not good. Another thing that also indicates
88 the inferiority of women servants from Indonesia is to mention the word "13" on the subject. It is intended, in
89 order to give the impression how low, powerless and poor is maid from Indonesia, got raped by 13 youths, an
90 extraordinary tragedy. In fact, as the mediation of reality, news writers should not mention the number "13" on
91 the headline but rather enough with the sentence: "A Maid Raped." Furthermore, placing the word "Indonesian
92 Maid " at the position of the object in the sentence has showed that that female helpers from Indonesia are
93 always used as objects, never considered as the subject, although their existence are very necessary. In fact, it
94 could be, if the news writers do not have specific purposes, they can make the headline such as: "An Indonesian
95 Maid Failed to Defend His Honor."

96 The second headline which becomes the focus of the author's analysis is in this article is about the Indonesian
97 housemaid who had sex with a Pakistani in an office and recording all those sex scenes in his handphones,
98 (www.Orum.te3p.com, 4 July 2009), as mentioned follow:

99 **3 ??????????i^o?”? ??????i^o?”? ???? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? (Pakistan male**
100 **who have sex with Indonesian Women**

102 Workers in an office in Qasim arrested??)

103 When viewed from the grammatical aspect, there are a few things to note. First is the problem of the use of
104 the question sentence used on the headline above. Although the sentence is not used a question word, it uses
105 two question marks (??) at the end of the sentence. Apparently, there is a certain tendency to be conveyed by
106 the news writer to the reader. The question sentence above can be categorized as a rhetoric question sentence,
107 because it does not require an answer, but it has a connotations to humiliate certain party, perhaps in this case,
108 the author intend to question the authority.

109 News writer seriously questions the authority, whether or not the perpetrators of such immoral acts have been
110 arrested. Because, perhaps according news writer supposed to support an activist of a moral organization who
111 first discovered the incident, the perpetrators of free sex should be immediately arrested by the authority. The
112 strong call also can be seen from the two question mark, which semiotically can be interpreted as an the sign of
113 emphasis.

114 In addition to the question form, this sentence is also structured in the passive form. It can be observed from
115 the verb ?????? ?????? ??? which means in passive, already arrested. The writer wrote this sentence in the
116 passive voice in order to hide the ignorance of the news writer about whom should be arrested. Meanwhile, to
117 highlight elements of "what", the author explained it in the informative object.. The third headline is about the
118 maid who had sex with his boyfriend in the house of her employer when his employer is not at home (www.syria-
119 news.com, 20 July 2007), namely:

120 **4 ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ”**
121 **????????i^o?”? ????” ”**

122 Viewing from the amount of information to be conveyed to the reader, the headline above looks representative
123 and interesting enough, but when compared to the lead (first paragraph) and its short remainder of the story
124 (body news) short, this headline is too long. Perhaps, there is something to be exposed by the headline writer
125 in this news. The phrase used by news writers is a complex sentence (clause), namely:

126 **5 ?????? ??? ?????? ????”**

127 (He thought there is a burglar in his house)

128 Reading the above complex sentence (clause), probably will appear on the mind of readers who is the subject
129 of the verb "think" and "find", because the sentence was not clear who is the subject. The subject mentioned is
130 simply a the singular pronouns in the form of past verb ?????? (he thought) and continues verb ?????? (he find).
131 This may be intentionally done by the news writer, because the subject is clearly mentioned in the headline, is
132 not so important to him, because it will not appeal to readers. What he want to be stressed here is the object,
133 that is ??? (a burglar) and the phrase ?????? ??????i^o?”? (the maid's boyfriend). The news writer wants to
134 show the reader about how bad are the behavior of the two objects who do not come from his country. For a
135 short news-story, at least in order to meet the requirements of a good headline writing, the news writer simply
136 use a interesting single sentence, not a complext sentences(clause).

137 Another thing that indicates that there is a certain attitude to be conveyed by news writers when he uses a
138 mark (") in the phrase ??????i^o?”? ????. As mentioned above, that, there are two objects that are emphasized
139 in the headlines, the "burglar" and "maid's boyfriend ", but it seems that the last object is more emphasized by
140 the news writer, because it related to to domestic worker issues. The use of mark (") in the phrase is aimed to
141 get the readers attention.

142 The fourth headline is about the Indonesian woman worker who are forced to sell themselves with a cheap
143 price, because of economic necessity (www.arabsvip.com, 3 October 2007), namely: ?????? 5 ?????? ????”
144 ??????i^o?”? ????i^o?”? ????” ... ????” (Paid for 5 Dinar an Indonesian domestic worker forced to be a
145 prostitute)

146 When viewed from the aspect of reality construction, there is some purpose to be conveyed by the news writer.
147 First, from the aspect of grammar, the using a sub clause.

148 ? ?????? 5 ?????? (paid for 5 Dinar) in the beginning of the headline that is before the main clause shows
149 that the news writer want to emphasize the sub clause. The news writer wishes to emphasize to readers that
150 how low is the dignity of an Indonesian domestic helper, just for money of 5 Dinar, she will serve as a prostitute.
151 Here, the attitude shown by the news writer against a domestic helper from Indonesia is obvious.

152 Another attitude shown by the author in the news headlines is the use of the passive sentence in the sub
153 clause. The word ?????? is passive participle. The use of passive sentence in this sub aimed to hide the subject.
154 For news writer, it is not really matter who is the subject, who pays 5 dinars. The important thing is the object
155 that is an Indonesian woman domestic worker. It is because the subject could be someone who comes from the
156 same nationality or ideology with the author so it will embarrass him if it is mentioned clearly in the headlines.

9 ?????????? ?????????? ??????????i^o?”? ????i^o?”? ?????????

157 The concealment of the subject as explained above is called passivation. In addition to passivation, other ways
158 that are also contained in the above headline is a nominalization, namely changing the verb into a noun. The
159 word ?????? ('ijbaar-) is a noun derived from the verb of ????? ??? ('ajbara). Although it has the same meaning
160 that is "forced", but the news writer wants to show readers that there is no subject who forced a domestic servant
161 to do such a thing, but all are on his own. The fifth headline is the news about an Indonesian housemaid who
162 kidnaped a employer's baby girl (www.mrahb.com, 28 May 2009), namely:

163 6 ??????????i^o?”? ????i^o?”? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?i»?”? ?? 164 ?????i^o?”? ??i»?”?i^o?”? ????????

165 (The kidnapping of a Saudis baby girl in Jeddah by an Indonesian housemaid)

166 When compared with its short content, apparently the headline at this text is too long. There are words that
167 do not need to be addressed in this headline, such as the element of "where", that is in Jeddah. This element can
168 be inserted into the lead (first paragraph) in the next part. Then, the adverb attached to the element of "who",
169 namely Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, makes the headline too long and unnecessary.

170 Actually by saying ??????i^o?”? ???? ???? ??i»?”?i^o?”? "a baby girl kidnapped by a housemaid" is
171 representative and interesting enough to attract the readers, the details can be red in the next part of the
172 article. However, because there are certain purposes to be conveyed by the news writer, the headline is made
173 such a long way. The News writer wishes to emphasize to readers that the perpetrator of the kidnapping was a
174 maid from Indonesia, not from his country. It is possible if the kidnapper is from his own country, the headline
175 is not written in the such way.

176 The sixth headline is about the maid who is ironed and forced to eat feses by the employer (www.aksalser.com,
177 13 January 2009), namely:

178 7 ??????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??????????i^o?”? ????????? 179 ?????? ???????

180 (An Saudis ironed an Indonesian housemaid and forced her to eat feses)

181 When briefly viewed from the construction of reality there is no indication to suggest that there are certain
182 purposes to be conveyed by the news writer, except he only wanted to mediate the reality. However, when
183 analysed in depth, we may ask to ourselves, why the headline is made in a equal complext sentence, active and
184 transitive form with a complete subject, predicate and object, not in other forms, such as nominalization or
185 passivation, as it is often done in other texts?

186 In other texts, such as in the case of rape, the news writer is always trying to hide the subject, eg by using a
187 nominalization or passivation when the perpetrator comes from his country, and instead highlighting the subject
188 in the same case when the actor comes from another countries. The problem is why in this headline, the author
189 does not hide the subject, for example with the words "An Indonesian maid to be ironed and forced to eat dirt",
190 in fact the actor comes from his own country? Surely, there are certain things that want conveyed by the news
191 writer. Therefore, when viewed in terms of meaning, of course there are differences between the case of "rape"
192 and "torture". The rape is an ashamed act, while torture is not an embarrassing, perhaps even the opposite, it
193 shows a brave action. namely a nerve. Yet, there is no need to hide the subject.

194 The seventh headline is about a maid who brought to the court because she deemed to insult the religion
195 (www.al-arabiya.net, 14 March 2006), such as

196 8 ?????? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? 197 ?????????? ??????????i^o?”? ????i^o?”? ?????? ??????i^o?”? 198 ??????i^o?”?

199 (Because of the shari'a reasons not allow to touch, the Saudi court punish to an Indonesian maid for Abusing
200 the Quran)

201 When compared with the body of the story, the above headline is too long because there are elements of
202 news-story that is not too important. Supposedly, just by entering the element of "who", namely ??????????i^o?”?
203 ??????i^o?”? (an Indonesian housemaid), and "what", that is ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? (abusing the Quran), it
204 will be enough short, concise, representative and interesting. So, the headline will be as follows:

205 9 ?????????? ?????????? ??????????i^o?”? ????i^o?”? ??????????

206 (an Indonesian housemaid abuses the Quran).

207 However, it seems that news writer is not satisfied by only putting two elements in the headline. He also wants
208 to incorporate another elements, why, namely:

209 **10 ?????? ??? ??????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ???????**

210 The element of who, that is ??????i^o? ????i^o? (Saudi court) and the element of what that is ?????? (to
211 punish). Therefore the information is very complete. In fact, by forcibly inserting the elements of news-story
212 that are actually not necessary in the headline makes the headline not interesting, because it is too long and
213 unfocused.

214 The use of a sentence in the above headline does not mean without intention. When the subject is a person
215 or institution from the same country with the writer and the object is person or agency from another country,
216 the writer uses a complete active sentence with a subject, predicate and object without using nominalization or
217 passivation because he does not have something to hide. In fact, the headline is made into a complex sentence
218 preceded by the sub headline in order deliver the ugliness of an object in details.. This is one way to marginalize
219 the object.

220 The eighth headline is the story of a housemaid who was accused of witchcraft to her employer's child's so
221 that the child was behaving strangely (www.burnews.com, 15 July 2009), namely:

222 (A baby gir'sl cries reveals the witchcraft's mask of an Indonesian housemaid in Baridah..!!)

223 When viewed from the mediation of reality, the headline above is sufficiently representative, because it can
224 provide clear information to readers with aspects of who, what and where. Similarly, the headline is also
225 interesting because it exposes a unique problem, ie a problem of the witchcraft. But, judging from the terms of
226 making a good headline, which should be short, concise and balanced with its body of the news, it seems there is
227 an elements that need to be removed, namely the element of where ??????? (in Baridah) because this element
228 is not important and does not attract the readers. The problem is why this element inserted by the news writer?
229 Of course, there is an motive in writing in this way.

230 When observed from its grammatical structure, the above headline is written in a complete sentence consistings
231 of a subject ??i»?"?i^o? ???? (baby girl's cry), a predicate in continues verb ?????? (reveal), an object
232 ??????????i^o? ????i^o? ?????? (the witchcraft of an Indonesian housemaid) and adverb of place ???????
233 (in Baridah). This kind of structure indicates that news writer wants to give information in details that an
234 alleged even already happened. Although as the mediation of reality, the element of where is not urgent, but as
235 the construction of reality it is important, to give attention to the readers that this story is real, not imaginary
236 one. It is because when the element of where is not mentioned, the headline could have been regarded as fiction.
237 Is it true that the cries of a baby girl can uncover a witchcraft maid?

238 Another indication which shows that the news writer would like get attention from the readers is the use of
239 two exclamation marks behind the headline. In semiotis, the two exclamation marks indicate that information
240 is really happening and should become the reader's attention

241 The ninth headline is about the Indonesian maid who committed suicide, because her employer did not want
242 to bear the cost of treatment at his hospital (www.manbaralrai.com, 1 December 2009), namely (An Indonesian
243 Woman Worker Suicides by Throwing Himself from Third Floor "Hamzah" Hospital) Viewed from the content
244 of its body of stories, the above headline seems to be too long. Supposedly, only by mentioning the element of
245 who and what, namely ?????i^o? (An Indonesian Woman Worker 3 Suicides) is representative and interesting
246 enough. Without mentioning other elements, the words "a woman worker" and "suicide" is enough to attract the
247 readers to follow the next news. Therefore, it is unnecessary to mention other elements that are less important
248 and cause the headline becomes too long, such as the adverb of place ??????????i^o? (Indonesia) in the element
249 of who, ??i»?"? ??????? (throwing herself) as how and ???"????? ??????i»?"? ??????? ??????? ???? (from
250 the third floor Hamzah Hospital) as where, since those three elements can be inserted in following parts of the
251 writing.

252 However, it seems that by completely incorporating the elements of news-story, regardless of requirements of
253 making a good headline, the news writer wants to convey certain purposes in it. For example, by mentioning the
254 word ??????????i^o? in headline has showed that the writer wants explain in details that the one who performs
255 a sin is his people but the people from another country.

256 In addition to, through the inclusion of elements of how, "by throwing himself from the third floor", and the
257 element of where, "Hamzah Hospital," which actually are not too important to be disclosed. Here, it appears
258 that there is an intention of the author to corner the marginalised group, Indonesian migrant workers who live
259 in Saudi Arabia.

260 The tenth headline is about the demand of the Indonesian government to the government of Saudi Arabia to
261 raise the salaries of Indonesian domestic workers who work there (www.aawsat.com, 7 March 2004), i.e.

262 **11 ??i»?"? ???? ???? ?i»?"? ??????????i^o??"? ??????**
263 **?????i^o??"? ??????? ???? ???? ?????? ?????????? ???????**
264 **?????????**

265 (The Indonesian authorities warn to stop sending housemaids to Saudi Arabia if No Increased Salary) Look the
266 word ?????? (export) in the above headline. For people who do not understand Arabic, probably they will not
267 question the use of this word. But, for those who understand Arabic, will be concerned about the usage of this
268 word. Why? The word ?????? means "to export" ??Wehr, 1980). It is ironic, if Indonesian workers equals with

269 a commodity goods that can be imported or exported. However, this is the reality. The Arabs do classifying the
270 Indonesian labors as commodities, so the word that fits to the concept of labor delivery is ?????? . This case
271 is totally different from the word used in Indonesian media that do not classify the labor as a commodity or an
272 inanimate object that but rather as as an animate labor. Therefore, the word used by Indonesian people is not
273 "exporting", but "sending labor."

274 Then, the eleventh headline is about the Human Rights Watch's criticism of the violations of human rights
275 against Indonesian domestic workers in Saudi Arabia (Cable News Network, 13 February 2009), such as:
(The Human Rights Watch criticizes the violations of the rights against Indonesian domestic workers in Saudi

²⁷⁶ (The Human Rights Watch criticizes the violations of human rights against Indonesian housemaids in Saudi Arabia)

When viewed from the aspect of reality construction, it seems that grammar used does not contain any specific intentions. The subject, predicate, object and adverb of place in the active and transitive model used above are in accordance to their functions, only represent the reality.

287 As mentioned above, in a news story, every party has a version or his own opinions, as well as in selecting
288 vocabularies. To indicate the words "housemaids", CNN uses two versions, namely the word ?????????? ?i»?"??
289 ????????? and the word ?."?????????" Based on the researcher's observations in some texts on the media
290 published outside the Arab, said that many appear to mark the word "Maid" is ????????? means, "women
291 workers." From this perspective we see that CNN actually considers the maids as workers, not the servants,
292 therefore the word used is the word ?,???????? even though sometimes it adds afterward with the word ??????????
293 ?i»?"?? which means "at home".

294 If CNN uses the word ?,????????? the word within two quotes ("), to show that the word is different with
295 the word ????????? without two quotes (").which means the real "housemaids" not "workers". The usage of
296 the word ????????? not ????????? in CNN's news texts, probably as part of CNN version in appreciating the
297 housemaid without stigma.

298 In the meantime, if we look at the news texts in the Arab media about housemaids, they more often use the
299 word ?????????? rather than the word ?????????? The word ?????????? is still used but only to indicate "women
300 workers" not women housemaids. Here we see the different perceptions among the media which are published
301 inside and outside the Arab. This difference occurs because the perception of the news writer in the media
302 outside the Arab country is different from the Arab perceptions that are too tendencius to housemaids.

On the other hand, as shown in the fourth text, there is also an author who personally calls housemaid with the title ?????i??"i??" which means "honour, respected, and noble woman", however, this happens only as if the author tries to poke the housemaids. Furthermore, this ridiculous title is then accompanied by the next phrase that is ????? ?????i??" which means "whose victim?" Similarly, the selection of the word al-bahrayn followed by a punctuation mark (:). This suggests that the sentence after the punctuation is a statement. However, it is unclear who gave the statement. What is meant by the word al-bahrayn is government of Bahrayn, or just a handful of people of Bahrayn. In Arabic, the rhetoric is called majaaz mursal kuliyyah, which is called entirely, but is meant partly (Al-Jarim, 2011). Rhetoric like this deliberately to obscure who is responsible for the statement.

The twelfth headline is about the charges against an Indonesian housemaid who had spread AIDS to students of the high school in Saudi Arabia (Ta'liliq 'Idarat Su'uudiyyuna, 27 January 2009), such as: ??????i?"? ???i?"? ?i?"? ???i?"? ??????i?"? ??????i?"? ??????i?"? ??????i?"? (An Indonesian woman who escaped had spread the AIDS to students of the high school at Makkah Al-Mukarramah)

When carfully analyzed from the aspect of reality construction, it seems that there are other messages to be conveyed by the news makers, in addition to simply convey a simple information. First, regarding to grammar, in the headline, Indonesian women are placed as the subject or actors while high school students are positioned as objects or victims. By placing women as subjects, as if that Indonesian women play an active role in spreading AIDS to the objects, namely the high school students.

In fact, judging from the process of spreading AIDS, not merely because of the active role of the subjects, but also the active role of its objects. Indonesian woman did not rape the high school students, but they have free sexual intercourses. Is it possible to a woman rapes a man, in particular in large numbers? This means that they did all on consensual without force. Then, why is the Indonesian woman as subject placed in the headline? The title headline should be more neutral as follows: "As a result of free sexs. Some Students Affected by AIDS"

324 tric headline should be more neutral as follows. As a result of free sex, Some Students Affected by AIDS.
325 Second, the problem of the words choice. There are several words in this headline should not have mentioned,
326 if the news writers are supposed to be neutral. In this headline stated clearly that the actor is ???????????"?"
327 an Indonesian woman while the victims are not mentioned their origins and only mentioned in general terms
328 ???????"?" ???? (high school students), which high school and where? From this point, it is apparent the
329 discriminatory attitudes, on the one hand the author wants to drop the dignity of certain people and on the
330 other hand he wants to protect the image of certain people. How could not? If the headline mentions about the
331 origin of such students, it could jeopardize the image of the country where these students live.

332 Furthermore, the usage of the word ??????i^o?" (middle) in the pharase ??????i^o?" ???? (high school
333 students) is also clear. This is to give the impression that how bad is an Indonesian woman who has invited
334 high school students who are still young to have sex with her. If the word ??????i^o?" is not added after the
335 word ???? so it is only the word ????? , for sure the intention to humiliate the actor will not succeed. The
336 word ????? only means "students" so it is not a big problem for them to have sex comparing with high school
337 students).

338 Similarly, we can also futher analyze the usage of the phare ??????i^o?" ????i^o?" ?i»?"?? (in the holy Mecca).
339 It has a specific target. Actually, it is not necessary to mention the name of a place in the headline because it
340 will make the sentence too long and becomes unattractive. But, for the news maker, mentioning the place is
341 significant to damage the integrity and image of someone from a particular country for doing sinful acts in the
342 place that is most known for its purity and holiness.

343 In addition, there are words ?????? ???? (to spread AIDS) in the headline. It gives the impression that
344 only an Indonesian woman worker that actually transmit the disease to the middle school students. In fact, it is
345 not necessarily. Have the high school students not had sex with another woman before before having sex with the
346 woman? Is it the first intercourse that is at the shortest time, then the students were transmitted such disease?
347 To avoid a negative opinion, should the writer make news headlines by inserting the word such as "suspected"
348 for example, "The students who had sex with a woman allegedly infected with AIDS disease."

349 Likewise, the author does not mention proportionally the number of subjects and objects in the news and tries
350 to develop bad images among the readers. By using the plural form, it indicates that the numbers of students who
351 are infected to AIDS are a lot. Meanwhile, the Indonesian woman is written in the singular one, ie ??????i^o?"?
352 and the students are written in plural, that is ???? How low is an Indonesian woman, she is alone can transmit
353 AIDS to great numbers of high school students. Supposedly, the headline state clearly the number of students
354 who are suspected of being infected by AIDS from an Indonesian woman worker.

355 12 III.

356 13 Conclusion

357 By analyzing some headlines in the Arabiclanguage sites on the Internet it can be concluded that the image of
358 Indonesian women workers who work in Arab countries are not good. Those bad images are practicing free sex.
359 It can be seen from the case of the arrests of Indonesian workers who are having sex with Pakistanis people and
360 record their sexual scene in the mobile phone and many cases involve domestic servants who often have sex with
361 her boyfriends at her employer's house when her employer is not at home; Having low status, such as the case
362 of some Indonesian housemaids who work as prostitutes in order to fulfil their basic needs; Considered weak and
363 powerless. It is apparent in the the case of Indonesian women workers who are raped by 13 Saudis, the case of
364 Indonesian women workers who were tortured, ironed and forced to eat feses and many many cases of human
365 rights violations carried out in Saudi Arabia; Despair, for example the case of Indonesian domestic workers who
366 jumped from the third floor of the hospital, just because the employer does not pay her hospital treatment;

367 Infected by dangerous deseases. It can be seen from the case of a female worker accused of spreading AIDS
368 to some high school children in Saudi Arabia; Criminal, such as the case of an Indonesian housemaid who has
369 worked for six months but kipnapped her employer's new child; Not religious, It is apparent in the case of
370 an Indonesian domestic helper who was accused of insulting religion by abusing the Qur'an and the case of an
371 Indonesian domestic worker who are accused of being a witchcraft against her master's children; Too Demanding,
372 for example from the case of the Indonesian authorities who demands for increasing Indonesian women workers'
373 salary.

374 In conclusion, the headlines about Indonesian women workers in the Arab media, especially in sites and
375 internets are too tendentious. This can be analyzed from the themes that appear in the media that are mainly in
376 negative news, such as the cases of rape, free sex, prostitution, boyfriend, kidnapping, suicide, increased salaries,
377 religious harassment and AIDS transmission. Although, there are also positive themes, namely about human
378 rights violations, but this theme is not written by the Arab mass media, but by CNN in Arabic. Pervasive spread
379 of negative images about Indonesia in Arab media, the image of Indonesian women workers in general tend
380 to be worst. Similarly, this image can be studies from the aspect of selecting of the words and its grammatical
381 structure. The choice of words, nominalization, passivation and others have contributed to marginalize Indonesian
382 housemaids in Saudi.

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Figure 1:

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