

**LAPORAN AKHIR PENELITIAN
MANDIRI**



**PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY VALUES IN A FICTION
WRITTEN BY A LOMBOK FEMALE WRITER**

Tim Peneliti:

KETUA	: PUSPITA DEWI	(0801019101)
ANGGOTA	: DIAN EKA SARI	(1018048601)
	RIYANA RIZKI YULIATIN	(0816079001)

**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS BUMIGORA
MATARAM
2022**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN AKHIR PENELITIAN

Identitas Usulan

Judul Penelitian : Promoting Gender Equality Values in A Fiction
Written by A Lombok Female Writer
Bidang/Riset Fokus Penelitian : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Rumpun Ilmu : Bahasa Inggris
Tahun Pelaksanaan : 2021
Biaya Pelaksanaan : -
Institusi Mitra (jika ada) : -

Ketua Peneliti

Nama Lengkap : Puspita Dewi, M.Pd
NIDN/NIDK : 0801019101
Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor 300
Program Studi : S1 Ilmu Komputer
Nomor HP : 085238395258
Alamat Surel (*e-mail*) : puspitadewi@universitasbumigora.ac.id

Anggota Peneliti

Jumlah Anggota : 2 Orang
Nama Anggota : 1. Dian Eka Sari (1018048601)
2. Riyana Rizki Yuliatin (0816079001)

Pelibatan Mahasiswa

Jumlah Mahasiswa : 1 Orang
Nama Mahasiswa : Eka Putri Ramdani (2001010109)

Mataram, 8 Agustus 2022

Mengetahui,
Dekan Fakultas Teknik dan
Desain

(Abmat Adil, S.Kom., M.Sc)
NIDN. 0801127201



Menyetujui,
Kepala LPPM

(Lahu Ganda Rado Putra, S.Kom, M.Eng)
NIDN. 0828079003



Ketua Peneliti,



(Puspita Dewi, M.Pd)
NIDN. 08010109101

DAFTAR ISI

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN AKHIR PENELITIAN	iii
DAFTAR ISI	iii
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN	v
RINGKASAN.....	vii
BAB I PENDAHULUAN	1
1.1. Latar Belakang	1
BAB II HASIL PENELITIAN	4
2.1. Hasil Penelitian	4
2.2. Pembahasan.....	5
BAB III STATUS LUARAN	9
BAB IV KENDALA PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN.....	10
BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN	11
5.1. Kesimpulan	11
5.2. Saran	11
DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....	12
LAMPIRAN	124

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 : Biodata Ketua dan Anggota Tim Peneliti	14
Lampiran 2 : Surat Pernyataan Keaslian Naskah	18
Lampiran 3 : Luaran Penelitian	19

SUMMARY

Plenty of media is used such as newspapers, magazines, novels and movies to share information and to incorporate some values of life including gender equality values. The collection of short stories entitled *NING* was written by Irma Argiyanti. She is an active Lombok writer. This research aims to identify the ideology of the writer through the art work (the short story collection). This methodological framework was adopted from Fairclough's concept of the three-dimensional model and explored gender representation in the short stories and tried to and tried to identify the truth of the ideology behind the texts. The results show that the stories represent implicitly and explicitly of gender equality values. Therefore, the topics and the flow of the stories provide of patriarchy, women empowerment, and equality values in the family. Based on the data, there are about 33 words that represent women's names and 19 words of men. Consequently, the short stories pursue the readers to think, elaborate, and accept of the gender equality values and it is expected to implement in daily life and change to be a better society.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of Study

Various values can be imbedded and incorporated through media such as newspapers, magazines, novels, short stories, and other media because media is one of the ways to influence and change people perspectives and behaviors (Dewi and Magfirah, 2018). Media is one of the tools used for communication, for example to persuade people in order to buy some products, to influence people in order to agree with people opinions and many other purposes. Magazines, newspaper, poems, novels, and short stories are a tool to share information to the readers. Therefore, writers frequently incorporate ideology or values in the writing.

Irma is a woman who active in writing poems, short stories and novels in which her writing published in many newspaper and media such as *Kompas*, *Horison*, *Media Indonesia*, *Tempo*, *Sinar Harapan*, *Bali Post*, *Lombok Post*, and other media. She also joined many literature symposiums; one of those is Makassar International Writers Festival. Through arts, poems, and short stories, Irma share and communicate with readers.

Communication is not only established from face to face but also through written texts including novel, newspapers, short stories and many other text sources. Written texts are different from spoken condition because in spoken between speakers and listeners directly can see expression and tune of the speakers when delivering their thoughts and ideas. However, in written texts both speakers and readers are not able to identify the expression so that sometimes texts can create misunderstanding. It is because texts have various meanings.

Texts are interpreted by the readers based on the knowledge and experiences gained. The collective stock of knowledge such as institution, organization, archives, socio-cognitive devices, texts, and all kinds of immaterialities become one unity (Wetzstein & Huber, 2016). Experiences from different people (readers) have a pivotal role in constructing meanings of the texts and different occupations influences the way readers interpret the texts. For example, in this pandemic, texts of one issue (Covid-19) could be interpreted by various interpretations. For illustration, doctors and entrepreneurs have different perspectives of Covid-19. Mbembe (2017) stated that “social world of culture, history, language and economic – a world symbolically and semiotically constituted by humans” (Shaikjee & Stroud, 2017, p.375).

Language used in the media creates perception and even shape society behaviors and attitudes. Language plays pivotal role and it is as a symbolic in establishing communication, culture, and sense of community (Stein-smith, 2019). Language consists of various words and becomes sentences. Through words and sentences are as a tool to express ideas and feeling to communicate each other.

Texts establish communication with the readers. Texts can be interpreted with various meaning and via texts people do interaction. All interaction including reading has various purposes such as for business, relaxation, information, and science or knowledge (Suraprajit, 2019). Texts also have expressions such as anger, happiness, sadness, humor, and other expression based on the tone of the texts or also called “productive mastery” that it is the process of communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings through forms of vocabulary (Asia et al., 2019, p.537). Texts establish meaning from texts, co-texts, and contexts.

Word selected or dictions used by the authors in communication represent various meanings, for example when using code switching or code mixing in written or oral contexts has implicit meaning. Narayan (2019) mentions that code switching used to express some expression such as anger, frustration, happiness, sadness, excitement and many other feelings. The way people talk and their expression also show different meaning that it depends on the situation, the topic and the people who speak; it depends on the discourse created between the speakers and listeners.

Discourse appeared in the texts and “pragmatic texts” (Song & Xu, 2019, p.511) used for searching the specific context based on the vocabulary used and create meaning of the texts from the relationship among the sentences. In written texts, all components such as the vocabulary, grammar, syntax, and other linguistics components relate one and another. Texts are a sign and the sign has various meaning depended on the previous and the after of the text, or even beyond the text. Schmittau (2005) and Wells (2007) noted about semiotic meditation that concepts of Vygotskian theory in which the tool used as a sign for something beyond itself (Chang et al., 2020). For instance, in some textbooks for students provide gender inequality concepts in the text by showing men who always as a leader and women as a follower. Implicitly, it creates gender bias in the texts.

Traditionally women was constructed to obey to men and women as subservient (Namatende-Sakwa, 2019). This situation and construction create patriarchy so that many human right activists and writers through arts performance and written (novel and short

stories) fight for gender equality and equity. There are many novels or short stories tell about gender equality. Thereby, this article discusses short stories from Irma entitled “Ning” that consisted of 10 short stories written by Irma who is one of the women writers from West Nusa Tenggara. Irma was a selected writer of Makassar International Writer Festival and has plenty of achievements.

Gender inequality is created from oral and written such as in textbooks, short stories, and other written sources. Gender stereotypes are established because the rule that created by some people so that the rules become the habit. Callahan and Nicholas (2018, p.8) mention that the social power of gender labeling can be shown of the conversation between two children, Harry and Simon.

Harry : Can I play?

Simon : Yeah, we can play with this (big yellow digger)

This truck’s for boys. Not for girls. Girls can’t play with this but we can.

Gender bias or stereotype is created by society and environment either through verbal or non-verbal communication including texts.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH RESULTS

2.1. Findings

NING represents a strong woman and a symbol of strength. Women who are usually in a patriarchal society are regarded as beings without power, weak, under, inferior, serving, obedient and other characteristics. However, in the short story collection, Irma Argyanti tries to discuss gender equality and promote the issue of gender justice. Irma deconstructs the existing order, that is, helpless women become strong women and women have principles. Based on the short stories, Irma has an effort to shape women from the other side. Almost all of the short stories explain of women issues. Quantitatively, the number of women's names appears more than men. Based on the data, there are about 33 words that represent women in these short stories and about 19 words of men.

Ning represents the issue of gender justice in which both men and women have the same rights in access to education, employment, and other sectors. Gender justice does not mean that women and men are the same biologically but gender equality speaks that women have the same opportunities as men in developing, innovating, leading, and others. Lyttleton-Smith mentions that “gender is characterized by *doing, not being*” (Lyttleton-Smith, 2019) and “functioning which are the beings and doings” (Shah & Khurshid, 2019). Gender also is defined as “the differential experiences of men and women” (Yang et al., 2018). Gender is not pointed out of a biological aspect but social roles. Sharing roles in the family is crucial; women are not only represented by the words kitchen, wells, and mattresses and then men are identified with people who always go to work. In the short story entitled “Lebah Lebah Lind (Lind Bees)” in chapter eight opens the concept of the role of men and women in which men are not merely those who have to go to work and women who clean a house.

“Lind berangkat kerja, Tom akan mulai menyibukkan diri. Dia mulai membersihkan gitarnya, melatih dirinya dengan beberapa petikan, mendengarkan satu dua lagu, sesekali juga ia akan merapikan seisi rumah”.

(Lind goes to work. Tom will begin to get busy. He starts to clean his guitar and practice, listen one till two music, sometimes he is also clean the house)

Irma provides new paradigm in the story of gender in which women and men need to be more aware on gender equality. It is expected that the values of gender equality could be applied

and implemented in daily life.

NING – a name, sometimes become a symbol of sexist that has been formed by society. In cultural aspect, either men or women could be identified from their names. For examples, the names of Ning, Siti, Ani and Hamidah are part of the names of women and vice versa Ahmad, Jaka, Budi, and other names represent of men. In this case, "name" is not the core object of this study but it could be a polemic issue when someone is discredited merely because of their name and their sexes. No one of babies choose the sexes when born so that no one could judge them because of their sexes; “individuals are born ‘sexed’ not ‘gendered’” (Lee, 2014).

2.2. Discussion

Related to one of the short stories entitled ‘Laki-Laki Lain (other men)’ in chapter five, the character of "I" (a male figure) mentioned "parents like to give their daughter's name that is difficult to be pronounced" (p.43). Implicitly, this statement agrees to the most males’ perception that a woman is complicated such as the way they make decision and the way they think. It is one of the stereotypes in social because people stated of unequal perception about women and unequal treatment to women.

Sexual violence is also one of the issues raised by Irma. At the end of the short story, Irma described a wife who was forced to having sex by her husband. Sexual violence is a result of gender injustice. Women are considered as weak persons in a patriarchal culture so that it could be a factor on sexual harassment to sexual violence (Dewi, 2019). This sexual violence is mentioned by Irma in her short story "The Head Tree" where the husband forces his wife to have sex.

“masak mas masih ingin lagi.” (Do you want more)

“Lho, aku kan bukan hantu?” (Lho, I am not a gosh)

“jadi aku dimanfaatkan?” (Are you taking a benefit on me?)

“kalau begitu buat apa kamu aku kawini.” (So, what for I get married with you)

Many people assume that women have one the obligation that it is serve her husband without considering the condition of wives. This misunderstanding is one of the causes of conflict (Durrani & Halai, 2018). In addition, Irma also considered one of taboo issues, namely

LGBT. In the short story entitled "another man", the writer describes "I (a man)" and "he" who have the same sex, love each other and establish a romantic love story relationship. Interestingly, in the Irma's story, most of the heterosexual romantic stories end with sadness in which their affairs end happily.

In the short story of "Voice from the Border", the male leader who is in the army tells the woman he likes by saying "... once brought me a hair ribbon". He said women should always look beautiful. A person can shape people into the figure he wants in various ways, one of which is negotiation. The male figure in the *Voice of the Border* negotiates with the woman he likes to become the ideal woman according to him by giving goods or advice to the woman. Roth & Stuedahl (2019, p.3) stating people will form themselves or others by interaction and negotiation.

This is in line with the short story "head tree" in which a father wants to shape his child as he wants by replacing his head. A father does not like his daughter who is too smart and has principles, but he wants to shape his child into a woman who is not too smart but obedient. Although in his other short stories "*Perempuan dan Penyair-Penyair* (Women and Poets)" Irma shows that there are men who also want to intelligent women "But I can be sure that men actually need maturity of women with high intellectuals" (p.26).

Gender equality can also be defeated by love. Huang notes that the results of an analysis of a fairy-tale that women sometimes empower themselves by getting higher education but enslaved through love by men (Huang, 2018). It shows that women's power collapse because of love. In Irma story, at the end of the story, a woman who never cried, sobbed because her husband did not go back to home. In the short story entitled "*Suara dari Perbatasan* (Voice from the Border)" also mentions a woman cries because she remembered a man that she loves that is dead (p.22). However, Irma wants to show that not only women are deceived by love but also men. It's not only women who can be enslaved by love as written in the article (Huang, 2018). Irma also show that men can also be enslaved because of love in the short story of *Satu Perihal Kita dalam Sebuah Kamar yang Kutulis pada Sebuah Kamar yang Lain* (one issue in a room that I wrote in another room) "You who have the ability and power are more than enough ... it is now helpless by the love that you, yourself, are not understand "(p.59).

In the last part of the short story "*Pohon Kepala* (Head Tree), reveals that the struggle ends in the absence of meaning where a woman (a child) who fights desperately

upholds idealism and the principle but it ends with beheading and being thrown into a coconut's tree. The symbol of "Head" is intellectual of women in which a child and a wife died because of an authoritarian of a husband/father. The father killed his wife and child because of disobedience. Patriarchy is formed from oligarchy and authoritarianism where men do not want to be confronted and want to be served. Therefore, the father does not want to a woman who is too smart because the smarter the women, the harder to be organized. When there are women who are too smart, they can be removed from the power such as the workplace, family, and society. Arur & DeJaeghere (2019) state that if she had a good and smart education, some gender oppressions would change including changes in the structure of society and family and also fight for patriarchy.

At the end of the short story, Irma wants to emphasize that women have principles and full of power. The mother's and child's head which ended up being beheaded mean that the strength and consistence of women to hold their principles. They would rather die than follow the father's desire to replace the head (as a symbol of idealism and principles). It shows that power relations and the power relations greatly affect on the existence of patriarchy. Power relations between children and parents have a pivotal role on how a child perceives and sees the world.

It is relevant to the story of Taliban, a woman from Pakistan, where religion, culture, family shape what she looks like and what the world looks at (Shah & Khurshid, 2019). Adriany (2019) also mentioned that a discourse can strengthen children or even vice versa can weaken them. Literary works can bring up discourse that can strengthen children and women or even weaken the group. Literary works become an important part in changing the concepts of thinking and human consciousness because imagination has a place for human consciousness (Huang, 2018). The short stories "Ning" implicitly promote one of the SDGs targets that it is Gender Equality.

The literature analysis results were supported by the interview results from Irma. Even though, Irma states that there are any intentions of imbedding gender equality values in her writing; however she wrote the short stories based on the social phenomena, for instance sexual violence, child abuse, divorce, patriarchy and other phenomena. It means that Irma composed the story without realizing that she wrote a phenomenon of gender equality and equity in the short stories. The gender equality and equity issues still exist in Lombok in which Irma lived. Through stories, Irma tried to play the diction (texts) and create discourse to construct, inform, and promote the gender equality values to build society's awareness.

Consequently, the stories interfere the readers' perception and attitudes. The sign, symbols, and dictions used in the short stories have a meaning. Semiotic mediations provide meaningful contexts so that it could influence the readers perspectives and behaviors (Chang et al., 2020).

CHAPTER III

OUTPUT

This article has been published in the journal of IJLLT: International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation <https://al-kindipublisher.com/index.php/ijllt/article/view/1391>.

CHAPTER IV

OBSTACLES IN CONDUCTING RESEACRH

The obstacle in conducting this research is timing in taking the data in the field because we need to know the perception of the students.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the research results show The results show that the stories represent implicitly and explicitly of gender equality values. Therefore, the topics and the flow of the stories provide of patriarchy, women empowerment, and equality values in the family. Based on the data, there are about 33 words that represent women's names and 19 words of men. Consequently, the short stories pursue the readers to think, elaborate, and accept of the gender equality values and it is expected to implement in daily life and change to be a better society. This research is expected to contribute to the teaching and learning second or foreign language. This study contributes to the literature and gender studies.

5.2. Suggestion

This research is expected can contribute to other researchers and English teachers or they can conduct other researchers and elaborate this topic.

REFERENCES

- Adriany, V. (2019). Being a princess: young children's negotiation of femininities in a Kindergarten classroom in Indonesia. *Gender and Education*, 31(6), 724–741. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2018.1496229>
- Amerian, M., & Esmaili, F. (2015). Language and gender : A critical discourse analysis on gender representation in a series of international ELT textbooks. *International Journal of Research Studies in Education*, 4(2), 3–12. <https://doi.org/10.5861/ijrse.2014.963>
- Arur, A., & DeJaeghere, J. (2019). Decolonizing life skills education for girls in Brahmanical India: a Dalitbahujan perspective. *Gender and Education*, 31(4), 490–507. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2019.1594707>
- Asia, A., Tolla, A., & Salam, S. (2019). Indonesian Vocabulary Mastery of Early-aged Children in Paud Melati Makassar. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(3), 535–540. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1003.17>
- Callahan, S., & Nicholas, L. (2018). Dragon wings and butterfly wings : implicit gender binarism in early childhood early childhood. *Gender and Education*, 0(0), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2018.1552361>
- Chang, S., Torres-Guzmán, M. E., & Waring, H. Z. (2020). Experiencing critical language awareness as a collective struggle: methodological innovations in language awareness workshops. *Language Learning Journal*, 48(3), 356–369. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09571736.2020.1740769>
- Dewi, P. (2019). Ketidakadilan Gender Dalam Novel Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk Karya Ahmad Tohari. *Humanitatis: Journal on Language and Literature*, 5(2), 100–115. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v5i2.456>
- Dewi, P., & Magfirah, S. (2018). Analisis wacana iklan rokok sampoerna mild. *Humanitatis: Journal on Language and Literature*, 5(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v5i1.445>
- Durrani, N., & Halai, A. (2018). International Journal of Educational Development Dynamics of gender justice , con fl ict and social cohesion : Analysing educational reforms in Pakistan. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 61(November 2017), 27–39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2017.11.010>
- Huang, S. (2018). Postfeminist influences on fairy tales , real and imagined : a critical media literacy classroom investigation. *Gender and Education*, 0(0), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2018.1467002>
- Lee, J. F. K. (2014). A hidden curriculum in Japanese EFL textbooks : Gender representation. *Linguistics and Education*, 27, 39–53. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.linged.2014.07.002>
- Lyttleton-Smith, J. (2019). Objects of conflict: (re) configuring early childhood experiences of gender in the preschool classroom. *Gender and Education*, 31(6), 655–672. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2017.1332343>
- Namatende-Sakwa, L. (2019). Networked texts: discourse, power and gender neutrality in Ugandan physics textbooks. *Gender and Education*, 31(3), 362–376. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2018.1543858>
- Narayan, R. (2019). Code-switching as a Linguistic Resource in the Fijian ESL Classrooms: Bane or Boon? *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(3), 427–436. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1003.04>
- Roth, S., & Stuedahl, D. (2019). ‘You Norwegians think we female Muslims are not free’: enactment of gendered positional identities during transition stages. *Gender and Education*, 31(6), 756–773.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2017.1387235>

- Shah, P., & Khurshid, A. (2019). Muslim womanhood, education, and empowerment: ethnographic reflections from Pakistan and India. *Gender and Education*, 31(4), 458–474. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2018.1543859>
- Shaikjee, M., & Stroud, C. (2017). Fanon in drag: Decoloniality in sociolinguistics? *Journal of Sociolinguistics*, 21(3), 371–396. <https://doi.org/10.1111/josl.12242>
- Song, F., & Xu, M. (2019). A New Paradigm for the Etymology and Trend Study from the Perspective of Culturomics. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(3), 509–515. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1003.14>
- Stein-smith, K. (2019). Rethinking the Role of Languages in the US : Toward a More Diverse Cultural Identity. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(3), 403–411. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1003.01>
- Suraprajit, P. (2019). Bottom-up vs Top-down Model: The Perception of Reading Strategies among Thai University Students. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(3), 454–460. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1003.07>
- Wetzstein, I., & Huber, B. (2016). Debating “alternative” gender identities: The online discourse triggered by 2014 life ball advertising posters. *International Journal of Communication*, 10(1), 432–450.
- Yang, Y. C. E., Passarelli, S., Lovell, R. J., & Ringler, C. (2018). Gendered perspectives of ecosystem services : A systematic review. *Ecosystem Services*, 31, 58–67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2018.03.015>

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 : Biodata Ketua dan Anggota Tim Peneliti

1. Ketua

1. Nama Lengkap : Puspita Dewi, M.Pd
2. NIP/NIDN : 0801019101
3. Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor 300, Gol. III/d
4. Bidang Keahlian : Bahasa Inggris
5. Fakultas : Fakultas Komputer dan Desain
6. Alamat Rumah dan No. Telp. : Jalan Ester Raya, No.20, Perumahan LA. Resort,

Labuapi, Lombok Barat

7. Riwayat penelitian (minimal 2) yang paling relevan dengan penelitian yang diusulkan (sebutkan sebagai Ketua atau Anggota)

B. Riwayat Pendidikan

	S1	S2	S3
Nama Perguruan Tinggi	Universitas Mataram	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	-
Bidang Ilmu	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	-
Tahun masuk - Lulus	2008 – 2012	2013 – 2015	-
Judul Skripsi/Tesis/Disertasi	Comparative study of Affixation in menomene and ngeno-ngene	Developing an English learning module for eleven grade students of Islamic boarding schools	-

C. Publikasi Artikel Ilmiah Dalam Jurnal dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir*)

No	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Nama Jurnal	Volume/ Nomor/Tahun
1.	Pemerolehan bahasa pada anak usia dini: Sebuah studi kasus.	Journal Sebas	Volume 1, No.2,38-46. 2015

2	<i>Commissive illocutionary speech act on trade transaction in Sunmor UGM</i>	Journal Verbali ngua Ilmiah Kebaha saan	Volume 1, No.1, 52-62. 2014
3	<i>Hegemony of power in the last Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono 's state address</i>	Journal Verbali ngua Ilmiah Kebaha saan	Volume 2, No.2, 55-64. 2015
4	<i>Unitary system hypothesis and dual system hypothesis in language development.</i>	Human itatis: journal on langua ge and literatu re	Vol.4, No.1.137- 146. 2017
5	Analisis Wacana dalam iklan Sampoerna Mild	Human itatis: Journal on langua ge and literatu re	Vol.5 No.1. 1-8.Desember 2018
6	Ontologi dalam aplikasi karya sastra "Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk" (Penulis ke-2)	Human itatis: Journal on langua ge and literatu re	Vol.5 No.1. Desember 2018
7	Teaching English for young learners through ICTs. <i>Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature</i>	Human itatis: Journal on langua ge and literatu	Vol. 6, No.1.Desemb er 2019

		re	
8	Group discussion and ICTs in teaching and learning English in large classes	<i>Inovish Journal</i>	Vol. 4 No. 2. 2019
9	Drama in Enhancing Motivation of Non-English Department Students: Computer Science Students	Metathesis: Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching	Vol. 4 No. 2. 2020
10	Promoting Gender Equality Values in a Fiction Written by A Lombok Female Writer	International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation	Vol. 4 No. 3. 2021

D. Pemakalah Seminar Ilmiah (*Oral Presentation*) dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir *)

No	Nama Pertemuan Ilmiah / Seminar	Judul Artikel Ilmiah	Waktu dan Tempat
1	Seminar Internasional Bahasa dan Sastra. Prosiding I: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.	Developing an English learning module for grade XI students of Islamic boarding schools.	Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang-2015
2	Seminar Nasional. Prosiding Semnas PPKN II: Pengintegrasian Nilai Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Kreatif di Era MEA.	Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris dengan Pendekatan Komunikatif (Communicative Language Learning/Teaching) dalam Menghadapi Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA).	Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo. Ponorogo-2016
3	Seminar International Teaching English Foreign Language in Indonesia	<i>Incorporating Islamic values in an English learning module of Islamic boarding schools in West Nusa Tenggara</i>	Surabaya-2016
4	The 2nd International Conference on Teaching English to Young Learner in Indonesia (TEYLIN)	<i>Teaching English for young learners through ICTs.</i>	Universitas Muria Kudus-2017
5	Application of group discussion and ICTs in teaching and learning English in large classess	<i>Proceeding the 4th International Language and Language Teaching Conference</i>	Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta

Lampiran 2 : Surat Pernyataan Keaslian Naskah

SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Puspita Dewi
NIDN : 0801019101
Pangkat/Golongan : III/c
Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor 300

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa Penelitian saya dengan judul: Promoting Gender Equality Values in A Fiction Written by A Lombok Female Writer yang diajukan dalam skema Penelitian Perguruan Tinggi untuk tahun anggaran (2023) **bersifat original dan belum pernah dibiayai oleh lembaga/sumber dana lain.**

Bilamana di kemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku dan mengembalikan seluruh biaya penelitian yang sudah diterima ke lembaga perguruan tinggi.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar- benarnya.

Mengetahui
Kepala LPPM,

Mataram, 8 Agustus 2022
Yang Menyatakan,

Lalu Ganda Rady Putra, M.Eng
19.6.350

Puspita Dewi
16.6.274

Lampiran 3 : Luaran Penelitian

TABEL DAFTAR LUARAN

Program : Penelitian Mandiri
Nama Ketua Tim : Puspita Dewi, M.Pd
Judul : Promoting Gender Equality Values in A Fiction Written by A Lombok Female Writer

1. Artikel Jurnal

No	Judul Artikel	Nama Jurnal	URL	Status Kemajuan*)
1.	Promoting Gender Equality Values in A Fiction Written by A Lombok Female Writer	IJLLT: International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation	https://al-kindipublisher.com/index.php/ijllt/article/view/1391 .	Published

*) Status Kemajuan: Persiapan, *submitted*, *under review*, *accepted*, *published*