

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Findings

In this section, the researcher discussed research findings related to the research question of gender stereotypes to male and female in visual and written text in the English textbook entitled "*Pathway to English for SMA/MA Grade X*". To collect the data that has been obtained in this section, the researcher used the theoretical framework of Lips (2003) on the components of gender stereotypes. The limits of this research have been set, which are focused in gender stereotypes in the visual (pictures) and written text (reading text, exercise, and dialogue) are categorizing gender stereotypes towards male and female. Furthermore, the contents of the entire text attached to the appendix. The pictures in the textbook are colorless, the only visible light and dark except for the picture on the book cover.

Male and female stereotypes divided into two parts are stereotypes in visual and written text are including personal traits, social roles (occupations), and behaviors.

## 1. Gender Stereotypes in Visual

### a. Social Roles (Occupations)

#### 1) Male Stereotypes

Table 4.1

Male Stereotypes of Social Roles (Occupations) in Visual

No.	Social Roles (Occupation)	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Porter	C1/P16
2.	Repairman	C1/P16

#### 1. Porter

The data found in chapter 1 on page 16 in exercise about occupations of male and female. The following picture :



*Figure 4. 1. a. 1. Porter*

From the picture, it showed the occupation is referred to male is porter. It seen from the clothes is wearing by male is work uniform of porter. It supported also by the suitcases he carried in his two hands. The porter occupation is referred to male showed that is stereotype, because male considered to have masculine qualities in himself to do the job successfully.

## 2. Repairman

Based on the data found on the same chapter and page with *porter*, the occupation also is stereotype to male in social role (occupation). The following picture :



Figure 4. 1. a. 2. Repairman

*Repairman* is who works to repair or fix the broken equipment or machine. From the picture seen the male used the tool to repair or fix the shower faucet. In addition, using *man* in *repairman* word referred to male make it called stereotype.

## 2) Female Stereotypes

Table 4.2

Female Stereotypes of Social Roles (Occupations) in Visual

No.	Social Roles (Occupations)	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Secretary	C1/P16
2.	Teacher	C2/P31

### 1. Secretary

Based on the data found on chapter 1 in page 16, there is some pictures exercise about occupations to male and female

and match the workplaces are suitable for the jobs. The following picture :

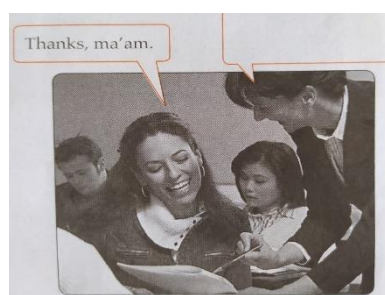


*Figure 4. 1. a. 3. Secretary*

The picture above illustrated a female is wearing a formal suit as a officer. The suitable occupation that is close to the picture is secretary. The female social role (occupation) as a secretary called stereotype, because the occupation referred to female. It defined that female in the picture to be subordinate in the social role (occupation).

## 2. Teacher

Based on the table and picture found on chapter 2 page 31, it showed the social role (occupation) of female is teacher. The following picture :



*Figure 4. a. 1. 4. Teacher*

The teacher is explaining the writing on the sheet of

paper to female (student) who was sitting. The teacher who was explaining was seen wearing formal clothes. While the female sitting is a student. In addition, there is a sentence expression to give a compliment or praise such as *Thanks, ma'am* which told by student to her teacher. The figure out of female as a teacher is a stereotype in social role (occupation).

## b. Behaviors

### 1) Male Stereotypes

Table 4.3

Male Stereotypes of Behaviors in Visual

No.	Behaviors	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Playing golf	C2/P33
2.	Playing football	C2/P33
3.	Playing chess	C2/P33
4.	High jumping	C2/P33
5.	Playing piano	C2/P33
6.	Playing guitar	C2/P33
7.	Playing trombone	C2/P33
8.	Playing cello	C2/P33

The data above found from the pictures in the same chapter and page. The page explained to listen to the dialogues and choose the best pictures are described the audio of dialogues. The pictures

showed the behaviors of male. Therefore, the researcher categorized the data into two categories there are ;

### 1. Male behaviors in sports

The male behaviors in sports included playing golf, playing football, playing chess, and high jumping.

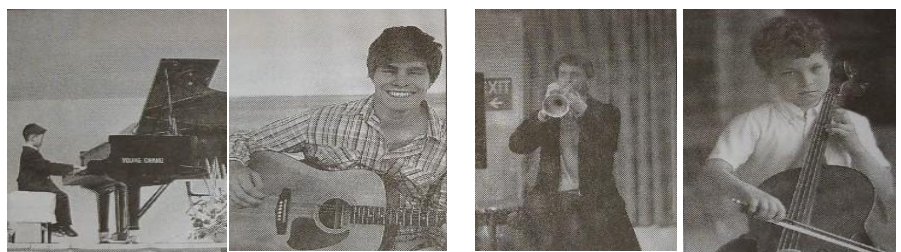


*Figure 4. 1. b. 1. Male Behaviors Stereotype of Sports*

The pictures showed the masculine behaviors of male in the sports. This causes stereotypes to male about how they should behave. That is, they are required to be very objective about what they are doing, for example in a competition. Of course also accompanied by confident, active and competitive attitude.

### 2. Male behaviors in musics

The male behaviors in musics included playing the piano, playing the guitar, playing the trombone, and playing the cello.



*Figure 4. 1. b. 2. Male Behaviors Stereotype of Musics*

The pictures showed the male have advantages in the field of music. Every musical instrument that is played can describe the

person who plays it. For example the guitar, male who play the guitar are usually described as adventurous. Piano, the male is described as a disciplined and diligent person, it is not without reason that learning the piano requires perseverance and discipline of time and even years to master it. Trombon and cello, male is described as a confident person. Therefore, the figured out male behaviors in musics called stereotype because of the pictures only showing to male.

## 2) Female Stereotypes

Table 4.4

Female Stereotypes of Behaviors in Visual

No.	Behaviors	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Caring the child	C3/P51
2.	Cooking	C7/P126

### 1. Caring the child

The data found in chapter 3 on page 51 which in the exercise section with instruction to listen the dialogues and choose the best picture is describing the dialogue. The following picture :



*Figure 4. 1. b. 3. Caring the Child*

The picture showed that the female behavior appeared to be caring the child. It called stereotype to female in behavior because the behavior aimed to female. On the other hand, female defined as a lovely person how the picture above.

## 2. Cooking

According to the data found in chapter 7 page 126, there are 2 females are cooking in the exercise text with instruction to look for the differences between talking about past events or actions in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The following picture:



*Figure 4. 1. b. 4. Cooking*

*“I have finished cooking. I cooked with my mum. I did it a minute ago. So, it’s still hot.”*

Based on the picture and text above there are 2 females picture which are a mother and her daughter are cooking. It also described in the sentence her daughter told *I have finished*



*cooking. I cooked with my mum.*

The description of female behavior above showed how female appeared to do domestic behavior is cooking and also caring the child. It called a stereotype behavior to female.

### 3. Gender Stereotypes in Written Text

#### a. Personal Traits

##### 1) Male Stereotypes

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Table 4.5

Male Stereotypes of Personal Traits in Written Text

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No.	Personal Traits	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Ambitious	C1/P24
2.	Active	C1/P24

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#### a. Ambitious

Based on the reading text in chapter 1 on page 24, male stereotyped to ambitious personal trait. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) ambitious means people who have a strong desire to achieve a goal, hope, or ideal. The following text :

*“Hello! My name is Thomas. I’m 16. Growing up around parents who worked with computers, I became interested in computer too. My parents introduced me to computer programming and now I can program in Pascal, C++ and HTML. I’ve made several programs and uploaded them on my site. I dream to be a programmer. I’m currently working toward my dream to study computer science at MIT or UC Berkeley in*

*the US. I study hard every day in the hope that I will achieve my dream.”*

Based on the text, the ambitious word is not written directly but are implied by several words such as *interested*, *dream*, and *study hard every day*. Thomas's ambition is due to his interest in computers since childhood, supported also by his parents who work in the field of computers. They taught him to program computers. Therefore he aspires to become a programmer. Eventually he decided to study hard every day and study computer science at MIT or UC Berkeley.

b. Active

On the same chapter and page with ambitious, Male stereotyped to active personal trait. Active personal trait according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary means aggressive, working, and trying. The active personal trait here is addressed to a male named Thomas. The following text :

*“I also like listening to music. My other hobby is playing sports. I like playing soccer, swimming, and snorkeling. I have played in several local tournaments and even won several trophies for individual and team competitions. I also like reading books and watching movies. That’s why I also got hooked on playing “Middle Earth”. It’s a game based on books by Tolkien.”*

The active personal trait implied by several words such as *listening to music*, *playing sports*, *reading* and *watching*. The activities described the male stereotyped active in personal trait.

## 2) Female Stereotypes

Table 4.6

Female Stereotypes of Personal Traits in Written Text

No.	Personal Traits	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Patient	C2/P41
2.	Emotional	C9/P187

### 1. Patient

Based on the table, the data found in the letter text in chapter 2 on page 41. Female stereotyped to be a patient or have a patience personal trait. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, there are two kinds of patience. First, patience is being able to face trials or being steadfast (not irritable, not easily discouraged, and not easily broken hearted). Second, patience is calm (not in a hurry). In other words, patience is an attitude of refraining from emotions and desires, and not complaining in times of difficulty or experiencing calamity. While open-mindedness means the ability to consider other perspectives and try to empathize with others, even when we don't agree with other people's opinions. The patient of female here is characterized by the following text:

*“You have given me two decades of happiness and joy. You*

*have always loved seeing stage plays, but we haven't gone to see one in years. We got married early and our children started arriving quickly that we rarely had the time to go see plays anymore. I don't think either of us minded, though, because our children always gave us so much joy. How I admired your patience and positive outlook as a mom! I don't know how you did everything so naturally."*

The text above is a letter written by a husband as a form of appreciation and admiration for his wife. The female's patient nature is described in how she lives her days as a wife and mother for approximately 20 years of her marriage. During that time, the wife never went out to kill time, even if it was watching her favorite show, because the wife took on the full role of taking care of their children. Therefore, the husband is confused how his wife can be patient and open-minded like that naturally. Her open mind is shown how during their marriage, the wife dedicates her care and affection to her husband and children until they grow up. Even her children always remember their happy childhood. The stereotype is referred to female as a patient also supported with open minded nature. Open minded means the ability to consider other perspectives and try to empathize with others, even when we don't agree with other people's opinions. Therefore, patient is female stereotype in personal trait.

## 2. Emotional

The data found in the reading text about Batu Badaun is a

folktale from Maluku which is in chapter 9 on page 187, female described as having an emotional nature. Emotional personal trait of female here are crying and irritable (easy offended). As stated in the following text :

*“They complained to and shouted at her. It made the widow cry. Suddenly, she stopped crying. She said to her children, “From now on you are no longer my children. Do whatever you want. I’m not coming back home.”*

Based on the text above described emotional personal trait of female caused by her children’s bad behavior to her. Pronoun *they* above referred to her children, while *widow* to female is a mother of children. The mother showed that she was emotional because she cried after being mistreated by her children, namely in the sentence *They complained to and shouted at her. It made the widow cry*. After that female felt irritable and said to her children in the sentence *From now on you are no longer my children. Do whatever you want. I’m not coming back home*. The emotional nature of female (mother), she will cry if she is scolded and shouted at. She also will be offended if all the efforts he has done are not appreciated. Crying and irritable are feminine characteristic are referred to female. Therefore, emotional is female stereotype in personal trait.

## b. Social Roles (Occupations)

### 1) Male Stereotypes

Table 4.7

Male Stereotypes of Social Roles (occupations) in Written Text

No.	Social Roles (occupations)	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Policeman	C1/P19
2.	Woodcutter	C9/P184

#### 1. Policeman

Based on the reading text in chapter 1 on page 19, *policeman* word referred to male as a social role (occupation). The policeman is a law enforcement agency tasked with maintaining security, peace, and public order. The main tasks are acting decisively in the face of crimes and violations in order to maintain public security and order. A policeman is required to have discipline, responsibility and honesty. The stereotype aimed to male as a policeman are mentioned in the following sentences:

*“My father’s name is Richard Chang. He is a policeman.”*

Based on the sentence above, male stereotype in social role (occupation) defined by the using of pronoun *He* confirms that the police is a male named Richard Chang. In addition, on the

*policeman* word, *man* word referred to male. Therefore, *policeman* is a male stereotype in social role (occupation).

## 2. Woodcutter

In the reading text in chapter 9 on page 184, it found the stereotype of male as a woodcutter in social role (occupation).

The following sentence:

*“A long time ago, there was an old woodcutter in Japan. As he had no children, he lived with only his wife. One day, the old man went into the mountain to cut firewood while the old woman went to wash clothes at the river.”*

The sentence above described the *woodcutter* is a male. It defined the use of the article *an* which means someone. It means that there is only one woodcutter, even though in the context of the reading text there are two or more subjective people. In addition, there are the use of pronoun *He* referred to male as a *woodcutter*. The social role of male as a *woodcutter* also described in the next sentence *the old man went into the mountain to cut firewood*, the word *old man* here mentions that the *woodcutter* is male. Therefore, *woodcutter* is male stereotype in social role (occupation).

## 2) Female Stereotypes

Table 4.8

Female Stereotypes of Social Roles (occupations) in Written Text

No.	Social Roles (occupations)	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Homemaker	C1/P19

### 1. Homemaker

Based on the table above, the data obtained from the exercise text in chapter 1 on page 19. Which the clues that student have to fill in the blanks with the correct form of *to be* and *to have*. From the text, it informed that female stereotyped as a homemaker in her social role. The following text :

*“My father’s name is Richard Chang. He is a policeman. My mother is a homemaker.”*

Based on the full text, the *mother* word referred to mother’s Salman Punjabi as a *homemaker*. While his father is a *policeman*. The different of social roles between female and male above showed a stereotype to their social roles (occupations).



### c. Behaviors

#### 1) Male Stereotypes

Table 4.9

#### Male Stereotypes of Behaviors in Written Text

No.	Behaviors	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Gambling	C9/P166

##### a. Gambling

The data found in the dialogue text in chapter 9 on page 166, male stereotyped in behavior is gambling. The following sentence :

*“Louisa : After their parent’s death, the two siblings were taken in by their uncle. Now they had grown into adults. Tare Iluh looked for a job in another village but he wanted to make money fast and decided to gamble.*

*Anisah : Gambling is not the way to get money. Well, go on.*

*Louisa : He won at first, which made him happy, but he used up all the money when he lost. Determined to win, he borrowed money from the villagers, but lost time and again. He kept on borrowing money until debts accumulated. Because he could not pay the debt, he was sent to jail.”*

Based on the dialogue conducted by the females above, they tell the history of *Es Kolang-Kaling*. Which one of the characters is a male named Tare Iluh. It is told that after his parents died he decided to find a job in another village but he wanted a job that earns money fast. Finally he decided to

gamble. Gambling is risking money or property in a guessing game based on chance. The goal is to get an amount of money or property that is greater than the original amount of money or property. This gambling behavior is stereotyped towards male makes him viewed negatively. Gambling is an act that is prohibited by religion and is also self-defeating. Gambling can make the person addicted until he feels has got the amount of money or wealth he wants. The stereotype to male here described by gambling behavior.

## 2) Female stereotypes

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Table 4.10

Female Stereotypes of Behaviors in Written Text

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No.	Behaviors	Code (chapter and page)
1.	Caring the child	C9/P183
2.	Washing the clothes	C9/P184

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### 1. Caring the child

Based on the data found in chapter 9 on page 183 from exercise text with instruction that student have to complete the folktale *The Legend of Senua Island (Riau)* with appropriate conjunctions. The female stereotype in behavior here is caring the child. The texts that show these stereotype is :

*“One night, Mah Semah came asking for some rice so that she could feed her children. “My children are so hungry but I can’t afford to buy the food. Please help us,” she begged Mai Lamah.”*

As seen the sentence above that a female named Mah asked Mai Lamah for helping so she could feed her hungry children. This action is a form of caring the child. The behavior aimed at female as a subject here is stereotype.

## 2. Washing the clothes

The data found in chapter 9 on page 184 in exercise text with instruction that student have to put direct speech from the options of answers into the story text entitled Momotaro the Peach Boy. Behavior in this data is washing the clothes referred to female. The following text are :

*“A long time ago, there was an old woodcutter in Japan. As he had no children, he lived with only his wife.*

*One day, the old man went into the mountain to cut firewood while the old woman went to wash clothes at the river.”*

As described in the text, that there are a husband and wife living together in Japan. The husband worked as a woodcutter went to the mountain to cut firewood while the wife went to the river to wash clothes. The behavior directed to female is to do household chores such as washing the clothes, it is a stereotype to her in behavior.

## b. Discussion

Based on the research finding obtained by the researcher above, there are some points about the finding. That gender stereotypes are found in two categories

are gender stereotypes in visual and written text. In each gender stereotypes in visual and written have some components are personal traits, social roles (occupations), and behaviors as revealed by Lips (2003) about the components of gender stereotypes.

Gender stereotypes are the differences characteristics of perceptions toward males and females based on race, culture, and religion are including are personal traits, social roles, behaviors, and appearances were constructed in their society. As stated Brannon in Ayuningtyas (2015) defined gender stereotypes as beliefs about the psychological traits and characteristics of male or female. Textbook as one of the media used in the learning process do not escape the discussion of gender bias, such as gender stereotype. It is not only found in the images presented but also in the written text contained in the textbook.

## **1. Gender Stereotypes in Visual**

Gender stereotypes in visual are the male and female stereotypes are illustrated so that it describes the feminine and masculine. As stated Narahara in Sovic and Hus (2014) that through illustrations books define standard for feminine and masculine behavior. The Gender stereotypes in visual only have two components are social roles (occupations) and behaviors.

### **a. Social Roles (Occupations)**

Occupation of female and male often are associated with their traits as people have masculine and feminine characteristics. Because of people is considered to have to choose feminine or masculine qualities in himself

to be successful in occupation as stated Cejka and Eagly in Kinanti, Syaebani and Primadini (2021).

### 1) Male stereotypes

The male stereotypes in social roles (occupations) visually are :

#### a. Porter

*Porter* is someone whose job is to serve guests such as lifting or carrying luggage. Which is usually quite heavy so it takes a porter to carry it. *Porter* called as a stereotype to male because the *porter* word is a vocabulary of gender representation as defined by Brusokaitė (2013) that the particular vocabulary can define gender attitudes and views to male and female. In addition, it is also that the male considered to have masculine qualities in himself to do the job successfully.

#### b. Repairman

*Repairman* is who works to repair or fix the broken equipment or machine. Using *man* in *repairman* word referred to male it called stereotype. In addition, *man* word is used by male generally. Brusokaitė (2013) mentioned the use of generic *man* word is the most connected problematic with gender bias. Because *repairman* word here is referred to male which it also showed that male is more competent than female in the field of fixing things.

## 2) Female stereotypes

The female stereotypes in social roles (occupations) visually are :

### a. Secretary

The female social role (occupation) as a secretary called stereotype, because the occupation referred to female. It defined that female illustrated to be subordinate in the social role (occupation) as stated Fakhri (2010) that subordination is one of the gender inequality to female.

### b. Teacher

Female stereotype as a teacher here indicated by the picture is presented in the finding which is referred to female. From the picture, there are female teacher and student. Campbell and Storo (1994) mentioned stereotype describes how girls and boys are supposed to be. The female figured out as teacher in picture showed that she is more believed to teach than male as a teacher. Because the role models must always be of the same sex as the student. It means the female student learns better from female teacher. Finally, some female teachers feel that being a female is enough to encourage female.

### a. Behaviors

Behaviors referred to the way male and female are described in the textbook. Brusokaitė (2013) defined the images of how female and male in a certain society should look or behave are highly dependent on the culture.

## 1) Male Stereotypes

The male stereotypes in behaviors visually are :

### a. Male behaviors in sports

The male behaviors in sports are playing golf, playing football, playing chess, and high jumping. The use of sports category vocabularies to male showed the masculine behaviors of male in the sports. This causes stereotypes to male about how they should behave such as active and competitive attitude. As stated Nuryoto in Oktami (2015) one of the masculine characteristics is the male very competitive. It also illustrated in *figure 4. 1. b.1* which 3 of the 4 pictures showed that in the picture there is more than a male doing sports activities.

### b. Male behaviors in musics

The male behaviors in musics are playing the piano, playing the guitar, playing the trombone, and playing the cello. Every musical instrument that is played can describe the person who plays it. The figured out male behaviors in musics called stereotype because of the pictures referred to male. Campbell and Storo (1994) revealed the stereotype can be described in three things are describing characteristics to an individual based solely on group membership, how girls and boys are supposed to be and describing a book, toy, or tool as for boys or girls. From the *figure 4. 1. b. 2* can be known that in every pictures

are male and his the instrument or tool of musics.

## 2) Female Stereotypes

### a. Caring the child

Caring the child is a stereotype to female in behaviors. Based on the *figure 4. 1. b. 4*, female illustrated as a motherly and lovely person. As stated Cejka and Eagly in Kinanti, Syaebani and Primadini (2021) that a person is considered to have to choose feminine or masculine qualities in himself to be successful in occupation. Female is caring the child showed that she is trusted to be able to do her roles.

### b. Cooking

Cooking behavior is a stereotype to female and it is domestic behavior which is showed on the *figure 4. 1. b. 5*. It also described in the sentence her daughter told *I have finished cooking. I cooked with my mum*. Picture and sentences are referred to female described that she is better than male at cooking. As stated Campbell and Store (1994) stereotype can be described if it describes how girls and boys are supposed to be. In addition, if the female worked and she still doing domestic roles at home such as cooking. That is gender inequality in double burden category as stated Fakhri (2010) about five kinds of gender inequality are marginalization, subordination, violence, stereotype, and double burden. However, the other



statement from Shaw and Lee (2007) that what females do in the home is not considered as a job rather than the natural thing they do. It means that cooking activity is not stereotype but it is a natural thing or domestic role is always female doing at home.

## **2. Gender Stereotypes in Written Text**

### **a. Personal Traits**

#### **1) Male Stereotypes**

##### **a. Ambitious**

Male stereotyped to ambitious personal trait. Ambitious means people who have a strong desire to achieve a goal, hope, or ideal. Based on the text in the findings, the ambitious word is referred to male is not written directly but are implied by several words such as *interested*, *dream*, and *study hard every day*. As stated Brusokaitė (2013) the aspects gender linguistically in the EFL textbook are generic pronouns, generic man, firstness, titles, and vocabulary of gender representation. Thomas's ambition is due to his interest in computers since childhood, supported also by his parents who work in the field of computers. They taught him to program computers. Therefore he aspires to become a programmer. Eventually he decided to study hard every day and study computer science at MIT or UC Berkeley.

b. Active

Active personal trait means aggressive, working, and trying. The active personal trait here is addressed to a male named Thomas. The active personal trait implied by vocabularies of gender representation such as *listening to music, playing sports, reading* and *watching*. The activities described the male stereotyped active in personal trait. Brusokaitė (2013) the aspects gender linguistically in the EFL textbook are generic pronouns, generic man, firstness, titles, and vocabulary of gender representation.

**2) Female Stereotypes**

a. Patient

Female stereotyped to be a patient or have a patience personal trait. Patience is an attitude of refraining from emotions and desires, and not complaining in times of difficulty or experiencing calamity. The patient trait referred to female described that she is better than male in keeping emotional. As stated Campbell and Store (1994) stereotype can be described if it describes how girls and boys are supposed to be. Therefore, patient is female stereotype in personal trait.

b. Emotional

Emotional personal trait of female here are crying and irritable (easy offended) that are stereotypes to female. Nuryoto

in Oktami (2015) mentioned one of the feminine characteristics is emotional. Based on the text in the finding is described emotional personal trait of female caused by her children's bad behavior to her. Pronoun *they* above referred to her children, while *widow* to female is a mother of children. The mother showed that she was emotional because she cried after being mistreated by her children, namely in the sentence *They complained to and shouted at her. It made the widow cry*. After that female felt irritable and said to her children in the sentence *From now on you are no longer my children. Do whatever you want. I'm not coming back home*. The emotional nature of female (mother), she will cry if she is scolded and shouted at. She also will be offended if all the efforts he has done are not appreciated. Crying and irritable are feminine characteristic are referred to female. Therefore, emotional is female stereotype in personal trait.

## **b. Social Roles (Occupations)**

### **1) Male Stereotypes**

#### **a. Policeman**

The policeman is a law enforcement agency tasked with maintaining security, peace, and public order. The main tasks are acting decisively in the face of crimes and violations in order to maintain public security and order. A policeman is required

to have discipline, responsibility and honesty. The male stereotype in social role (occupation) defined by the using of pronoun *He* confirms that the police is a male from the sentence *He is a policeman*. Verikaitė in Brusokaitė (2013) that in Indian EFL textbooks male dominance that is revealed through the frequent use of masculine personal (he), possessive (his), and reflexive (himself) pronouns in the texts and exercises. In addition, on the *policeman* word, *man* word referred to male. Therefore, *policeman* is a male stereotype in social role (occupation). As stated Brusokaitė (2013) mentioned the use of generic man word is the most connected problematic with gender bias.

b. Woodcutter

*Woodcutter* is a male stereotype in occupation. It defined the use of the article *an* which means someone. It means that there is only one woodcutter, even though in the context of the reading text there are two or more subjective people. In addition, there are the use of pronoun *He* referred to male as a *woodcutter*. Verikaitė in Brusokaitė (2013) revealed that in Indian EFL textbooks male dominance that is revealed through the frequent use of masculine personal (he), possessive (his), and reflexive (himself) pronouns in the texts and exercises. The social role of male as a *woodcutter* also described in the next sentence *the old*

*man went into the mountain to cut firewood*, the word *old man* here mentions that the *woodcutter* is male. Therefore, *woodcutter* is male stereotype in social role (occupation).

## 2) Female Stereotypes

### a. Homemaker

Female stereotyped as a homemaker in her social role. Based on the text :

*“My father’s name is Richard Chang. He is a policeman. My mother is a homemaker.”*

The different of social roles between female and male showed a stereotype to their social roles (occupations). Yansyah (2013) mentioned some aspects of gender are visibility in photo and illustrations, text, topic domination, occupations, firstness, grammatical functions, attributed traits and qualities, activity types and generic conception. In addition, homemaker is a gender specific noun which the *homemaker* word referred to female. As stated Nagatomo (2011) about aspects of gender representations for evaluating textbooks are gender visibility, gender-neutral and gender-specific noun, and gender stereotype.

### c. Behaviors

#### 1) Male stereotypes

##### a. Gambling

The male stereotyped in behavior is gambling. Gambling is risking money or property in a guessing game

based on chance. The goal is to get an amount of money or property that is greater than the original amount of money or property. This gambling behavior is stereotyped towards male makes him viewed negatively. The stereotype to male here described by gambling behavior. Based on the history of *Es Kolang-Kaling*. Which one of the characters is a male named Tare Iluh. It is told that after his parents died he decided to find a job in another village but he wanted a job that earns money fast. Finally he decided to gamble. Because he could not pay the debt, Tare Iluh was sent to jail. Tare Iluh's behavior is one of characteristics of gender stereotypes are revealed Crawford and Unger (2004) that is misperceptions are difficult to modify, even when the person who holds the stereotypes encounters many disconfirming examples. It means that Tare Iluh knew gambling is bad behavior but he is still do it until he can not to pay back the money he used to gamble.

## 2) Female stereotypes

### a. Caring the child

The female stereotype behavior written text is caring the child. Based on the full text of The Legend of Senua Island Folklore, Mah Semah is a mother and midwife in her village. The form of caring the children is she asked her neighbor for helping so she could feed her hungry children. Feeding her

children is a form of caring the child. The behavior aimed at female as a subject here is stereotype. Female is caring the child showed that she is trusted to be able to do her roles. In addition, she is not only caring her children as a mother but also as a worker is midwife. It is also a form of gender inequality in double burden category as mentioned Fakih (2010) about five kinds of gender inequality are marginalization, subordination, violence, stereotype, and double burden.

b. Washing the clothes

Washing the clothes behavior referred to female. The behavior directed to female is to do household chores such as washing the clothes, it is a stereotype to her in behavior. In the sentence *the old man went into the mountain to cut firewood while the old woman went to wash clothes at the river*. The *woman* word is subject and *wash clothes* is doing woman is a gender specific noun, which the noun only referred to female. It mentioned Nagatomo (2011) about gender representation can be seen from four aspects are gender visibility, gender-neutral and gender-specific noun, and gender stereotype.